RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTFR OF THE ROLLS.

On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the Reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

Rolls House,
December 1857.

MUNIMENTA GILDHALLÆ LONDONIENSIS;

LIBER ALBUS, LIBER CUSTUMARUM,

ET

LIBER HORN.

EDITED

BY

HENRY THOMAS RILEY, M.A.,

CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE;

OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

VOL. I.

CONTAINING

LIBER ALBUS,

COMPILED A.D. 1419.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

LONDON:

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, LONGMANS, AND ROBERTS.

1859.

Printed by
EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, Her Majesty's Printers,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Secunda pars II

22

xlvii. De placitis corone in Ciuitate London.

Homme qi est iuggez a la graunt
lei lem li esgarde par les prodes
homes de la Cite qil ert. i.
xxxvi. homes qi aueke lui
iurgent a la quizeine au meins ou au
mois ou plus auaunt si la Justice le
voet. et ices. xxxvi. homes deiuent
estre mesmes le iour esleu par les pro-
deshomes de la vile si la Justice veut
ou autre graunt Justice vodra. ceo est a sa-
uer. xviii. homes deus le est de Wale-
brok. e xviii. homes deus le West de
Walebrok. et graunt il serount issi esleu par
les homes de la vile e merit par viscoun-
te ne par chamberleinc. lem deit lour nouns
escriuere e bailler les a celui qi auera les
deit. E si al nul de ceux chalenge ou de
amour vers autre ou de haine ou de lig-
nage ou dautre chose. lem le deit ouster
e mettre vn autre par les prodeshomes e as-
seour lui iour qil les ert a la quinzeine
ou plus loing au pleisir des Justices.
E sil auient qe ai a soun iour auer nes
puisse il lui couient qe vetz iour deuant
son iour monstre au viscounte e au iour
monstre ico mesmes deuaunt Justices.
e qe viscounte le tesmoigne e donke par
cele moustraunce e par le tesmoign del vis-
counte si lui deit lem esgarder le fu etc.

Quod nullus ponatur ad magnam legem nisi pro morte hominis. xlviii.

Si est a sauer qe lem ne deit mettre
nul home a la graunt lei fors pur la gre-
ignor acheisoun qe puisse estre si come de
mort de home e ceo aueke suite e aueke
crie e aueke tesmoigne ou hampsokne a
parissaunte e huys depesciez e decopiez
e suite e plaies apres e apparissauntes
e oueke semblables choses car nule lei
ne met home a mort ne a membre fors
cele lei en lomdres e pur ceo estuet qe graunt
achesoun i ait a iugger cele lei. car les
autres leis en plai de corone com a. xviii.
homes sil encheent ne sount fors en merci
sauoir e a lour were ceo est a sauoir de
cent soulz. E en ceo cas iure treis foitz
li encupez dount li engleis lapelent trefald-
od ceo est a iurer treis foitz e a chescune
foitz sei sisme e ceo est pur la hautesce de
la court e pur le honour de Justice. mais
a la graunt lei ne iure li encupez fors vne foitz
e ceo primer pur le graunt peril de fourniir la
lei. car si vn soul fausist ou retraisist si
est mort e auxi com venu en champ. et
pur cel graunt peril ne iure il fors vne foitz a
la graunt lei e donke li autre apres lui. E si
ceo auient qe si li encupez est husebon-
de e tere tenaunt si estuet qe ses iurours
seient husebaundes e terres eient en la
Cite mes li encupez puet bien auoir aue-
ke sei bachelers ou iuuers mais qil soi-
ent loiaux homes. e autel la conuerse.

xlix. Quod rectatus in placitis corone possit se defendere cum sua septima manu.

Si le Roi sieut vers aucun home plai de usus
de corone senz damif e die qe celui Rege-
blame e le Roi le mesdit lem lui deit
agarder qil sen defende sei setisme. et
sil enchiet si est a autaunt com il fust
si il eust eu damif encountre lui. ceo est
a sauoir qe si il enchaist vers le damif en
merci dauoir si fust autel a e a sa were
de cent soulz. et sil enchaist a vne ou me-
bre fust au tel a. Si aliquis sit occisus in Ciuitate.

L.

Si quis est occisus in ciuitate vicecomes
debet attendere e inquirere per visnetum
quis illum occiderit. et si aliquis sit retta-
tus per visnetum vicecomes debet rettatum
attachiare donec sciatur si quis coram Jus-
ticiariis pro morte occisi sequi voluerit.

Liber [illegible] in the [illegible] at [illegible]

Hand of the Early part of the 14th Century.

LIBER ALBUS,

COMPILED A.D. 1419.

EDITED

BY

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LONDON:
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1859.

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a

INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

The pages of the poets, the dramatists, and the historians, and the more formal details of the commentators, the scholiasts, and the lexicographers, of the Greek and Roman periods, afford us a singularly accurate insight, the intervening lapse of time considered, into the ways and usages of contemporary social life; so much so in fact, that, though for a moment it may appear almost paradoxical to say so, the great majority of the educated classes of this country possess a tenfold better acquaintance with life and manners in Greece and Italy, two thousand years ago, than with the habits and usages of their own forefathers, only removed from them by the comparatively short period that has elapsed since the invention of the press.

The educated classes better acquainted with the social life of classical times than of their own forefathers.

This state of things, however, is easily explained. Invaluable as our Chroniclers undoubtedly are in many points of view, the middle ages—so far as this country is concerned—have no literature at all resembling that of the ancients to call their own; and as to the literature which we must of necessity be content to take as a substitute for it, in giving us an insight into the contemporary features of social life, the items of which it is composed are lamentably deficient. The Chronicler, for example, is mostly too intent upon the deeds or aspirations of the great, the successful, or the ambitious, to bestow a passing notice even upon the multitude which is ever and

Inferiority of our mediæval literature to classical literature in this respect.

anon called upon to supply the victims of their caprice, the agents of their success, or the instruments of their will. The Legendist, again, the Romancer, and the Poet, are too busily engaged with the doings or sayings of their saints, their heroes, and their lovers, to descend from their elevation to any less holy, less stirring, or less captivating details. And as to the great majority of the other mediæval writers, who may not admit of being ranged under any of the above appellations, equally little, from the singleness of purpose by which they are mostly characterized, may we expect to learn about the obscure million from them.

Mediæval archives and other business documents the only sources from which this knowledge may be plentifully derived.

The result is, that we must either rest contented with the few and transient glimpses of light fitfully thrown upon this interesting subject from the pages of our early Glossarists and Vocabularists, with what little we may glean incidentally from the Chroniclers; or we must look, of necessity, to other and far different sources for the materials of our social history in mediæval days; to documents, in fact, which their compilers little dreamt of ever being turned to such an account, but which atone by their truthfulness and authenticity for their want of embellishment and their meagreness of diction; and which, fortunately for those whose wish it is that our past social history may not be wholly swept away into oblivion, still lie scattered in comparatively great abundance over the length and breadth of the land. It is to our early Laws, Statutes, and enactments, to Registers, Chartularies, Rentals, Domesday-books, and Rolls, under their legion of technical appellations, that we must mainly have recourse, if we would gain the moderate credit of knowing at least as much about our own forefathers as about the populace that thronged the streets of ancient Athens or Rome.

Collection of mediæval archives at Guildhall.

Foremost among the repositories where information of this nature may be abundantly obtained, though known

as such, it is believed, to comparatively few, in the antiquarian world even, stands the Record-room of the Corporation of London, at Guildhall. "There is no city "in the world," it has been[1] remarked, and that too by one eminently well qualified to form an opinion on the subject, "that possesses a collection of archives so "ancient and so complete as the collection at Guildhall;" and it is the fact, that its shelves are laden with documents embodying the contemporary history of this country, under almost every feature, from nearly six centuries ago down to comparatively recent times; ranging under the various heads of original charters and deeds, rolls of wills, chartularies, and, more important than all, registers, and laborious compilations from registers and other sources of a kindred nature.

Nature of these records.

A priori probabilitie as to their contents

When we call to mind the close connexion that existed between the Metropolis and our earlier Kings, the leading and influential position of its officials and dignitaries, the comparative opulence of its inhabitants, the immunities, liberties, and privileges enjoyed by its citizens, and the communications that were continually interchanged on all matters, of even the most trifling public importance, between the Court and the City, we can hardly do otherwise than conclude that in its contemporary annals and records would, not improbably, be reflected many of the leading and more prominent facts that go towards constituting the history of English national progress and of English social life. And a comparatively cursory examination of these documents will show that such really is the case; that, in fact, it is hardly possible to mention any feature as a component of our mediæval history, whether viewed under the phase of social, political, ecclesiastical, legal, municipal, military, or naval, that is here unrepresented; for, not

Varying features of their contents.

[1] By M. Delpit, *Collection Générale des Documents Français—en Angleterre*, p. lxi.

Nature of the information to be derived from them.

only are we authentically informed, through the medium of numerous contemporary copies of writs and letters, addressed by successive Sovereigns to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City, as to the then existing state of politics and diplomacy, as to laws and enactments of every shade of variety and importance, as to alliances with foreign potentates contracted or dissolved, as to events and incidents connected with the royal progresses and journeys, as to losses sustained or successes gained in war, whether upon English soil or upon that of France, Scotland, Flanders, Ireland, or Wales; but, even more than this, we are supplied incidentally, from the self-same sources, with a very large amount of material for statistical knowledge as to this country's resources at those periods, in reference to men, money, shipping, arms, and the various other munitions of war.

From these same records too—seeing that there was hardly a dealing between man and man, however trivial, that was not interfered with by sumptuary laws (many of them of absurd, almost grotesque, form and shape); hardly a transaction or existing relation in private life that was not the subject of legal enactment and civic surveillance—we may become more intimately acquainted with the early form and subsequent development of our municipal institutions; the principles and growth of taxation in this country; the mediæval relations of prices and labour; the remote history of trades, guilds and mysteries; the progress of arts, manufactures, and commerce; the gradual expansion of our national wealth; and the history of the manners, usages, habits, and opinions, of our impulsive forefathers. A very considerable amount of information may also be gathered from these documents in reference to our genealogical history, and certain indications may be derived from them, perhaps incidentally rather than otherwise, relative to various points connected with the progress of religious opinion and belief.

It has already been remarked that the City records are known probably to comparatively few, even among those whose business or whose pleasure is centred in the investigation of our national antiquities. Proportionally small too—owing in a considerable degree, no doubt, to the jealous carefulness with which, until recent times, they were withheld from the scrutiny of the public—is the use that has been hitherto made of them by the writers upon our mediæval history and antiquities.

Hitherto comparatively little known or used.

John Stow, the author of the *Survey of London* (1598), was probably the first to bring the existence of these records to the notice of the public; and, even at his comparatively early day, they seem to have been looked upon by him as at once venerable for their antiquity and curious for the information which he found them to contain. It is possible that he may have used these documents, in the compilation of his *Survey*, to a somewhat greater extent than he has acknowledged—some eight or ten instances in all—but there can be hardly a doubt that, owing to his limited knowledge and his defective education, he was but indifferently qualified for dealing with their contents. The next writer probably who was indebted for any of his matter to the Letter-Books and other compilations at Guildhall was the indefatigable Rymer; who has extracted from them a considerable number of articles, in reference to our early treaties and transactions with other countries, which appear in different volumes of the *Fœdera*. Strype, the venerable historian and ecclesiologist, in preparing his elaborate edition of Stow's *Survey* (1720), was evidently at considerable pains to [1] consult the City archives, with the view of improving upon Stow's scanty

John Stow the first to make use of them.

Rymer.

Strype.

[1] He gives a curious account in his Preface, pp. iii., iv., v., of the annoyances which he had to endure, in consequence of the detention of his transcripts for examination, by certain of the City officials of the day.

information as to the early history of various of its institutions and localities.

Sir F. Palgrave.

Coming to the present century—Sir Francis Palgrave has, on more occasions, it is believed, than one, invited the public attention to these important, but comparatively unused, materials for our early history; and, in the volumes of his *Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons* (1827–1830), he has given a considerable number of extracts, at once valuable and interesting, from their pages. M. Augustin Thierry also, in the First Volume of his *Monumens inédits de l'histoire du tiers état,* has availed himself (through the agency of M. Delpit) of a few extracts from the Letter-Books, in reference to certain treaties of commerce entered into during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries between the citizens of London and the merchants of Amiens.

M. Thierry.

M. Jules Delpit.

It is another native of France, however, M. Jules Delpit, that has devoted more time and thought, probably, to the examination of the City records, in their entirety, than any other person since the first moments of their existence.

His examination of the Guildhall records.

M. Delpit visited this country, he tells us, in 1843, and, after an assiduous attendance at Guildhall for three months, succeeded in collecting from the City Archives copies of more than one hundred and fifty documents bearing reference to the early relations of this country with France, the existence of the great majority of which had until then been unknown. Most of these he has published in his *Collection Générale des Documents Français qui se trouvent en Angleterre* (Paris, 1847); in addition to which, he has occupied forty-eight (quarto) pages of his Preface with an elaborate analysis of the Letter-Books in reference to certain of the more prominent features of their contents.

His analysis of the Letter-Books.

The limits of an introduction forbid, of course, any detailed notice of the results of the labours of this

zealous and learned mediævalist; indeed, a transcript of even his commendations of the City archives would occupy more pages, perhaps, in number than the lines that could conveniently be here devoted to the subject. A few, therefore, of his more general remarks must suffice.

Speaking (p. lx.) of "the vast number of things "novel or curious" that met his view when examining the manuscripts at Guildhall, M. Delpit enlarges upon "the abundance of the riches they contain, and the "unhoped-for resources that a vigorous and learned "analysis might derive therefrom." (P. lxxiv.) "It "seems to me," he says, "that the pages of a Register "like this have all the interest of a chronicle, in addition "to the advantage of an authenticity quite incontestable." (P. lxxxii.) "The Registers of Guildhall contain, in "reference to the Corporations of the various trades, a "multitude of documents unknown to the Corporations "themselves to which they relate." (P. xciii.) "An "attentive examination of these documents might reveal "facts unknown or unanticipated, and lead to the "discovery of curious revelations as to the then state of "manners, and the form assumed by civil or commercial "transactions." He concludes his analysis with the following remarks (p. cii.):—"It is undoubtedly a great "glory for the community of London not only to possess "archives more complete than those of any other city, "but to possess archives which contain, so to say, the "title-deeds (*titres*) of the nation itself; and those, not "merely in the form of incorrect, partial, or incidental "copies, but, on the contrary, regular, authentic, and "more complete than those in any of the repositories "from which the published copies have been taken. "The interest arising from the facts that have come "under my notice has induced me, perhaps, to extend "this analysis to too great a length; but still, I do not "at all pretend to have given a complete description of

His commendations of the Guildhall records.

"these archives, still less to have made myself acquainted with all the various facts which are there to "be found; my only aim has been to point out the "riches and abundance of the materials they are "able to furnish."

General description of the Guildhall records.

A brief description of the items which compose the City archives will hardly be out of place. In addition to the early Registers, or Letter-Books, from A to K inclusive (the respective dates of which are given at the conclusion of this Volume), the Record-room at Guildhall contains the following compilations:—*Journals* and *Repertories* of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council from A.D. 1417 down to the present time. *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, a Latin Chronicle of the City transactions from A.D. 1178 to 1274, the only one of the records hitherto [1] published. [2] *Liber Horn*, a miscellaneous collection, date 1311, and compiled probably by its original owner, Andrew Horn. *Liber Custumarum*, a compilation of a similar nature, date about 1320, and put together probably under the supervision of the same Andrew Horn. *Liber Albus*. *Liber Dunthorn*, a compilation in Latin, Anglo-French, and English, prepared between A.D. 1461 and 1490. *Liber Legum*, a collection of laws from A.D. 1342 to 1590. *Liber Ordinationum de Itinere*, compiled *temp.* Edward I: in addition to which, there are the *Assisa Panis*, commencing in 1284; *Liber Memorandorum*, date 1298, and several other manuscript volumes of inferior note and value.

Books formerly belonging to the City, now lost.

Among the books which are known to have formerly belonged to the Corporation of London, but are now lost, are the following:—*Liber Niger Major*, and *Liber*

[1] Edited for the Camden Society, by Mr. T. Stapleton, in 1846.

[2] This and *Liber Custumarum* will be fully described in the Introductory pages of the next Volume.

Niger Minor, both [1] quoted in *Liber Albus;* [2] *Speculum;* [3] *Recordatorium*, possibly identical with the *Liber Regum Antiquorum*, also lost; [4] *Magnus Liber de Chartis et Libertatibus Civitatis; Liber Rubeus*, and *Liber de Heretochiis*, both mentioned in the Letter-Books, according to M. Delpit (p. lix.), as formerly in existence. It is not improbable that these volumes may have disappeared on the disastrous occasion when, in the reign of Edward VI, the Lord Protector Somerset borrowed three *cartloads* of books from the Library at Guildhall, none of which were ever returned.

The time having at length arrived, thanks alike to the public spirit and munificence of the Government, the courteous liberality of the City Corporation, and the [5] discernment of the Master of Rolls, for the publication of the more valuable portions of the City records, the *Liber Albus* has been selected as the first of the present Series; partly from its comparatively superior merits as a compilation; partly from the large amount of new light which is reflected by its pages upon social life, more especially, and civic usages, during the 13th and 14th centuries; partly from the high esteem in which it has always been held by the civic authorities, as one of their choicest heir-looms; and, in part, with a view to the advantages afforded by its invaluable Calendar (forming Book IV) to the principal civic records in existence at the date of its compilation. In speaking incidentally of this volume, M. Delpit has pronounced it to be "a grand Repertory of the archives of the "City;" and, in his description of its contents at greater length (p. cciv.), he thus expresses himself, "When speaking of the mayoralty of London, I have

Liber Albus, the first selected for publication, and why.

Commendations of it by M. Delpit.

[1] See pp. 353, 354, 385, of this Volume, for example.

[2] See page 61.

[3] See page 61.

[4] Existing in 1327. See Letter-Book E, f. 171.

[5] See *Letter of the Master of the Rolls, of 26th January* 1857, *to Sir Charles Trevelyan*, printed by order of the House of Commons.

"quoted the commencement of the article in *Liber* "*Albus* on this subject; but, had it been my design to "indicate everything that is curious and interesting "in that work, I should have had to copy it from "beginning to end."

Date of compilation of Liber Albus.

The *Liber Albus* was compiled, as we learn from the [1] *Prooemium*, in the year 1419, and was completed in the month of November in that year. Of [2] John Carpenter, the Common Clerk, or Town Clerk, under whose auspices this compilation was made, but very few particulars are known; and for those few, we are almost wholly indebted to Mr. Thomas Brewer, whose pleasing *Memoir of the Life and Times of John Carpenter*, (London, 1856) bears convincing testimony to the writer's industry, his extensive knowledge, and his aptitude for research.

But little known relative to John Carpenter, the compiler.

Leading particulars relative to Carpenter, now known.

Carpenter was born probably about the close of the reign of Edward III, was brought up to the legal profession, and, after serving the City in some inferior capacity, in April 1417 was elected to the office of Common Clerk. Occasionally, he is styled in the records "Secretary" to the City, a title apparently bestowed upon no civic dignitary either before his time or since. From Mr. Brewer's work we also learn that Carpenter had the honour of being nominated one of the four executors of the will of the munificent Richard Whittington, the well-known hero of civic [3] romance; a fact

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[1] See page 4.

[2] By Stowe he is called "Jenken" Carpenter, that appellation being the mediæval diminutive of John. He is so styled also at the commencement of the Ordinances for Whittington's Alms-houses; which, in Mr. Brewer's opinion, there is reason to believe were drawn up by him.

[3] This story, in the Editor's opinion, may be thus explained:— In the 14th and beginning of the 15th centuries, trading, or buying and selling at a profit, was known to the more educated classes under the French name "*achat*," which in England was written, and, probably, pronounced "*acat*." To *acat* of this nature, Whittington was indebted for his wealth; and as, in time, the French became displaced here by the modern English, the meaning of the word probably became lost, and thereby gave the

which abundantly testifies to the high estimation in which he must have been held by his contemporaries for probity and intelligence. In 1436, Carpenter was elected one of the representatives of the City in Parliament; about two years later he resigned the office of Town Clerk; and was re-elected to Parliament in 1439. Subsequently to 1441, his biographer has been unable to discover any mention of him. By his testament, as to personalty, dated 8th of March 1441, he directed that his body should be buried in the Church of St. Peter, Cornhill; and by his will, as to realty, which is now lost, he left certain lands and tenements to the City of London, for educational purposes; upon the basis of which devise, during the last quarter of a century, has been founded that now flourishing institution, the City of London School; a foundation which has also had the additional good fortune to meet with little less than a second founder in a gentleman who has devoted a considerable portion of an active and useful life to the promotion of its welfare, the present worthy Sheriff, Mr. Alderman Warren S. Hale.

The City School founded on Carpenter's devise.

General description of Liber Albus.

The *Liber* [1] *Albus* is a large folio volume, in a leather binding, the boards and bosses of which are of the date probably of the 16th century. Its leaves are numbered, in a more recent hand than the text, from 1 to 352, the first three written leaves [2] being left blank in the numbering, which commences at the fourth. No. 188

opportunity to some inventive genius, at a much later period, of building a *new* story on the double meaning of an *old* and effete word. See *Eastward Hoe* (1605), A. iv. S. 1. Contracting was also known, in the 14th century, as "*acat*;" and to *acat* of this description, also, Whittington may possibly have owed some of his riches. Other solutions have also been offered; among them, the suggestion (first made by Foote, probably, in his *Nabob*, and that too in a spirit of irony), that Whittington owed his wealth to the employment of the coal-ships known as "*cats*," is deserving of notice.

[1] Known among the City officials by its modern name of *Liber Niger*, as further noticed in page xxiii.

[2] Down to page 12 in this Volume They are consequently denoted in the margin of pp. 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, and 10, by Roman numerals.

has been accidentally [1] omitted in the numbering, folio 187 being followed by folio 189: no part, however, of the volume is wanting, and, with the exception of the first leaf, which is in a mutilated state, it is, in general, in very fair condition throughout.

The reader of the present Volume who keeps his eye on the marginal references to the corresponding folios of the original, will observe the occurrence of sundry *lacunæ* from time to time, which might possibly lead him to suppose that the original, as now existing, is either imperfect itself, or has been transcribed in these pages but in part. Neither alternative is the case, and these interruptions in the sequence of the written folios arise partly from the fact that, in the preparation of the original work, some intervening leaves were left in blank; and partly from the circumstance that when the original compilation was rebound, there were numerous additional leaves inserted; some of which contain matter of more recent date, and bearing no reference whatever to the original *Liber Albus*. Thus, for example, the Second Book ends at folio [2] 51b, and the Third commences at folio 171a. A few perhaps of the leaves here intervening may have been left blank on the original compilation of the work; but the greater part of them, as they are of wholly different grain and preparation, evidently belong to a more recent date. Some of these more recent leaves are occupied with a lengthy *Inspeximus* Charter of Henry VIII, which may possibly have been written before being bound up with the rest of the volume when rebound in the 16th century. Others again of these leaves are still in blank, and others are occupied by Charters of still later date. As these Charters are mere unseemly interpolations, and have appeared in print already, no notice has of course been taken of them in transcribing for the present work.

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[1] See page 203 of this Volume. | [2] See pp. 170–172 of this Volume.

The Third Book, it will be observed, is divided into Four Parts, each of which occupies little short of one hundred pages. In the original, the Latin Heads of Chapters, or Tables of Contents, of these four Parts are placed at the beginning of the Book; the consequence being, that the Contents of the Second, Third, and Fourth Parts are at a considerable distance from those Parts. In the present Volume, however, for the sake of perspicuity, it has been deemed advisable to remove the Tables of Contents bearing reference to Parts 2, 3, and 4, from their original position, and to place them (as mentioned in p. 249), each Table, before its own particular Portion of the Book.

The Fourth Book of a different nature from the rest of the work.

The Fourth Book, as will be seen in a moment, is of a totally different nature from the rest of the work. It had been the Compiler's original intention, he says, to collect his remaining matter from the various rolls and books in the possession of the Corporation, and to embrace the whole of it in that Book. This intention, however, from want alike of time and space, he has found himself obliged to abandon, and he therefore contents himself with making an [1] abstract or Calendar to certain of the then existing books and rolls in the City archives, and substituting it in place of the Fourth Book, as originally contemplated. What these books are, and what their respective dates, that are thus calendared, the reader will find set forth in the final page of the present Volume. As to the value and merits of this portion of *Liber Albus*—as forming a guide and key to the contents of the earlier City records—these will form the subject, incidentally, of further observation.

Description of the penmanship of Liber Albus.

The volume is written in the hand known as "Modern Gothic" throughout. The Second Part of Book I, p. 51 to p. 127 of the present Volume, is of [2] earlier date

[1] On a close examination, it will be found that this abstract, in several instances, includes the sources *as well*, from which portions of the three preceding Books have been derived.

[2] The facsimile opposite the title-page is from this part of the work.

than the rest of the work. From the writing, it is evidently coeval with the commencing portion of *Liber Custumarum*, as it at [1] present appears, of the date probably of A.D. 1320 or thereabout, and consequently a century older than the rest of the work. Finding these sheets among the City records, Carpenter no doubt was of opinion that they could not be put to better use than in being bound up with, and made to form part of, his own compilation.

The rest of the volume, completed under Carpenter's personal supervision, is written in probably as many as eight or ten different[2] hands and with varying degrees of carefulness. In transcribing the Anglo-Romance portions from the original documents—making all due allowance for the Picard and Walloon elements which became gradually embodied in the French language, as written and spoken in this country after the time of Henry III

Variations in the orthography of the French portions of Liber Albus.

—each new writer appears to have had his own peculiar code of orthography, and, not unfrequently introduces terminal vowels, either by abbreviatory marks or in full, where, as written in another hand, they do not appear. The same word too is often spelt two or three different ways in a page. There can be little doubt that the laws of grammar and spelling in those

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The other is from Carpenter's own compilation, the beginning of Book IV.

[1] This is said advisedly, because it is the Editor's belief that *Liber Custumarum* does not now appear in its *original* state. This subject will come under further consideration in the Introductory pages to the Second Volume.

[2] There is no proof of Carpenter himself having written any portion of it. The abstracts forming B. II, are all written in one hand, and that certainly not a professional one; and, supposing any part of the work to have been written by Carpenter himself, the Editor would be inclined, from the style of the writing and the nature of the subject, to attribute this portion to him. A few lines are written also in the same hand, at the close of folio 179a, and from folio 250a to folio 255b. See p. 457 and pp. 497—518 of this Volume. The name "J. Carpenter," it should also be remarked, elaborately written on the reverse of the fly-leaf in the original (see page 2) is evidently the work of a professional hand.

days, so far as the Romance, in all its branches, was concerned, were extremely loose and undefined; and whatever it may have been with the speaking of the language, in writing it, each scribe seems to have followed his own fashion, and to have done pretty much as seemed good in his own eyes.

By a transposition of names, the *Liber Albus* of John Carpenter is now known by the City officials as the *Liber Niger;* its original appellation being transferred to a transcript or duplicate copy of the work made under the supervision of Robert Smith, Comptroller of the Chamber, A.D. 1582. For making this copy, Smith was rewarded by the Court of Aldermen with a fee of thirty pounds; a sum fully adequate to his deserts, for his scribes were evidently unequal to their task, have never elucidated a single difficulty in the original, and have thickly sown the pages of the transcript with errors; not of a venial nature merely, but affecting, in some instances, the meaning of the context. A few of these errors, and only a few, are noticed in the following pages.

Liber Albus commonly known as "Liber Niger."

The Elizabethan transcript, now called "Liber Albus."

Value of the Elizabethan transcript.

It is possible that this change of name and preparation of a duplicate may have been owing to the inscription upon the fly-leaf of the original work, by some zealous antiquarian (in the earlier part, probably, of the sixteenth century), of six Elegiac lines (inserted in page 1 of this Volume), warning the City authorities, in [1]language rising almost to Ovidian elegance, that the "White Book" is *white* no longer, and that it will be well to have a transcript made of its contents, before it is thumbed and greased to annihilation. Throughout the following pages, the original work has had its rightful name of "*Liber Albus*" restored to it, Smith's transcript being always distinguished as "the Elizabethan copy."

Possible motive for making the Elizabethan transcript.

Latin verses at the beginning of Liber Albus.

Its rightful name restored to Liber Albus in these pages.

Beyond the foregoing particulars, the Editor does not

[1] The first line is an adaptation from B. II of Ovid's Metamorphoses, l. 541, the Transformation of the Raven. "*Unctis,*" in the second line, is clearly intended for a noun-substantive—"with grease-spots."

propose to enter into any general description of the Contents of *Liber Albus*. With the aid of the "Summary of Contents," which will be found at the conclusion of these introductory pages, the reader, who has the leisure and inclination to devote an hour's attention to the subject, will be abundantly able to form an opinion for himself.

The probable utility of Liber Albus as a contribution to mediæval literature.

In reference to its probable merits as a contribution to our mediæval literature, through the agency of the extracts from the Letter-Books, contained in Book IV, additional light will no doubt be thrown by it upon the political and commercial History of this country during the 13th and 14th centuries, the foreign wars of Edward III. in particular; for, assuredly, many of the documents there cited have not hitherto received the attention from our historians which they evidently deserve. A considerable amount of information will be found embodied also in these pages, relative to the early history of the English laws; such branches thereof, at least, as were more of a purely Saxon complexion than partaking of the feudal character; for mesne lordship and villenage, it must be borne in mind, were unknown within the walls of the City, so far as tenure was concerned; with the exception indeed of the Sokes, or places of independent jurisdiction, with which here and there it was rather thickly studded. In fact, so scrupulously observant of their liberties in this respect were the citizens of London, that the enactment was repeatedly promulgated, so late even as the 11th of Richard II, A.D. 1388, that no serf should, under any circumstances whatsoever, be admitted to the freedom of the City; and should such a person, by false pretences, contrive to be so admitted thereto, immediately upon discovery made of his servile condition, he was to be deprived of the said freedom and fined. Beyond the mention, in Book IV, of numerous documents, of varying importance, addressed by or to certain religious dignitaries or corporations, copies

of which are to be found in the Letter-Books there referred to, but little information will be met with in the present Volume, it is apprehended, calculated to add to our stock of knowledge in reference to the Ecclesiastical history of this country in mediæval days.

Light thrown by it upon the social condition and usages of the 13th and 14th centuries.

It is, however, in the new and abundant light that the *Liber Albus* throws upon the social condition, usages, and institutions, during the 13th and 14th centuries, of England's most important, and in every respect most favoured, community, that the great and remarkable merit of the book consists. Though many of the constituent particles of this light are occasionally to be found buried in considerable masses of matter of comparatively dry and uninteresting detail, and are consequently not unlikely to be overlooked on a cursory and superficial inspection of its pages; it is perhaps speaking quite within limits to say, that there is no mediæval work or compilation at present known—save and except, perhaps, some volumes of the Letter-Books between B and I—that forms so copious and so varied a source of information upon the laws, manners, and institutions, of oppidan society in this country at a distance of time back ranging from two to three hundred years after the Norman Conquest.

Proposed introductory sketch.

It is in this point of view, more particularly, that, from the commencement of his labours of transcription, the Editor has taken a pleasure in regarding this curious volume; every word and passage of it, he can conscientiously say, he has examined and weighed; and qualified thereby, as, without impeachment of egotism, he believes himself to be, to form a reasonable and unprejudiced opinion as to the novelty and value of the results, he could not in possibility, he believes, employ the remainder of the introductory pages here placed at his command, to better purpose, than in availing himself of them as a medium for giving the reader an opportunity, without the necessity of long and laborious research, of participating in the enjoyment which he has so

experienced, and in the extended insight into mediæval life and manners which he has so obtained. A selection of facts of this description—necessarily, of course, of but limited extent in comparison with the large body of similar facts which the Volume contains—will certainly inform (and, there can hardly be a doubt, *must* interest), every reader who is comparatively unacquainted with our mediæval antiquities; while, at the same time, it may possibly have its good effect in prompting the enquirer into our early history, and even the skilled antiquarian, to make further and more critical researches in the pages of the contents of which it is but a sample. An analysis too of this nature will go further perhaps than any descriptive language that might be adopted, towards informing the many who are unacquainted with the subject, upon the general features of the matter that lies treasured, to so large an extent, in the other ponderous folios that constitute the most valuable portion of the City records: in addition to which, it must not be forgotten that, as already observed, these folios embody a vast amount of information in reference to the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Naval history of this country, which the compiler of *Liber Albus* has left comparatively unnoticed, as not coming within the scope of his plan.

Out of the numerous facts and statements which the Editor proposes, after due and thoughtful selection, to group together in the ensuing pages, some, he is aware, have made their appearance in print already, derived from the Guildhall [1] documents in part, and partly from other sources as well. But the majority of them — probably the *great* majority—he is equally persuaded, are now

Novelty of much of the matter contained in Liber Albus.

[1] The names of Stow, Rymer, Strype, Sir Francis Palgrave, M. Thierry, and M. Delpit, have been noticed already as having borrowed from these sources. The late Mr. T. Hudson Turner derived his copy of Fitz-Alwyne's Assize (*Domestic Architecture of the 13th Century*) from the *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*.

brought to light for the first time since the moment at which they were consigned to oblivion by the extinction of the successive generations to which they belonged, and were fairly pressed out of memory, in the accelerated march of social progress, by the rapid accumulation of events, inventions, and discoveries, which wrought such wondrous changes in the usages and institutions of this country during the closing years of the fifteenth, and the whole of the sixteenth, centuries. In placing these extracts before the reader, it is no part of the Editor's design—save perhaps in two or three exceptional cases—to institute comparisons with, or borrow illustrations from, the contents of other works on our mediæval history and antiquities: however tempting it might be, the circumscribed limits of an Introduction would, under most circumstances, forbid his entering upon a plan so ambitious and so diffuse; and, more particularly so, when the facts to be selected from are so numerous and—to his thinking at least—so singularly interesting, that one difficulty which he has to contend with consists in the determining which to insert and which to reject. For the same reason too, except when called upon to do so, for the purpose of correcting errors or misquotations, it has been deemed advisable not to interrupt the narrative by the insertion of some hundreds of references to those portions of the Latin or French context from which the various statements are derived: the space that would have been thus occupied, it is apprehended, will be found to have been employed to better purpose. Those who peruse this sketch for amusement merely must be content to take upon trust; those, on the other hand, who are able and desirous to examine for themselves, are referred to the Summary of the Contents and to the well-defined Heads into which the Fourth Book is divided.

Plan of the proposed sketch.

The period, the usages and institutions of which are here brought under notice, extends from the earlier

The period treated of in Liber Albus.

years of the reign of Edward I to about the middle of that of Richard II, a space of little more than one hundred years. During the whole of this time, there was but little change in the internal laws and regulations of the civic communities of England; most of the arts and handicrafts practised here remained in much the same state; and the enactments and ordinances as to manufactures and the supply of food were characterized by almost identical features throughout. It is true that, with the few who constituted the wealthy of the land, luxury in food and apparel had, during this interval, made some extensive advances; that the commerce of the country—owing no doubt to an extended acquaintance with the mariner's compass—had increased; that larger houses had gradually made their appearance within the City walls; and that the class of opulent citizens was somewhat more numerous. But still, in spite of all this, "the barbarism," as it has been styled, "of the manners and institutions of this country" perseveringly remained throughout this lapse of time almost the same. In noticing the usages of social life embraced within this period, the date—or, at all events, the reign—will be given in all instances where it can, with any fair degree of certainty, be ascertained. Such, however, was the non-progressive tendency of the times, such the *vis inertiæ* of the few who had to do with making the laws, and so guiding the multitude, that the reader may rest assured that, in nine cases out of ten, the usage mentioned as belonging to the reign of Edward I equally belonged to that of Edward III.

Comparatively few changes in that period.

The only great difficulty that the Editor has met with has been, owing to the extremely inartistical plan of compilation pervading the greater part of the original work, in the grouping and arranging of his collection of facts. Happily, however, he has, with a fair degree of satisfaction to himself, succeeded in producing somewhat of system and order out of an accumulation which,

Defective compilation of Liber Albus.

when originally excerpted, seemed little short of chaotic. As the result, then, he proposes to view what might be termed, were a title required for the sketch, "Civic " and Social Life in the mid-days of the Plantagenets," under the following phases :—*Houses and Shops; Chimneys, Fuel; Builders and Building Materials :—Streets and Street Regulations; City Gates :—Regulations in reference to the River, the Watercourse of Walbrook, and the City Fosses :—Police Regulations :—Hostelers and Lodging-house Keepers :—Brewers and Taverners; Ale and Wines :—Bread and Bakers, Corndealers, Millers, Cooks, Pie-bakers, and Pastelers : —Fishmongers and Fish :—Butchers and Butchers' Meat :—Poulterers and Poultry :—Food and Miscellaneous Articles :—Clothing and Clothiers; Fripperers, Shoemakers, Furriers, and other Trades :—Commerce, Imports, and Exports :—Offences, Punishments, and Prisons.* Heads of subjects to be treated of in the proposed sketch.

Houses and Shops; Chimneys, Fuel; Builders.—In ancient times—at all events in the reign of King Stephen—the great majority of the London houses were wholly built of wood, and thatched with straw, reeds, or stubble; hence it was that, upon the occasion of the great Fire which happened in that king's reign, beginning at London Bridge, it destroyed St. Paul's Cathedral, and burnt all the houses as far as St. Clement Danes; and this too although, as there seems every reason to believe, the houses in the suburbs must have been very wide apart. Warned by this misfortune, the more opulent among the citizens rebuilt their houses with partition-walls of freestone, and covered the roofs with thick tiles. In most instances, however, the partitions between the houses still continued, in all probability, to be made of wood, until the date of the Assize of Fitz-Alwyne, A.D. 1189, and the roofs to be constructed of thatch till a later period even. Materials of the early London houses. Fire in Stephen's reign.

In A.D. 1189, the first year of Richard I, and the Fitz-Alwyne's

Assize of buildings.

first year of the Mayoralty of Fitz-Alwyne, first Mayor of London, the necessity of protecting the City from future devastation by fire seems to have excited serious attention. With this view the code of ordinances, since known as "Fitz-Alwyne's Assize," was framed; the earliest English "Building Act" probably in existence. This Assize is a document of considerable length,[1] and, taking into consideration the early period at which it was compiled, is remarkable for the comparative precision and exactness of most of its provisions. In reference, however, to the *materials* of which the London houses were thenceforth to be built, its terms do not appear to be obligatory upon any point, except that, in future, partition-walls were to be built of stone (freestone); and even this seems to be hardly more than implied, it being taken probably as a matter of course. As this Assize, with some slight alterations, remained in force down to the period of the compilation of the present Volume, the following items of information, there can be little doubt, will in general hold good of most of the City houses during the 13th and 14th centuries.

Not imperative as to the materials of buildings.

Party-walls.

The party-walls of the houses were of freestone, three feet thick and sixteen feet high, from which the roof (whether covered with tiles or thatch) ran up to a point, with the gable towards the street. Along this wall rain-gutters were laid, to carry off the water, either on to the ground of the party to whom the house belonged or into the high road. Kennels for its reception are not mentioned in the Assize, but they were very general about 100 years later. If arches were left in the walls, for "*almeria*" or "aumbries" (cupboards or larders), they were to be one foot in depth, and no more.

Rain-gutters.

Aumbries.

[1] See pp. 319–332 of the present Volume. It has been printed also in Mr. Stapleton's edition of the *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, 1846; and in T. Hudson Turner's *Domestic Architecture of the 13th Century*, 1851, from the original work.

The framework rising from the top of the party-wall was of course of wood, and the gable facing the street, as well as the one opposite to it, seems to have been in general made of the same material, plastered over probably by the "*daubers*," and perhaps whitewashed. The upper room was generally known as the "*solar*," and is also called in Fitz-Alwyne's Assize the "*domus*," or "house": its usual height in comparison with the room below does not appear from the present work; but from a deed bearing date 1217 or 1218, it appears that the corbels or joists for supporting the upper floor were inserted at a height of eight feet from the ground. Apart from the main room or rooms on the ground floor in the houses of the citizens was the "necessary chamber;" in reference to which it was enacted by the Assize, that if the pit was walled with stone, the mouth of it was to be two and a half feet from the neighbour's land; but in case it was not faced with stone, the distance was to be three and a half feet. The same regulation too held good, at a somewhat [1] later period, in reference to sinks for receiving refuse or dirty water.

Gables of wood.

Solar.

Height of corbels.

Necessary chamber.

Sinks.

At the time of the promulgation of Fitz-Alwyne's Assize, it is evident that the houses in London consisted of but one storey over the ground floor and no more. At what period more storeys were first added does not appear; but in the early part of the 14th century we find houses in London of *two* or *three* storeys mentioned; each of which storeys, as also the cellar beneath, occasionally formed the freehold of different individuals: a state of things which caused such multiplied disputes between the owners, that the King (Edward II) was at length obliged to interfere by mandate, directing each owner to keep his own part in due repair. The upper storeys in houses of this description were entered probably by stairs on the outside.

Storeys of houses.

Each storey sometimes a distinct freehold.

[1] It does not appear in the earliest copy of the Assize.

Cellars.

Entered from the street.

Ancient lights.

Cellars are not mentioned in the Assize, but we find them noticed, and that too as places used for business, as early as the first half of the reign of Henry III. It is incidentally mentioned, also, that steps led to these cellars from the street; indeed, they seem to have seriously encroached upon the footway at times, for at later periods they are the subject of frequent enactment. By Fitz-Alwyne's Assize, contrary to the spirit of equity that has prevailed in more recent times, a person when building had full liberty to obstruct a neighbour's ancient lights, unless, indeed, some writing could be produced by that neighbour showing a right on his side to the contrary.

Roofing of houses.

Stalls of houses.

Penthouses.

Penthouses made fixtures, belonging to the landlord.

The Assize, as already noticed, makes no provision for the material to be used for roofing; within a century and a half later, however, we find reiterated enactments that the houses of the citizens shall be covered with lead, tiles, or stone. Stalls, too, are not mentioned in the Assize; but these had become common in the latter part of the following century. These stalls were projections—of wooden framework, no doubt—from the gable facing the street, and were used as shops for the exposure of various articles for sale. By civic enactment we find it ordered that these stalls shall be not more than 2½ feet in depth, moveable and flexible, according to the discretion of the Alderman of the Ward, and according as the streets or lanes are wide or narrow. The pentices, or penthouses, which are so frequently mentioned in the City ordinances, must have been projections on a larger scale, as the citizens are reminded that they are to be made at least 9 feet in height, "so as to allow of people riding "beneath;" a provision, from which it is evident that they must have extended beyond the portion of the street reserved as a footpath. In favour of the landlords, it was also enacted that penthouses, once fastened by iron nails or wooden pegs to the timber framework of

the house—be the occupier a tenant for life, for years, or quarterly,—should be deemed not removable, but fixtures, part and parcel of the freehold.

Windows. Windows are mentioned in the Assize. Glass, however, was used only by the most opulent in those days, and the windows of the citizens, *temp.* Richard I, were evidently mere apertures, open in the day, crossed, perhaps, with iron stanchions, and covered, no doubt, by wooden shutters at night. In the reign of Henry III, however, glass, packed in the *Karke*, is enumerated among the regular imports into this country, from Flanders, most probably. Glaziers (*Verrers*) are mentioned as an established Mystery, in the time of Edward III, and in the account given of a riot which took place, about forty years later, at Barking, in Essex, and the vicinity, the offenders are represented, even in those suburban districts, as arming themselves with doors and windows "by way of "shield;" glass windows of lattice-work, in all probability, being meant.

Glass.

Glaziers.

Glass windows, when common.

There is no mention of, or most remote allusion to, chimneys in Fitz-Alwyne's Assize; and at that period, if they existed at all in this country, they were to be found only in the abodes of the most wealthy; the smoke in the houses of the middle and lower classes having to find its way out at the doors and windows as it best might. By the close, however, of the following century, the use of chimneys had become, probably, comparatively common; for, by way of prevention against fire, we find it enacted that chimneys shall be faced with plaster, tiles, or stone; and part of the oath taken by the Scavagers of the City on entering office is to the effect that they will see "that all chimneys, "ovens, and [1] rere-dosses, are made of stone, and suffi-

Chimneys not mentioned in Fitz-Alwyne's Assize.

Comparatively common by the year 1300.

[1] "*Terrailles.*" In the *Rotuli Hundredorum*, Vol. I, p. 406, date 1275, a chimney is mentioned as built against a house in St. Mary-at-Hill, made of stone, a foot or more in breadth, and projecting into the street.

Precautions against fire. "ciently protected against the peril of fire." In the same prudent spirit too it was enacted that no reredos of an oven or furnace, where bread or ale was made, or meat was cooked, should be placed near wooden partition, lath-work, or boards; and, in case of contravention thereof, the Scavager was to remove the same, exacting four pence from the offender for his trouble.

Scavager's duty.

Further precautions by ladders and water.

By way of further precaution against fire it was also ordered, that occupiers of large houses should keep one or two ladders for the succour of their neighbours on an emergency; and that they should keep, in summer, *i.e.*, between the Feasts of Whitsuntide and of Saint Bartholomew, in consequence of the excessive drought, a barrel or large earthen vessel full of water before the house, for the purpose of quenching fire; unless, indeed, the house should happen to have "a [1] "fountain" of its own. For the more speedy removal also of burning houses, each Ward was enjoined to provide a strong iron crook, with a wooden handle, two chains, and two strong cords; these to be left in possession of the Bedel of the Ward, who was also to be provided with a good horn, "loudly sounding." Nothing could more strongly bespeak the frail nature of the London houses, even to the days of Edward III, than the above enactments as to the barrel of water and the Bedel's hook.

Removal of burning houses by the Bedel of the Ward.

Fuel.

Charcoal.

The mention of conflagrations naturally leads to some enquiry about fuel. Charcoal (*carbones*) is frequently mentioned: it was prepared in the country, and the suburbs, perhaps, as well, for it is spoken of as being brought into the City by cart; by enactment, *temp.* Richard II, it is ordered that charcoal shall be sold at the rate, between Michaelmas and Easter, of ten

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[1] Meaning, perhaps, a reservoir of spring water in the "curtilage" or court-yard.

pence, and between Easter and Michaelmas, of eight pence per quarter, the price of it, as also of firewood, being assessed by the Mayor and Aldermen. Sea-coal (*carbo marinus*) too was in common use so early as the time of Edward II, and perhaps much earlier, being sold in sacks, and measured by the quarter under the inspection of Meters appointed by the Mayor. Seacoal Lane, in the vicinity of the Fleet River, or Ditch, is mentioned under that name, we learn from other authorities, so early as 1253, the reign of Henry III; it had its name from the sea-coal being brought thither by water, and there stored. The different kinds of wood used for fuel seem to have been distinguished under the names of "*talwode,*" "*faget,*" and "*busche,*" tallwood, faggots, and (probably) brushwood. Carts with wood and charcoal on sale stood at Smithfield and on Cornhill, and sea-coal is mentioned as paying custom at Billingsgate. Fern, too, reeds, and stubble were sometimes used as fuel.

Sea-coal. Seacoal Lane. Firewood. Fuel, where principally sold.

To revert, however, to the structure of houses.—Bricks, as distinguished from tiles, are not mentioned throughout the book, or indeed in any other English work of so early a date; and there is strong reason to believe that the "*teule*" or "tile" was used indifferently for tile or brick. At all events, there can be no doubt that, like those of Roman times, the bricks then in use were much thinner than at the present day; and supposing the tiles to be flat, there would be nothing to distinguish them from bricks.[1] Repeated injunctions by the civic authorities are to be met with, that the *teules* shall be "well burnt, of the ancient scantling, "and well leaded;" the latter provision, however, it is apprehended, could only apply to such *teules* as were used for genuine tiles. The "Tilers" so often

Bricks not mentioned, but 'tiles,' probably, used for bricks. Enactments as to tiles. Tilers.

[1] See T. Hudson Turner's *Domestic Architecture of the 13th Century*, p. xxvii. and p. 25.

mentioned, in all probability performed the duties of the modern bricklayers as well. Lime was sold, sometimes by the sack, containing one bushel, and sometimes by the basket, holding half a quarter. *Temp.* Edward III, a sack of burnt lime cost one penny, and tiles were sold at the rate of from five to eight shillings the thousand.

Lime.

Prices of lime and tiles.

Wages of artisans employed in building.

The following particulars are met with in reference to the wages of artisans employed in building in the early part of the reign of Edward I:—Carpenters, Masons, Plasterers, Tilers, and Daubers are enumerated as so employed; it being the province, no doubt, of the last-mentioned class, the "*luti appositores*" of other books, to fill up the timber-framework of the gables with mud-clay mixed with straw, a material resembling the modern French *torchis*[1] or Devonshire cob. All these classes of workmen mostly received wages on a similar scale. Between Michaelmas and Martinmas (11th Nov.) they had 4*d.* per day, or else $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* "and their [2] table," at the option of the employer; between [3] Martinmas and the Purification (2nd Feb.), 3*d.*, or 1*d.* and their table; between the Purification and Easter, 4*d.*, or $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* and their table; and between Easter and Michaelmas, 5*d.*, or 2*d.* and their table. Saturdays and Vigils were to be paid for as whole days, the men only working till the [4] evening, and on Sundays and Feast-days they were "to take nothing," the meaning being, no doubt, that on those days they did not work at all. Their servants, or under-workmen, and the makers of clay [5] walls, were to receive, between Michaelmas and Easter, 2*d.*, and between Easter and Michaelmas, 3*d.*, for all de-

Daubers.

[1] See T. Hudson Turner's *Domestic Architecture of the 13th Century*, p. 25.

[2] This money for the table is no doubt the "*metesilver*" of other books.

[3] Incorrectly given as "St. Mark's Day," in p. 728.

[4] Meaning probably Vespers, about 4 P.M., or a little later.

[5] "*Mures de terre.*"

mands. Should any person pay a workman beyond these rates, he was to pay to the City a fine of 40*s.*, and the workman to be subjected to forty days' imprisonment. About seventy years later, the wages of certain of these artisans had apparently increased, Masons, Carpenters, Plasterers, and Sawyers receiving six pence during the long days, and five pence in winter, but without being permitted to charge for the repair of their implements. The wages of Tilers, however, had not made so great an advance, being at the rate of 5½*d.* and 4½*d.* according to the length of the days, and the wages of their boys (*garsons*) 3½*d.* and 3*d.* "Master Daubers" also were to be content with five pence and four pence, according to the length of the days, their boys receiving at the same rate as those of Tilers.

Rents of houses.

In reference to property in houses.—Tenements are mentioned, about the time probably of Edward II, as renting in the City above the sum of forty shillings, and below. The fact has been already noticed that in some cases houses of two or three storeys were divided into distinct separate freeholds. In one instance a case is met with, perhaps a not uncommon one, of a widow claiming her Free-bench in a tenement that had belonged to her late husband (in the parish of St. Nicholas Flesh-Shambles), and the Sheriffs putting her in possession of a wing ([1] *alam*) of the building, the principal chamber and the cellar beneath that chamber, with a right of easement in the kitchen, stable, common drain (*communi cloaca*), and courtyard; the rest remaining in possession of the heirs and next of kin of the deceased; an arrangement certainly by no means conducive to a state of domestic tranquillity, but bespeaking the existence of considerable mansions,

Free-bench in a tenement, with occupation, granted to a widow.

[1] It is possible that this word may here stand for "*aulam*," the "hall" or chief sitting-room.

and that too in that most uninviting locality—the near neighbourhood of "Styngkyng Lane" and the Convent of the Friars Minors.

Assessment where house was in two Wards.

It sometimes happened that a house was situate in two Wards; in such case it was provided that the owner should be assessed in the Ward in which he went to bed, slept, and put on his clothes. Of course such an enactment as this could only apply to a house with more than one room, on the floor where the sleeping-room was situate, and probably of more than ordinary magnitude.

Shops.

The "*shopæ*," or shops, were probably mere open rooms on the ground floors, with wide windows, closed with shutters, but destitute of stanchions, perhaps; these rooms being enlarged, no doubt, in some instances, by the extra space afforded by the projecting and moveable stalls already mentioned: of their plan or structure, in the present Volume, no further particulars are given. [1] "*Seldæ*," *selds*, or *shealds*, are occasionally mentioned as places for the stowage or sale of goods; the *selda* of Winchester, for example, belonging probably to the Soke or exclusive jurisdiction of the Bishop of that diocese; and the *selda* in Friday Street, to which place, in the latter part of the reign of Edward III, the sale of hides was wholly restricted. These *seldæ* seem to have been sheds, on a large scale, used as warehouses, and belonged probably only to public Guilds, or men of considerable opulence; there is some evidence also that cranes and balances for the ascertaining of Customs and Pesage were kept beneath them.

Selds or shealds, for what purposes used.

Landlord and tenant.

Before quitting this subject, a few words in reference to the relation of landlord and tenant within the City

[1] It seems not improbable that to this word North and South Shields in Northumberland and Durham may be indebted for their names. The original "*seldæ*" that gave name to these localities, were probably used for the stowage of coals.

will, perhaps, be not altogether inappropriate. By an ordinance, of the time probably of Edward II, or Edward III, it was enacted that every tenant at will within the franchise of the City, whose yearly rent was below forty shillings, should give the landlord (at any time, it is presumed) at least one quarter's notice; but in case the yearly rent exceeded forty shillings, the notice was to be given a full half-year before leaving. In case of neglect on part of the tenant to give the proper notice, he was to pay the landlord a quarter or half year's rent, beyond the rent due at the time of leaving, as the case might be; or else to find a sufficient tenant for those periods. Conversely, the landlord was bound to give similar notice to his tenant; but in case the landlord sold the house, the tenant having no "specialty by deed," the purchaser was at liberty to eject him at his pleasure. On seizure of the tenant's goods and chattels, at the suit of any other person, the landlord was deemed a preference creditor for two years' rent in arrear, but no more; the landlord's oath being taken for proof that so much rent was due.

Notice from tenant to landlord.

Notice from landlord to tenant.

Landlord a preference creditor.

Married women also had peculiar privileges within the City,—if, indeed, they can fairly be considered as such. A *femme coverte* could rent a house or shop within the City, on her own account; and she alone was to be impleaded and sued for the rent thereof in an action of debt, in case the lessor was not aware that she was *coverte de baron* at the time of letting the tenement. A married woman also could pursue a trade or craft of her own within the City; and, if her husband did not in any way intermeddle therewith, she was to be charged as a *femme sole* as to everything touching the same. Should the plantiff in such case implead the husband and wife together, the wife was at liberty to plead as a *femme sôle*, and to have her wager of Law and other advantages in pleading as such. If she

Rights of married women as to renting houses within the City.

As to pursuing a trade within the City.

was condemned to make payment, she was committed to prison till she had made a composition with the creditor; the husband being left in the meantime, both in person and in property, wholly untouched. This custom is still in existence.

Streets and Street Regulations; City Gates.—Great precautions seem to have been used, though, perhaps, with but indifferent success, for keeping clean the City streets, lanes, and highways. Kennels, it would appear, were pretty generally made, about a century after the date of Fitz-Alwyne's Assize, on either side of the street (leaving a space for the footpath), for the purpose of carrying off the sewage and rain water. There were two kennels in Cheapside, at a period even when nearly the whole of the north side was a vacant space. The kennels too of Cornhill are frequently mentioned. By reiterated enactments it was ordered that the highways should be kept clean from rubbish, hay, straw, sawdust, dung, and other refuse. Each householder was to clear away all dirt from his door, and to be equally careful not to place it before that of his neighbours. No one was to throw water or anything else out of the windows, but was to bring the water down and pour it into the street. An exception, however, to this last provision, seems to have been made in the case of fishmongers, for we find injunctions frequently issued (in contravention of the precautions mostly taken to preserve the purity of the Thames) that they shall on no account throw their dirty water into the streets, but shall have the same carried to the River. The lanes too running down to the Thames, and the highways between Castle Baynard and the Tower, were to be kept free from all impediments, so that persons on horseback might experience no difficulty in going to the Thames. It seems to have been a practice with tailors and skinners to scour their furs in the public streets, as

Kennels in the streets of the City.

Enactments as to keeping clean the highways.

Injunctions as to the refuse of fishmongers.

Lanes running down to the Thames.

Scouring of furs in the streets.

we meet with an ordinance, *temp.* Edward II, forbidding this to be done in the day-time, but permitting it at night.

The City Scavagers, it appears, were originally public officers, whose duty it was to attend at the Hythes and Quays for the purpose of taking Custom upon the *Scavage* (*i.e.* Showage), or opening out, of imported goods. At a later period, however, it was also their duty, as already[1] mentioned, to see that due precautions were taken in the construction of houses against fire; in addition to which, it was their business to see that the pavements were kept in repair, and that the streets, lanes, and highways were not incommoded by refuse or filth. These officers, no doubt, gave name to the "*Scavengers*" of the present day; but in reality, the Scavengers of those times, or, in other words, the labourers who did the *work* of cleansing the streets, were the "*Rakyers,*" or Rakers; a certain number of whom were kept at the expense of each Ward, and whose duty it was to remove all refuse, from the middle of the street probably, to places duly provided for its reception. These places again were emptied from time to time, and the contents carted away: in one instance an ordinance is met with, *temp.* Edward III, that twelve carts, each with two horses, shall be kept, at the expense of the City, for the removal of sewage and refuse.

The City Scavagers.

Their duties.

The Rakyers.

Filth of the City, how removed.

In the days of Edward I, persons living in the City were at liberty to keep swine "within their houses," but strict injunctions were issued from time to time that no pigsties should be allowed to encroach upon the streets. Under another state of things, this permission to keep pigs would seem to have been limited to the bakers of the City; and by another ordinance, probably of later date, it is enacted that [2]swine, cows,

Regulations as to swine within the City.

[1] See page xxxiii.

[2] In the reign of Henry IV, we read of swine being fed with the fry of fish. See page 513 of this Volume.

and oxen shall on no account be reared in houses within the City. Still, however, it seems at all times to have been a standing rule, that swine were not to be allowed to roam about the streets, fosses, lanes, or suburbs of the City, If a pig was found so doing, the finder was at liberty to kill it, and either keep the carcase as his perquisite or return it to the owner on his paying a stated sum. Indeed, so seriously felt was this nuisance, that in the early part of the reign of Edward I. four men were "chosen and sworn to take "and kill all swine found wandering within the walls "of the City, to whomsoever they might belong."

The swine of St. Antony's Hospital privileged.

The Renter (*Rentarius*), however, of St. Antony's Hospital (the patron Saint of swine) was a privileged person in this respect, though his honesty, it would seem, was not considered to be above impeachment; for,

Oath of the Renter of the Hospital.

temp. Edward II, we find him obliged to make oath, "that he will not avow any swine found at large in "the City, nor will he hang any [1] bells around their "necks, but only around those pigs which have been

Dogs within the City.

"given them in pure [2] alms." It was equally forbidden too that dogs should wander about the City, either by night or by day, without some one to look after them. "Genteel dogs" (*chiens gentilx*), however, were excepted; in other words, dogs that belonged to, as they are not unfrequently called, "the great lords of the land."

Hoards and palings before the houses.

Hoards and palings were not unfrequently erected in front of the houses, but due precautions were taken that these should not encroach upon the street; it being the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen to see that they

Steps of cellars.

did not act to the prejudice of the public. The steps of such cellars as had their entrance from the street were subjected to the same supervision. Each person was

[1] The distinguishing mark of the pigs of St. Antony's.

[2] For the origin of the saying, "Like a tantony pig," see Stowe's *Survey*, p. 90. This Hospital was situate in Threadneedle Street, and was a cell to that at Vienne in France.

bound, by frequently repeated enactments, to pave before his own door, but on no account to pave higher or lower than his neighbour. This injunction applied, however, it is apprehended, solely to the footpaths in the City, the expense of keeping the middle of the streets in repair being, in all probability, defrayed by the toll or tax upon horses and vehicles known as "Pavage." In 1334 we find mention of a privilege granted by the citizens of London to the Merchants of Amiens, Corby, and Nesle, that they should be exempt from Pavage, except for paving the space "before their own hostels;" by which expression it seems probable that the footpath only is meant. Pavage was collected probably at the Gates and barriers of the City: from the following ordinance, *temp.* Edward III, it may be gathered that it was a somewhat heavy impost.—"A cart, on entering the "City or going forth, shall pay for Pavage, one penny; a "laden horse, one farthing; a cart that brings sand and "potter's clay, 3 pence per week; and carts with corn "and flour from Stratford, 3 pence per week; carts "with firewood on sale, shall pay one farthing; and "with charcoal on sale, one penny. [1] But carts and "horses of the great and of others, which bring their "victuals or other goods for their use and for con-"sumption in their houses, shall pay nothing." To prevent the streets and roads being unnecessarily cut up by carts, it was ordered, *temp.* Edward I, that no cart serving the City with wood, sand, or stone, should be shod with iron (*ferrata*), meaning, probably, as to the strakes or rims of the wheels. The length (and probably the breadth) of these strakes (*ferramenta*) was also strictly regulated, and we find instances [2] mentioned of

Regulations as to paving the footpaths.

Pavage levied for the middle of the roads.

Rates of Pavage.

Regulations as to the wheels of carts.

Strakes of wheels.

[1] This portion of the passage is taken from Letter-Book G, it not being quoted in page 730. The exemption is worthy of notice.

[2] Alluded to in p. 729, but quoted here from reference to Letter-Book D. ff. 125, 141.

blacksmiths getting into trouble for not making them of sufficient length; the circumference of the wheel being divided probably into a number of segments, each of a certain regulated length. These blacksmiths are spoken of as living without the walls, and bringing in the strakes for sale.

Makers of them.

Other regulations as to nuisances.

Not only was it the duty of the Scavagers to see that nuisances were removed, and that the pavements before the houses were kept in due repair, but, in addition to their surveillance, (or possibly before this duty was annexed to their office), it was enacted (*temp.* Edward I) that each Alderman should choose at the Wardmote, four men resident in the Ward, "to pre-"serve, lower, and raise, the pavements, and to "remove all nuisances and filth, and to take distresses, "or else four pence, from those who placed them there; "the same being removed at their cost." In some parts of the City, large open spaces were paved, for the purpose of holding Markets, the Pavement at "Graschirche" for example, and the Pavement situate "before the Friars Minors," at Newgate. Of what material the pavement consisted in these times we do not learn from the present work; it was merely formed, perhaps, of a rough layer of stones. Paviours were paid, in the early part of the reign of Edward I, at the rate of two pence for the toise (*teise*) of 7½ feet (of St. Paul) in length; this toise is long measure, probably, but the breadth of the piecework is not stated.

Markets held on certain Pavements in the City.

Paviours, how paid.

Regulations as to carts within the City.

No cart was allowed, *temp.* Edward I and Edward II, to stand anywhere in the City, with firewood, timber, or charcoal, on sale, except at Cornhill. With due considerateness also for the safety of the public, it was provided that all carts, when unloaded, were to be driven no faster through the City than when laden.

Stands of the vendors in the mar-

In certain of the Markets, such as those of "Chepe" or "Westchepe" (Cheapside), and Cornhill, for example,

the sellers of bread, cheese, poultry, fruit, hides, woolfels, onions, garlic, and other small wares, stood in the main road, between the kennels; while in others again, as at Graschirche, and before the Convent of the Friars Minors, at Newgate, the extensive pavements, already noticed, seem to have been appropriated to the sellers. In other markets, stalls were permanently erected for their convenience, as at the Market of St. Nicholas Flesh-Shambles, for butchers (the forefather, no doubt, of the present Newgate Market), and "Stokkes" Market, on the site of the present Mansion-House; the stalls in which were appropriated to the fishmongers on fish days, and to the butchers on flesh days. In the close vicinity of the Stocks Market was Woolchurch-Haw, a piece of ground adjoining the churchyard or Haw of St. Mary Woolchurch, furnished also with stalls, and devoted as a market to the dealers in wool. In the time of Richard II, and earlier, certain stands (*stationes*) were let, for various purposes of trade, around the "Brokyncros," and around the Cross in Cheap.

kets of Cheap and Cornhill.

Stalls in the Market of St. Nicholas and Stocks Market.

Woolchurch-Haw, a market for wool.

Stands at the Cross in Cheap.

The City Conduit (at the East end of Cheapside) is frequently mentioned in this Volume, and from it, in these days, in conjunction with the Thames (the water from which was conveyed in carts), the City derived its main supply of water. A fountain is also spoken of as being situate before the Convent of the Friars Minors in Newgate; and some houses were provided with (so-called) fountains of their own, as already noticed. The water supplied to the citizens from the Thames was carried at certain rates, specified by the civic authorities: the pay for a cart carrying water from Dowgate or Castle Baynard to Cheap was $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; if beyond that distance, the charge was $2d.$; and if not so far as Cheap, $1\frac{1}{4}d.$

City Conduit.

Fountain at Newgate.

Water carried by carts from the Thames.

Public *latrinæ* may possibly not have been numerous in these days; but they probably were by no means

Public latrinæ.

unknown. At all events, there is mention made of an ordinance, *temp.* Henry IV, in reference to the "New "[1] *latrina* at Londone Walle."

Wearing of masks in the streets forbidden.

The wearing of visors or masks in the streets of London was repeatedly forbidden, more especially about Christmas, a period of the year at which, it seems, this silly fashion was much in vogue. Arms appear to have been worn in these days by men of all classes during the daytime; and the City of London probably hardly followed an exception to the rule. In the reign of Edward III, however (A.D. 1364), we meet with a Royal Mandate forbidding any person to wear armour, or to go armed, in the City, or in the suburbs thereof, *by day or by night*, "except the *Vadletes* of the great "lords of the land, carrying the swords of their lords "in their presence, the Serjeants-at-arms of our Lord "the King, of my Lady the Queen, of the [2] Prince, "and of the other children of our Lord the King, the "officers of the City, and those who shall accompany "them for their aid." This enactment, however, was but temporary; though, on the other hand, by the ordinances of the City authorities themselves, the carrying of arms at night was repeatedly forbidden. After Curfew rung (eight at night), "at St. Martin's le "Grand, St. Laurence, or Berkyngechirche,"—Allhallows Barking—(and, at later periods, at St. Paul's, and "St. Mary's atte Bow") no person was to be found in the streets of the City with sword, buckler, or any other arms; with the exception, however, of "great "lords or men of substance, and such of their house-"hold as go before them with lights." Offenders in this respect were taken to the prison called the "Tun," at Cornhill; and we read, *temp.* Edward III, of an unlucky Chaplain (*Capellanus*) who was taken to the

Carrying of arms in the day usual, but sometimes forbidden.

Carrying of arms at night forbidden.

Offenders, how punished.

[1] In Letter-Book G, f. 40, mention is made, *sub anno* 1355, of *latrinæ* situate on Fleet River.

[2] Edward, the Black Prince.

Tun for wandering at night, and then sentenced to a term of imprisonment for being found in possession of arms. In order that strangers might not unknowingly infringe this enactment, it was strictly enjoined upon the keepers of hostels that they should inform them thereof; the arms of the guests being left behind in the hostel, should they have occasion to be out at night. Persons were forbidden also to be in the streets at night, who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves, and women of light character found in the streets after Curfew rung, were carried to the Tun. Persons of unblemished reputation even were forbidden to be in the streets after dark, without a light.

Arms to be left behind in the hostels at night.

Nightwalking prohibited.

Lights to be carried.

To diminish, probably, the chances of escape on the part of thieves and desperate characters, it was enacted, *temp.* Edward I, that barriers and chains should be placed across the streets of the City, and "more especially towards the water (Fleet River), near the "Friars Preachers." In the same reign, too, an ordinance is met with, that the Aldermen and men of the respective Wards shall keep watch and ward on horseback at night, each Alderman keeping three horses for the purpose. This subject, however, is but little touched upon in the present Volume.

Barriers and chains placed across the streets.

The Aldermen to keep watch and ward.

Under some of the City Gates, we read of stalls being erected and let out, for the purposes of merchandize no doubt; Ludgate, for example. Each of these gates, too, was granted to a Serjeant-at-arms, who occupied the chambers over the gateway, and whose duty it was to keep watch at night; being assisted by a watchman (*wayte*) whom he kept at his own expense. During the day, each gate, according to the City regulations, was to be kept by two men well armed; and on some occasions we find the Bedel directed to summon the men of the Ward, to watch the gate armed, those absent finding substitutes at their own expense. The City Gates, the Gate of London Bridge, and the City

City Gates.

How occupied.

How watched.

Let from time to time.

Posterns, were let to certain persons from time to time, for the profit, no doubt, arising from the farming of the tolls; and we find the name of [1] Geoffrey Chaucer mentioned as taking a lease of that at Aldgate. The keepers of the City Gates were sworn, *temp.* Richard II, among other things, not to allow Lepers to pass into the City.

Lepers not to be admitted at the Gates.

Forestalling prohibited in the Pool.

Regulations in reference to the River, the Water-course of Walbrook, and the City Fosses.—It was strictly and repeatedly enacted that no one should forestal wares of any kind, or wines brought by ship, in the Pool (*la Pole*) of the Thames. By one enactment, which, perhaps, did not remain long in force, vessels and boats with victuals of any kind were ordered to lie one day at anchor without selling anything. No ship or boat was to moor any where at night except at Billingsgate and Queen Hythe; nor was it to moor off the bankside (*costeram*) of Southwark, under penalty of imprisonment of the parties so offending, and loss of the vessel. *Temp.* Edward I, it was forbidden that the merchants of Germany should land any of their merchandize at night. All boats going to Gravesend were to load at St. Botulph's Wharf (near the Tower). All boats bringing small victuals (*petiz vitailles*) from the Eastward, were to unload them at the same wharf. At this wharf, too, *temp.* Edward III, passengers were allowed to land a [2] male, fardel, wallet, or panyer, carried under the arm, and containing their linen, free of Wharfage; the Quay, too, was at all times to be carefully kept clear of dung and filth.

Regulations as to vessels and boats on the Thames.

St. Botulph's Wharf assigned to boats from the Eastward.

Passengers' luggage free of Wharfage dues.

River fares.

In the latter part of the reign of Henry III, the fare from Billingsgate to Gravesend was fixed at two pence: at a later period, it was enacted that no waterman should take beyond two pence, or three pence at most, for the use of the whole of his boat, at any point

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[1] See page 553.

[2] Portmanteau, or travelling-bag.

between London and Westminster. No waterman was, under any circumstances, to leave his boat moored at the opposite side of the river after sunset, but was to have it moored on the City side; to the end that thieves and malefactors might not obtain possession of the boats for the purpose of transit. It was ordered also that watermen should convey neither men nor women in their boats to the Stews in Southwark, except during the daytime.

Mooring of boats at night.

Conveyance by boat to the Stews.

Ordinances were issued by the City authorities from time to time, for cleansing the field (*campum*) "called "Smithfield," and for keeping clean all hythes, fosses, walls, conduits, the River Thames, and the Watercourse of Walbrook: proclamation was also made that no one should throw dung, sand, rubbish, or filth, into the Thames, Fleet, or fosses of the City. In the same regard for the purity of the River, it was ordered that all boats taking in loads of rushes, hay, or straw, should load only the very moment before their departure; in addition to which, each boat, bringing [1] rushes, was to pay twelve pence for cleansing the place where it was unloaded. The butchers of St. Nicholas Flesh Shambles were evidently in the habit of carrying their offals down to the Thames; this, however, was forbidden by the authorities, and places provided for the burial thereof. No person was allowed, *temp.* Edward III, to bathe in the Tower Foss, or in the Thames near the Tower, [2] *under penalty of death.* For the purpose of keeping clean the Watercourse of Walbrook, every householder on its banks, from the [3] "Moor" (*Mora*) down to the Thames, was ordered to keep

Ordinances for cleansing Smithfield and other localities.

For preserving the purity of the River Thames.

Bathing in the River and in the Tower Foss.

Watercourse of Walbrook.

[1] Rushes are frequently mentioned as being brought by boat; they were extensively used for covering the floors of houses. Sedge, too, for fuel, may possibly be included under the name of rushes, (*junci*, *scirpi*, and *jones*.)

[2] Letter-Book F. f. 186.

[3] Finsbury Moor; from which "Moorfields" takes its name.

a rake, the better to intercept any refuse thrown into it. For the prevention of purprestures or encroachments on the Thames, it was enacted that no Quays should be made upon the banks thereof, without view and sanction of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty.

Encroachments on the Thames prohibited.

Drawbridge on Old London Bridge.

Old London Bridge, the immediate predecessor of the present one, was provided with a drawbridge for the transit of shipping, in its early days; for, under date 1334, we read of Pontage being exacted from the Merchants of Amiens, Corby, and Nesle, for "raising and "drawing the Bridge," when their vessels had to pass with merchandize.

Police Regulations.—Amid a vast amount of miscellaneous information on this subject, the following particulars are perhaps among those most worthy of notice. Upon a felon taking refuge for sanctuary in a church, it was the duty of the neighbours to watch him, until he had either surrendered, or, in presence of the proper officer, had abjured the realm. If, however, the felon was allowed to escape, the Ward was amerced to the amount of 100 shillings, to be paid to the king. On the body of each dead Jew buried in London, a custom of three pence halfpenny was levied, in the latter part of the reign of Henry III. After enduring almost unheard-of cruelties, the Jews were banished from England in 1290 by Edward I; and an ordinance was made that they should on no account be admitted into the City of London. Prior, too, to their expulsion, it had been declared illegal, as we learn from [1] *Liber Horn*, for any landlord to let his house to a Jew, in case it weré not "within Jewry" (*infra Judaismum*).

Felons taking sanctuary within the City.

Tax on the burial of Jews.

Other hardships inflicted upon the Jews.

Regulations as to Lepers.

No [2] Leper was allowed to enter the City Gates, to

[1] Quoted in page 591; but read there "267."

[2] On this subject, as mentioned in the City books, there is some curious matter in p. xcvi of M. Delpit's work, already mentioned.

dwell in the City, or to walk or beg in the streets thereof; but these unhappy people were to have a common deputy (*attourne*), whose duty it was to go round the parish-churches on Sundays for the collection of alms in their behalf. The officer who acted as "Supervisor of the Lepers" was specially exempted from service on all Assizes, Juries, Watches, and Summonses. Lazars, or diseased beggars, were forbidden to beg alms in the streets of the City, and frequent ordinances were issued, to the effect that no one able to gain his subsistence by labour should beg within its walls. No one was allowed to keep a fencing-school or a place for [1] buckler-exercise within the City; the use of stone-bows, too, as likely to be productive of mischief, was repeatedly forbidden either in the City or in the suburbs; and, at various periods, prohibitions were issued against the carriage of a sword, pointed knife, *misericorde* or dagger, *massuelle* or mace, arbalest or crossbow, bludgeon, or other arm, in the streets.

Alms to be gathered for them.

Supervisor of the Lepers.

Lazars and other beggars.

Fencing-schools forbidden, and the use of various weapons.

The "great social evil," too, as it is the fashion to call it in the language of the present day, seems to have been the subject of various experimental enactments. It being found that the houses of women of ill-fame had become the constant resort of thieves and other desperate characters, it was ordered by Royal proclamation, *temp.* Edward I, that no such women should thenceforth reside within the walls of the City, under pain of forty days' imprisonment. A list, too, was to be taken of all such women by the authorities, and a certain walk assigned to them. The Stews of Southwark are once, and only once, [2] alluded to in this Volume, and the result of this enactment was, no doubt, to drive the unfortunates thither. Civic ordinances of later dates seem to have been still more strin-

Women of ill-fame.

Sometimes banished from the City.

A walk assigned to them.

Other strin-

[1] For an excellent account of this, with pictorial illustration, see *Gent. Mag.* for December 1858, p. 560.

[2] See page xlix, ante, and page 277.

gent enactments relative to them. gent in this respect; brothel-keepers, courtesans, and procuresses were to be driven by the Aldermen from their Wards, and if found, to be forthwith taken by the Bedel and constables to one of the Sheriffs' Counters.

The Tun at Cornhill. The Tun at Cornhill, we learn from other authorities, was built in 1282 as a prison for the especial reception of this class of delinquents, and such as were guilty of riotous conduct or wandering at night.

Regulations as to the dress of Courtesans. The dress, too, of these unhappy women was the subject of frequent legislation. *Temp.* Edward I, it was enacted, by Royal proclamation, that no woman of ill-fame should wear the fur called "minever," or the texture known as [1] "cendale" upon her hood or dress; and, in case any of the City Serjeants should find a courtesan contravening this injunction, he was to be at liberty to seize the minever or cendale, and retain it as his perquisite. At a later period, *temp.* Edward III, we meet with a civic enactment, "that no com-" mon woman shall wear a vesture furred with [2] peltry " or wool," and later again, "that no woman of loose " life shall wear a hood that is furred, except with " lambs' wool or rabbit-skin." From the Letter-Books we gather that in the middle of the 14th century most of these women were Flemings by birth.

In the 14th century most of them Flemings.

No market to be held by the Fripperers on London Bridge. From the language of enactments frequently made, to the effect that no market should thenceforth be held on London Bridge, it would seem that the Fripperers, or dealers in old clothes, were much in the habit of holding their "*Evechepynges*," or night markets, there.

No market to be held in Southwark. Ordinances also were occasionally issued, to the effect that no one should go out of the City for the purpose of buying corn, cattle, bread, or any article of merchandize in Southwark, so as to make market there; timber only excepted. The use of "*tinæ*," tines,

Tines not to

[1] Or "*sendal;*" a particular kind of thin silk. Minever was spotted ermine (*ermine vaire*).

[2] Dressed woolfel; this seems to be the meaning of "*pelure*."

be used at the Conduit.

—large wooden vessels, probably like our tubs—was forbidden at the Conduit in Cheap; for the purpose of preventing waste, no doubt; and in a like careful spirit, brewers and maltsters were forbidden to use the Conduit water for the purposes of their trade.

The water thereof not to be wasted.

Bakers, too, were not allowed to use fountain water; but what fountains in particular are meant, on reference to the passage (Letter-Book H. f. 96, *temp.* Richard II), does not appear. It is not improbable that the meaning may be, that spring water was too hard for the proper kneading of bread.

Bakers not to use fountain water.

Civic Regulations.

Among the civic regulations in reference to trades, the following are among the more deserving of notice.

As to Barbers.

Temp. Edward I, [1] Barbers were forbidden to expose blood in their windows, but were ordered to carry it privily to the Thames,—one of the comparatively few ordinances of these times to the detriment of that now much ill-used stream. *Temp.* Henry IV, an enactment is found, to the effect that Barbers shall not follow their calling, or keep their shops open, on Sundays.

Bowyers

At the close of Edward the Third's reign, Bowyers were forbidden to send bows to Cornhill, or to any other place within the City, for sale.

Spurriers.

In the early part of the same reign, Spurriers were ordered to sell spurs at the rate of 6*d.* and 8*d.* the pair, the very best not to exceed 12*d.*

Goldsmiths.

In the same reign, it was also enacted that every Goldsmith should put his mark on plate of his manufacture;

Sword-smiths.

all Smiths, too, who made swords and knives, were to have their private mark.

Shoeing smiths, and prices of horse-shoes.

Temp. Edward I, the prices to be charged by shoeing Smiths, or "*Mareschals,*" for their labour and materials, were regulated on the following terms: for putting on a common horse-shoe with six nails, 1½*d.*; with eight nails, 2*d.*; and for removing the

[1] In these days, it must be remembered, they acted as surgeons, in respect of bleeding, more particularly. See, however, Note 2 to page cix.

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same, $\frac{1}{2}d.$; for putting a shoe on a courser, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; for putting a shoe on a charger, $3d.$; and for removing a shoe from either, $1d.$

Carriage or cartage might be seized by the City officers.

Carriage or cartage might at any time be seized by the serjeants and grooms (*garsons*) of the City dignitaries and officials from the "*Traventers*," or persons who kept carts and horses for hire. The carts, however, that carried away the filth of the City are mentioned as being especially exempted; an enactment that has very much the semblance of making a virtue of necessity. The serjeants and grooms were especially directed, not to molest the carts and horses of the poor persons who brought victuals and other wares to the City for sale, and not, "for their own private gain," to spare those of persons who kept them for hire,—a rather strong hint as to the prevalence of bribery, which in all probability was anything but uncalled for. Carts used in the City for the carriage of sand, gravel, or potter's clay, contained one full quarter and no more.

Directions to the City Serjeants as to taking the same.

Dimensions of certain carts.

Oppressive regulations as to Workmen and Labourers.

Workmen and labourers seem to have been dealt with in a very summary manner, and, though their wages would appear to have been regulated on a sufficiently bountiful scale, and they were nominally styled free, in reality they could hardly call their hands their own. Shortly after the great pestilence of 1348–1351, and in consequence of the scarcity of labour caused thereby, we find an enactment, "that every workman "and labourer shall do his work just as he used" (*i.e.* on the same terms as) "before the pestilence;" also, "that the servants of substantial people (*bons gens*) "shall take no more than they used to take;" and, "that "labourers and workmen who will not work, shall be "arrested and imprisoned." At an earlier period, too, but in the same reign, that of Edward III, we meet with royal Writs, directing that working "Saddlers, [1] Skin-

[1] *Puletariis*, in page 620, is evidently a mistake for *pelletariis*.

"ners, and Tanners, (or Tawyers), shall be chastised "for charging excessively; and that Fishmongers, Poul- "terers, and other journeymen (*operarii*), shall take "no more than they used to take."

Genuine, rational liberty was a thing apparently comprehended by but few in these days, appreciated, perhaps, by fewer, really enjoyed by none.

Hostelers and Herbergeours.

Hostelers and Lodging-house Keepers.—The persons whose business it was to receive guests for profit, appear to have been divided into two classes, the "*Hos*-"*telers*" and the "*Herbergeours.*" The line of distinction between these two classes is not very evident from the contents of the present Volume, but it seems not improbable that it consisted in the fact that the former lodged and fed the servants and horses of their guests, while the latter did not. At all events, hostelers are mentioned as supplying hay and corn for horses, but herbergeours never.

The pro-tinction between them.

The lodging of guests restricted to them,

Keepers of wine-taverns and ale-houses, and Victuallers (who merely sold provisions), do not appear to have lodged their guests, any more than the [1] Cooks, who supplied the public, according to Fitz-Stephen, with cooked dinners at their own houses, and to whose tables strangers and wayfarers were in the habit of resorting. The privilege of keeping these houses seems to have been mostly restricted to freemen of the City; but we occasionally read of strangers and foreigners being admitted to the freedom for the purpose of becoming hostelers and herbergeours; though, even then, in conformity with the usual spirit of jealousy and suspicion, they were commanded to keep their houses "in the heart of the City," and were scrupulously ex-

As mostly being freemen of the City.

Jealousy as to foreign Hostelers.

[1] From the words of the "Assize "of Buildings, 1212," (not contained in the present Volume,) in which the *hostelries* in the houses of the Cooks were ordered to be removed, it would seem that they were in the habit of infringing the laws of the City in this respect.

Cookshops and hostels on the banks of the Thames.

cluded from the banks of the Thames, which we know, from [1] other sources, to have been a favourite locality for keepers of cookshops and hostelries. On one occasion, too, *temp.* Edward I, we meet with an enactment, "that no Portuguese or Teutonics (Germans) shall "keep hostels, but that persons of those countries "shall lodge with freemen of the City," meaning native freemen, apparently. *Temp.* Edward III, non-freemen are mentioned as being "Common Hostelers" in the City.

Non-freemen Common Hostelers.

The Hosteler responsible for the conduct of his guest.

At an early period we find it ordered, in conformity with the old Saxon law of [2] Frank-pledge, that no hosteler or herbergeour should lodge a man more than a day and a night, unless he would be responsible to the City for any offences his guest might commit. This provision, like many others of Saxon origin, seems to have been adhered to with singular tenacity; for we meet with it still in force at the very close of the reign of Edward III. In addition to this, other precautions were taken to prevent strangers from breaking "the King's peace;" who seem to have had to endure multiplied inconveniences and indignities, and to have had it always vividly brought to their notice that they were only here upon sufferance, and on condition of their best behaviour. It was the duty of the hostelers, at times when arms were not allowed to be worn in the City, the 37th of Edward III, for example, to take possession of the arms of their guests, and keep them till their departure; the stranger, upon breach of this ordinance, being punished with fine and imprisonment. Also, at other times, when the laws in this respect were not so rigorous, the hostelers and

Hardships and indignities inflicted upon strangers.

Ordered at times to leave their arms in the hostels.

The Hostelers ordered to warn

[1] See T. Hudson Turner's *Domestic Architecture of the 13th Century*, p. 25.

[2] On the subject of "Frank-pledge," see an excellent article in Archdeacon Hale's *Domesday of St. Paul's* (published by the Camden Society), p. cv, *et seq.*, an invaluable accession to our mediæval literature.

herbergeours were enjoined to inform their guests of the prohibition as to carrying arms after Curfew rung, as also that they were equally forbidden to go wandering (*wakerauntz*) about the streets of the City. In case, too, business should absolutely necessitate the stranger's absence from his hostel at night, by the City ordinances, equally of the times of Edward I, Edward III, and Richard II, it was the bounden duty of the host to remind him, with the best grace he might, that he must take care and be back in good time. Brokers, too, of various articles of merchandize, were allowed to keep hostels, but were strictly cautioned against entertaining merchants who dealt in the class of goods of which they themselves were sworn brokers.

Their guests not to carry arms at night.

And not to be out at a late hour.

Brokers allowed to keep hostels.

Hostelers were also forbidden to sell drink and victuals to any other than their guests; and in the days of Edward III, if not at an earlier period, it was the invidious duty of the Bedel and constables of the Ward to search their houses for the purpose of ascertaining that they had not transgressed this rule. At all times, however, even when the brewers were forbidden to sell ale to hucksters or any other persons for the purpose of retail, hostelers were privileged to purchase it for resale to their guests, and to charge them at the rate of 2*d*. per gallon for ale bought at the rate of 1*d*. or 1½*d*. per gallon, retailing it to them by sealed gallon, pottle, and [1] quart. No hosteler was allowed to make either ale or bread, but he was enjoined by public enactment to buy the latter of the bakers. By an ordinance of the latter part of the reign of Edward III, the City hostelers were duly ordered to sell their oats and hay at reasonable rates; an injunction,

Hostelers forbidden to retail food or drink.

Privileged to resell ale to their guests only.

Not to make ale or bread.

Ordered to sell oats and hay at reasonable rates.

[1] No smaller measure than a quart, in reference to ale, is ever mentioned. The "*hanap*," or handled and covered mug, used in the taverns, may have held less, but it was forbidden to be used as a measure.

These rates afterwards assessed.

however, which they do not seem to have attended to, for, a few years later, we find it enacted that no hosteler shall take for the hay of one horse, for a night and a day, more than 2½*d.*, and for a bushel of oats, 8*d.*; a very fair remuneration, to all appearance, the price of bread in these days taken as the standard. After this period, the prices to be taken by hostelers for hay and oats continued to be published from time to time.

Charge for a night's lodging.

The established charge for a night's lodging, probably about the time of Henry IV, was one penny per night.

Billeting of the Royal retinue and dependants.

Before leaving the subject of Hostels, a few remarks upon lodgings and guests of a somewhat less lucrative nature may be not altogether irrelevant. In the times of our early kings, when they moved from place to place, it devolved upon the Marshal of the king's household to find lodgings for the Royal retinue and dependants; which was done by sending a billet (*biletum*), and seizing arbitrarily the best houses and mansions of the locality, turning out the inhabitants, and marking the houses so selected with chalk; which latter duty seems to have belonged to the Serjeant-chamberlain of the king's household.

London exempted therefrom by Charter.

The City of London, fortunately for the comfort and independence of its inhabitants, was exempted by numerous Charters from having to endure this most abominable annoyance, at such times as it pleased the king to become its near neighbour by taking up his residence in the Tower.

Attempts to infringe this privilege.

Still, however, repeated attempts were made to infringe this rule within the precincts of the City; even to the impudent extent, as we find mentioned in the present [1] Volume, of taking possession of the Sheriff's own house, and placing therein the King's Secretary, men, serjeants, horses, and harness.

Successful resistance by

The bold Sheriff, however, John de Caustone — all

[1] Page 303, *temp.* Edward II.

honour to his name—seems to have acted with becoming spirit. Determined not to submit to such an inroad upon his rights and liberties as this, he forthwith—whether personally or by his servants does not appear—proceeded to rub out the obnoxious marks, and turned the king's men and serjeants out of the house, the Secretary probably walking quietly away. Even more than this, the worthy Sheriff successfully defended himself before the Steward and Marshal of the King's household, sitting at the Tower in judgment upon him. It was to meet violations, no doubt, of their liberties, of such an outrageous nature as this, that an enactment was promulgated, in the time probably of Edward I, to the effect "that if any member of the Royal household, or any retainer of the nobility, shall attempt "to take possession of a house within the City, either "by main force or by delivery [of the Marshal of "the Royal household]; and if, in such attempt, "he shall be slain by the master of the house, then "and in such case, the master of the house shall "find six of his kinsmen (*parentes*) [as compurgators], who shall make oath, himself making oath "as the seventh, that it was for this reason that "he so slew the intruder; and thereupon he shall go "acquitted."

one of the Sheriffs.

Enactment to meet such violations of the liberties of the City.

Brewers and Taverners; Ales and Wines.—In reference to the beverages in common use in these days, two somewhat remarkable facts are deserving of notice. Milk is nowhere mentioned, as an article of sale or otherwise, throughout the Volume, nor is the subject of drunkenness once noticed, or even remotely alluded to. Milk perhaps was little, if at all, used by the City population; and as for drunkenness, it was probably not deemed an offence by the authorities if unattended with violence. The best ale too, which was no better than *sweet-wort*, was probably so thin that it might be drunk in "potations

Milk not mentioned in Liber Albus.

Nor drunkenness.

Probable quality of the ale of those day

Fermented liquors drunk new. "pottle deep" without disturbing the equilibrium of the drinker. Fermented liquors were drunk too in these days as new as possible; and there can be little doubt that the ale was used the moment it was [1] made. This, combined with its possible thinness and its lusciousness, would additionally tend to prevent it from producing inebriety; and it is doubtful whether the Londoners now deserved the character for drunkenness which Fitz-Stephen had seemed inclined to give them little better than a century before. The fact, however, that the smallest ale measure here noticed is a quart, would certainly seem, it must be admitted, to militate somewhat against a belief in their comparative sobriety. The extensive consumption too of wine, which, at one period, was little more than twice as dear as ale, may have exercised some influence in this respect. Wine at this low price would be no better than, if indeed as good as, the *vin ordinaire* of the present day; and consequently, though largely drunk, there would be but little chance of its causing inebriety.

Probable sobriety of the Londoners of these days.

One fact, apparently, against it.

Extensive consumption probably of inferior wine.

Status of the Brewers.

The business of a Brewer was acknowledgedly one held in [2] low estimation (*de vile juggement*); indeed [3] "Breweress" rather should be the term, as, in the times now under consideration, the business was almost wholly in the hands of females, and so continued to be till the close of the 15th century, if not later; at which period Fleet Street was tenanted almost wholly by breweresses or alewives, and makers of felt caps. The

Breweresses a more numerous class.

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[1] See Archdeacon Hale's *Domesday of St. Paul's*, p. 1; where it appears that the brewings at the Cathedral brewery took place twice a week throughout the year.

[2] This is the more singular, as it was in these times that Jacob Van Artveldt, the Brewer of Ghent, the great and powerful ally of Edward III, was exercising such a powerful effect upon the destinies of his country, and the politics of Western Europe.

[3] This translation of "*braciatrix*" or "*braceresse*" is preferred to "alewife," as the latter might apply to a woman who sold ale as well as to one who made it.

brewers of ale, generally, if not always, sold it also by retail to the public, as well as wholesale to such dealers as were not brewers themselves, but privileged to sell it. Indeed, at some periods, as already noticed, we meet with prohibitory enactments, forbidding any person but brewers and hostelers to be sellers of ale.

Brewers mostly sold also by retail.

The ale-tavern or ale-house seems to have been a distinct establishment from the wine-tavern; the keeper of which, though the fact does not appear in the present Volume, was probably prohibited from selling ale. For the present, it is proposed to call the reader's attention exclusively to the brewing and sale of [1]ale.

The ale-house distinct from the wine-tavern.

Immediately a brewing was finished, it was the duty of the brewer or breweress to send for the Ale-conner of the Ward, in order to taste the ale. Upon so doing, the Ale-conner, in case he did not find the ale equal to the Assize, or, in other words, not so good as it ought to be, with the assent of his Alderman set a lower price upon it, which, upon sale thereof, was not to be exceeded. Fine, imprisonment, and even punishment by pillory, were the result of reiterated breaches of the Assize. The gallon, pottle, and quart of the brewer and taverner were to be duly impressed with the seal of the Alderman of the Ward; the tun also, or vat, of the brewery (containing 150 gallons,) was similarly sealed. The pottles and quarts, there is reason to believe, were sometimes made of wood, as we find them spoken of as being made when green (*vert*), and as shrinking from dryness on getting old. Consumers, private probably as well as taverners, sent their vessel to the brewery; and, by public enactment, there it was to stand the rest of the day and through the night,

The Ale-conner's duties.

Breaches of the Assize of ale.

Measures to be sealed.

Pottles and quarts probably of wood.

Mode of supplying consumers with ale.

[1] The word '*ale*' is purposely preferred here, as malt liquor was not hopped in these days. The earliest mention of hops, as used for beer, that the Editor has met with, is in the *Northumberland Household Book, sub anno* 1512.

for the purpose of giving the ale time to work (*espurger*); another proof of its newness when consumed. The next morning, on being taken away by the customer, the vessel was to be "full of good and clear ale."

Ale-houses to be closed at Curfew.

No brewer or breweress, or regrator or regratress of ale, was to keep his or her doors open after Curfew rung, under heavy penalties. Brewers, as well as hostelers, were ordered to retail their ale by full and lawfu measure, and not to sell it by the hanap, or metal drinking-mug of the establishment. The Assize price of ale seems to have varied; at an early period it was to be $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per gallon and no more; in later times the price is mentioned as one penny to $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ for the best, and $\frac{3}{4}d.$ to one penny for the "second:" persons found selling above those prices were subject to heavy penalties; hostelers excepted, whose exemption from this regulation has been the subject of remark [1] already. So little in these times were the feelings or liberty of individuals respected, that in one enactment by proclamation for regulating the sale of ale, we find it ordered that, "if any man or woman shall decline "to brew, or shall brew a less quantity than he or "she used to brew, in consequence of this ordinance, "let such person be held to be a withdrawer of "victuals from the City, and, for such disobedience and "malice, let him or her incur the penalty of im-"prisonment, according to the will of the Mayor for "the time being; and nevertheless, let the said person "forswear for ever the said trade within the liberties "of the City." Ordinances of this most illiberal and tyrannical complexion, in reference to civic interference with various trades, were by no means uncommon.

Ale not to be sold by the hanap.

Prices of ale.

Illiberal enactment for regulating the sale of ale.

Hucksters sometimes allowed to retail ale.

In addition to the keepers of ale-taverns or ale-houses, who regrated the ale which they had purchased

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[1] See page lvii.

from the brewery, hucksters were sometimes allowed to retail it in small quantities; most probably however, "not to be drunk upon the premises." Cooks too and Pie-bakers are occasionally spoken of as selling ale, to the guests, no doubt, who took refreshment at their shops.

Cooks and Pie-bakers also.

In order that persons of bad character, loitering about the City at night, might have no places of resort for the concocting of criminal designs, it was enacted that all wine-taverns, as well as other places of a similar nature, should be shut at the hour of Curfew, eight at night. In case of breach of this regulation, the taverner was to give his hanap, or handled mug (of what metal it was made we are not told, but probably of silver), as a pledge for his good behaviour, and pay a fine as well. No wine-taverner was to mix unsound wine with good, or old with new, under certain penalties; and—greatly the converse of the taste of the present day—new wine appears to have been much preferred to old, it being enacted that, after the arrival of new wine at a tavern, none of it should be sold before the old was disposed of. Wine-taverners were ordered also to sell by sealed measure, and not by the [1] *cruskyn* or cruse. By enactments frequently promulgated in the reign of Edward III, wine-taverners were forbidden to hang cloths before the doors of their cellars; and it was the right of every customer to see from what vessel his wine was drawn; we learn also, from Letter-Book G, that customers had a legal right to see that the vessel into which the wine was drawn was clean, and that it contained no other liquid.

Wine-taverns to be closed at Curfew.

Under certain penalties.

Unsound wine not to be mixed with good.

New wine preferred to old.

Wine not to be sold by the cruskyn.

Other enactments as to Wine-taverners.

Taverners who sold "sweet" wines were forbidden

Taverns for the sale of sweet wines.

[1] These, no doubt, were the small earthenware cups from which the wine was drunk. The Irish peasant still sings the praises of the "*cruskeen lawn*," from which he quaffs his *potheen*.

to deal in the other kinds, and the number of their [1] taverns was limited. It was illegal also for the dealer in the non-sweet classes of wine to keep White wine of Gascony, Rochelle wine, or Spanish, in the same cellar with Rhenish; the object of this enactment being probably to prevent the former kinds being fraudulently substituted for Rhenish. The few sweet wines named in the present Volume are Malvesie, the modern 'Malmsey,' a Greek wine, sold in the reign of Richard II at 16*d.* per gallon, Vernage (Vernaccia), a Red Tuscan wine, sold at 2*s.*, Crete, sold at 1*s.*, and wine of Provence, sold at the same price; under which last name probably, Roussillon, or a kindred wine, is meant.[2] A wine called Romaney, is mentioned as being fraudulently imitated, in the time of Henry V, by which name a choice variety of Malvesie was called. Other kinds named, *temp.* Richard II, and not belonging to the class of sweet wines, are Rhenish, sold at 8*d.* per gallon, and Red (*Vermaille*), at 6*d.*, by which perhaps an inferior claret is meant. Another inferior wine, sold at an earlier period at 3*d.* per gallon, has been [3] already noticed. To all appearance, these wines were consumed wholly in draught; at all events, no allusion to wine in bottles or flasks is here to be met with.

Certain wines not to be kept in the same cellar.

Sweet wines named in Liber Albus.

Other wines named.

No allusion to wine in bottles.

Wines to be duly gauged.

No wine was permitted to be sold till it had been subjected to a scrutiny and had been duly gauged:

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[1] By Royal Writ of 39 Edward III, only three taverns for the sale of sweet wines were in future to be permitted within the City; in Cheap, namely, Walbrook, and Lombard Street. See Letter-Book G, f. 157.

[2] In Letter-Book G, the following wines are named, in addition to Crete and the others:—Candie (a variety, perhaps, of Crete), Trubidiane (probably wine of Trebbio), Mountross (perhaps Rosas, a Catalonian wine), Greeke, and Claire (probably a French wine, sweetened and boiled). All these were sold 47 Ed. III, at 12*d.* per gallon. Another called "Ryvere," was sold at 16*d.*, at which price, in this reign, Romaney was also sold.

[3] In page lx.

in the reign, too, of Edward III, four vintners were chosen yearly to assess the prices of wines. The forestalling of wines in the Pool of the Thames, or elsewhere, was strictly prohibited. King's Prisage, or Custom, was taken according to a certain scale, on all imported wines.

The prices assessed.

Forestalling of wines prohibited.

Prisage.

The wine-taverns were furnished with a pole projecting from the gable of the house, and supporting a sign, or a bunch of [1] leaves, at the end. In one ordinance, we find it stated that the poles of the taverns in Cheap (Cheapside) and elsewhere were of such a length as to be in the way of persons on horseback, and so heavy as to cause the risk of greatly damaging the houses; in consequence whereof, it was enacted that from thenceforth no sign-pole should be more than seven feet in length. This we may presume to have been the breadth of the footpath reserved for passengers, in Cheap and the wider streets at least.

Poles of wine-taverns.

Probable breadth of the footpath.

The business of the Winedrawers (*Wyndrawers*) seems to have been limited to the loading, carriage, and unloading, of tuns and pipes of wine from the Quay cellars to other parts of the City. Their charges were restricted by enactment to certain prices, according to the distance; ten pence being the largest sum allowed for the carriage of a tun of wine to any part within the walls, and eight pence for a pipe.

Business of the Winedrawers.

Their charges limited by enactment.

Bread and Bakers, Corndealers, Millers, Cooks, Piebakers, and Pastelers.—The bread consumed in the City was made partly within the walls, and partly in places more or less distant. The localities without the walls mentioned in this Volume, where bread was made, are Stratford in Essex, [2] Bremble near Stratford, Stevenhethe

Bread made in certain localities without the City.

[1] Hence the proverb; "Good wine needs no bush."

[2] The present Bromley, no doubt, which still has its corn-mills.

(now Stepney), and St. [1] Alban's; from which places it was brought on horses or in carts. At times, however, we find the import of all strange bread into London strictly prohibited; and against that made in Southwark, as against most other things connected with that locality, there seems to have been an extraordinary degree of prejudice, the bread of that place being more than once excluded by name, "because the Bakers of South- "wark are not amenable to the justice of the City."

Strange bread prohibited at times; that of Southwark in particular.

Strange bread at all times deemed of inferior quality.

Indeed, under the most favourable circumstances, and when strange bread was allowed to be sold within the walls, a certain mark of inferiority seems to have been placed upon it; for the Hallmote of the Bakers, *temp.* Edward I, while enacting that it may be so sold, declares that such bread is held spurious in its estimation— "*discernimus esse adulterinum.*"

Leaven of various qualities.

The leaven used appears to have been of higher and lower qualities. Bread of inferior leaven is, on one occasion (*temp.* Rich. II), ordered "to be made sieved" (*fait cribre*), whatever that operation may have been.

Public places probably for bread-making in the City.

It is not improbable, also, that there were places of public resort within the City where bread was made; for we read of punishment by pillory being inflicted upon certain bakers "for making holes in their tables, "called '*moldyng-bordes,*' through which they had stolen "their neighbours' dough."

Loaves at certain prices only.

By public enactment, *temp.* Edward I, [2] loaves were to be made at two and four to the penny, and none were to be sold at a higher price than this, such as three or five farthings a-piece.

Forbidden loaves how introduced.

These forbidden loaves, however, appear to have been some-

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[1] Perhaps also Paddington; a baker is mentioned apparently as of that place, in p. 354, *temp.* Edward I.

[2] These loaves were of circular form, if we may judge from a pen-and-ink sketch in the *Assisa Panis* in the Record-room at Guildhall, (date about 1320), where a baker is represented as being drawn on a hurdle, with the deficient loaf hanging from his neck.

times smuggled into the markets "under the arms,"—beneath the folds of the garments probably—"or else "beneath a [1] towel." The very finest white bread, it would seem, was that known as "*Demeine*," or "lords'" bread; and which was sold at double the price of Wastel bread and Light bread, also known as "*Fraunceis*" (French), and "*Pouffe*" or "*Puffe*." *Tourte* bread, there seems reason to believe, was identical in every respect with that called "*Bis*," or brown. Cocket bread and Simnel are never mentioned in this Volume. The servants of substantial people had a legal right to be present when the baker kneaded his dough. Every baker living within the walls was bound, under penalties, to keep a seal, and to impress all his loaves, whether white or brown, therewith. The Alderman of each Ward made inspection of these seals from time to time, and kept a counterpart of the impress. It seems to have been a prevalent custom with knavish bakers to make bread of fine quality on the outside and coarse within; a practice which was forbidden by enactment, it being also forbidden to make loaves of bran or with any admixture of bran. There is one case mentioned of a baker being pilloried for having the effrontery to put a piece of iron in his bread, with the view, no doubt, of increasing the weight thereof.

Various kinds of bread.

Certain kinds not mentioned.

Regulations as to the making of bread.

Bakers' seals.

Tricks of Bakers.

The sale of bread was not allowed to take place in the baker's house, "before his oven," or in any secret place; in no other place, in fact, than, according to the Statute of Edward I, in "the King's Markets," in the City, by which expression, perhaps, all the existing markets were meant, from Eastcheap in the East, to that on the "Pavement before the Friars Minors," in the West. Bread is specifically mentioned (*temp.* Edward I) among the articles sold by persons standing in the

Bread to be sold in the Markets only.

Mentioned as sold at Cornhill and Cheap.

[1] This, perhaps, is the meaning of "*mantargium*," which may be a mediæval form of the more classical "*manutergium*."

Sale of bread on Sundays.

markets of Cornhill and Cheap or Westcheap (Cheapside). Occasionally, if not always, the markets were open, as in the case of the butchers, for the sale of bread on Sundays; each baker too had assigned to him his own particular market. Bread was carried to market in baskets (probably of a certain shape), hence called [1] "*panyers*" (*i.e.* bread-baskets), and occasionally, so far at least as coarse bread is concerned, in boxes or hutches, though the latter are less frequently alluded to.

Panyers and hutches for bread.

Sale of bread by Regratresses.

Almost equally extensive, perhaps, with the sale of bread in the Markets, was the sale of it by Regratresses, or female retailers, mentioned as "Hucksters," at a later period; who seem to have delivered it from house to house. These dealers, on purchasing their bread from the bakers, were privileged by law to receive thirteen [2] batches for twelve, and this would seem to have been the extent of their profits; with the exception that it was the usage, at one period at least, for the baker to give to each regratress who dealt with him six pence each Monday morning, by way of "*estrene*" or present, and three pence on Fridays, as "*curtasie*" money. This practice, however, we find forbidden by public ordinance, under pain of amercement; the bakers being ordered to let all such payments in future go towards increasing the size of the loaf, "to "the profit of the people." The bakers were also similarly ordered not to give credit to these regratresses when known to be in debt to others, and not to take bread back from them when once cold. No regratress was permitted to cross London Bridge, or to go else-

Their profits.

Their perquisites abolished by enactment.

Other regulations as to Regratresses.

[1] At a period somewhat later, perhaps, than the date of this Volume, Panyer Alley, Newgate Street, was noted as a stand for the bakers' boys. The tablet, still in existence there, is said to represent a child supplying a loaf from a *panyer*.

[2] This seems to be the meaning of the words "*darrees de payn.*" Hence the expression, still in use, "A baker's dozen."

where out of the City, to buy bread for the purpose of retailing it there. Foreign bakers, *i.e.* non-freemen, were allowed to store their bread for a single night; those too who brought their bread to town in carts, without baskets, were forbidden to sell to any regratress before they had arrived at the market in "Chepe." From other sources than the present Volume, we learn that the country bakers, from Stratford and the adjoining villages, contrived to undersell their London brethren, by making the public gainers of two ounces in the pennyworth of bread.

Regulations as to Bakers non-freemen.

Country Bakers underselling the London ones.

The baker of tourte bread was on no account to make white bread, and similar restrictions were put upon the baker of the latter as to the making of tourte. The baker too of tourte bread was not permitted to sell to a regratress. As tourte bread was made of unbolted meal, the baker of it was forbidden (at least, *temp.* Richard II) to have a [1] bolter in his possession; and he was equally prohibited from selling his flour to a cook or any one else; the cook probably being expected to make his pies of a superior flour. There seems, also, to have been a stronger objection even to bakers of tourte bread selling in shops or in their own houses than bakers of white; boxes or hutches, too, were used, apparently in place of baskets, by bakers of tourte.

Regulations as to Bakers of tourte bread.

The bolting of meal.

Bakers within the City were forbidden to heat their ovens with fern, straw, stubble, or reeds; and at different periods, we find it ordered that they shall instruct (*chargent*) their servants twice a year how to [2] bolt the flour and knead their dough; that they shall not use [3] fountain water for kneading; that they shall not carry

Other regulations as to Bakers in general.

[1] From other sources we learn that the bakers of white bread kept two bolting-sieves, a coarse one and a finer. Whatever the country millers may have done, the London millers, it seems, did not bolt the grist.

[2] This order must surely have applied solely to the bakers of white.

[3] See page liii.

swords or bludgeons in the City to create an affray; that they shall sell a quarter of bran at the price of a bushel of wheat; and that they shall be at liberty to keep swine within their houses, provided they do not permit them to wander in the streets and lanes of the City.

Prohibitory enactments as to Bakers.

Bakers were also forbidden, under certain penalties, to buy corn for the purpose of resale; to board a vessel for the purchase of corn before the hour of prime; to entice away the servants of their neighbours; to take the servants of other bakers who had left their places without a licence; to give credit to a regratress — a thing often practised—whom they knew to be in debt to another; or to take a business, if not possessed of forty shillings in moveable chattels, and able to find sureties for their good behaviour. It was also enacted that no landlord should let a house to a baker, in order to share in the profits of the oven; and that no one should let a bake-house to a baker for the purpose of supplying him with corn and partaking of the profits thereof.

Bakers not to share their profits with their landlords.

Punishments of Bakers.

Fines at one period seem to have been extensively exacted from the bakers; but, by a civic enactment, *temp.* Edward II, it is ordered that from henceforth the Sheriffs shall take no fines from bakers and breweresses, but shall inflict upon them corporal [1] punishment (by pillory) instead. The ovens of the bakers were visited by certain inspectors, from time to time, for the purpose of examining the weight and quality of their loaves, by comparison with the Assay or standard of bread; which was duly made by four sworn members of the trade or mystery, at Michaelmas in each year. As the assay loaves were tested as to weight while hot, so it was the legal usage to weigh the loaves under examination while warm.

Inspection of their loaves for comparison with the Assay.

Ordinance as to ab-

From an ordinance issued at an early date in the reign

[1] The punishments of bakers are noticed in page ci.

of Edward III, we learn that some bakers in the City, for the purpose of avoiding this Assay, "follow their business "stealthily, and skulk like foxes, so as not to be found "by the officers of the City, in case their loaves should be "found deficient." To prevent this fraud and skulking in future, it is therefore enacted "that when any baker's "bread shall hereafter be taken by the City officers "within the City or the suburbs thereof, and the baker "shall be *non inventus* or in concealment, the bread "shall be carried to the Chamber at Guildhall, and "there weighed by the Chamberlain, in presence of the "Mayor and some of the Aldermen; and if the said "bread shall be found deficient, the same, of whatever "kind it may be, shall be put away and kept; so that, "when the baker shall be found, to whom it belongs, "no regard whatever being had to the lapse of time "or to the fact of the bread having become dry in the "interval, he may incur the same punishment which he "ought to have incurred, had he been found at the time "when the loaf was taken hot, and found to be deficient "in weight." sconding Bakers

Horse-bread, which by public enactment was ordered to be made of beans and pease, without any other admixture, seems to have been prepared by the bakers of household bread; the hostelers, in whose establishments it was extensively used, being forbidden to make it. Horse-bread made by the Bakers.

Pastelers were a class of tradesmen who made pies, and probably other kinds of pastry as well. By one enactment we find them ordered to make pies for one halfpenny; the materials probably being found by those who employed them. Pie-bakers (*pybakeres*), there seems reason to believe, united the trade of baking pies for their customers, with the keeping of tables for guests on their own account: as already noticed, like their brethren, the Cooks, they are occasionally spoken of as retailing ale. In one instance, we find an order made that no cook shall charge more than one penny for putting a capon Pastelers. Pie-bakers Cooks.

or a rabbit in a crust; the materials for the pasty, with the exception perhaps of the flour, being evidently found by the customer employing him.

Wholesale Markets for corn, malt, and salt.

The wholesale markets for corn, malt, and salt, brought to London by water, were at Billingsgate and Queen Hythe. Sometimes, in the reigns of Edward III and Richard II, we find it enacted, that the commodities brought to these quays shall remain three days on sale to the public, before the dealers shall be allowed to buy; at other times, the period is limited to a single day. Corn coming to Queen Hythe, *temp.* Edward II, the property of a stranger, or non-freeman, was not to be put up for sale before prime rung at St. Paul's, six in the morning. *Temp.* Richard II, certain bells seem to have been rung to announce to the dealers when the sale of corn at Queen Hythe, Graschirche, and Billingsgate was about to commence. Corn and malt were also sold at Smithfield in the times, apparently, of Edward I and his successor. In the two following reigns, however, we find it frequently enacted, that persons bringing corn and malt for sale in carts or on horses from the Eastern parts, namely, from the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Huntingdon, and from Ware, shall take their stand on the Pavement at Graschirche; and those coming from the West, "as from Barnet," shall expose their wares for sale on the Pavement before the Friars Minors, at Newgate. As they were not allowed to sell by sample, these extensive pavements would be particularly convenient for the deposit and exposure of their sacks. Besides supplying the City to a considerable extent with bread, Stratford, in Essex, was evidently a great repository for corn and flour; which, *temp.* Edward III, was brought to the City by carts, several times in the week probably, as they paid 3*d.* *per week* for Pavage.

Times appointed for the sale of corn.

Other Markets for the sale of corn and malt.

For sellers from the East.

For sellers from the West.

Stratford a great repository for corn and flour.

Sellers and buyers of corn seem to have been watched at all times with the greatest jealousy and

suspicion; out of numerous regulations made at various periods in reference to them, the following may deserve notice:—Vendors of corn were forbidden to sell it by sample, or to put it in any place out of public view. No monger or regrator of corn, fish, or poultry, was to make purchase thereof before the hour of prime. Good corn was not to be mixed with bad, "in deceit of the people," under pain of forfeiture. No one was to buy corn, malt, or salt, and leave it in the hands of the original seller for the purpose of selling it as his agent at a profit. No freeman of the City, a regrator of corn, was to stand on the Pavements of Graschirche and Newgate between the foreign sellers, but each class of dealers was to have its separate stand. No retailer was to buy corn or malt for resale except on market days.

Various regulations as to Vendors of corn.

Multure, or the right of having mills for grinding corn, seems to have been [1] possessed by the lords of certain Sokes or exclusive jurisdictions within the City. Each mill apparently was worked by one horse, and the miller was paid, *temp.* Edward I, for each quarter of corn ground, one half-penny in [2] meal from the grist and threepence in money. Injunctions were issued by the civic authorities that the grain should be duly *weighed* before delivery to the miller, no doubt to prevent him from pilfering from the grist. The City millers seem to have formed no exception to the almost proverbial rule, which, in olden times, imputed to them an unscrupulous tendency to peculation: their punishment for such transgressions will be

Corn-mills in the City.

Payment of Millers.

Injunctions as to the weight of the grist.

Character of the City Millers.

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[1] This, however, would appear to be somewhat doubtful, as we read of the Mayor and Aldermen assuming the power of punishing the millers for dishonesty. See page cii., Note 1, and page 354; also the expression "*dominus molendini*," in page 355.

[2] This, probably, was the "*foregrist*" of other books; the money payment being the "*multura*." See Archdeacon Hale's *Domesday of St. Paul's*, p. lxxxi.

Hand-mills ordered to be used.

the subject of notice in a future page. *Temp.* Richard II, an ordinance appears, that every person whose household consumes two bushels of corn per week shall henceforth keep a hand-mill in his house. The millers must certainly have been out of favour just then.

Fish named in Liber Albus as sold in London.

Fishmongers and Fish.—The fish mentioned in the present Volume as being sold in the London markets are the following:—Sturgeon, cod, ray, herring (fresh, salted, and red), bass, conger, sole, mackerel, surmullet, [1]turbot, porpoise, haddock, sea-ling (*merlyng*), sprats, salmon, shad, eels, pike, barbel, roach, dace, dabs, flounders, lampern or lamprey, smelts, stickelings, oysters, mussels, cockles, whelks, scaloysters (scallops, probably), and stock-fish:—the last mentioned as imported from Prussia.

Lobsters, crabs, and shrimps never alluded to.

Lobsters, crabs, and shrimps, are not alluded to, and it is quite evident that they were seldom, if ever, eaten by the Londoners.

Salted fish.

In addition to herrings, cod, salmon, mackerel, haddock, ling, and conger, are mentioned as being brought to market in a salted state.

What fish most commonly used.

Sprats, herrings, mussels, whelks, and oysters, are the fish most frequently mentioned, and were probably the most extensively consumed. The sale of fish seems to have attracted the surveillance and attention of the authorities to a greater extent than that of butchers' meat;

Fish more largely consumed than butchers' meat.

and fish, there can hardly be a doubt, was much more largely consumed by the middle and lower classes of the community than butchers' meat; owing partly to its comparative cheapness, and in part to the rigidness with which the Fast-days of the Romish Church were kept.

Fish-stalls at Stocks Market

As already remarked, the fixed stalls under cover (*domus*), in Stocks Market were occupied by the fishmongers on fish-days, and on flesh-days by the butchers.

And at Woolchurch-Haw.

The fish-stalls, which we find mentioned as situate at Woolchurch-Haw, were either identical with or

[1] "*Dory*" is accidentally omitted in page 234.

close adjoining to those of Stocks Market. *Temp.* Henry III, the Custom on fish is spoken of as being taken at London Bridge and at "Oistergate," which was in its close vicinity. The principal place, however, for landing it seems to have been Queen Hythe; to a much greater extent apparently than Billingsgate; which, however, had been a quay for landing fish as far back as the days of Ethelstan and Ethelred II, three centuries before and upwards. In addition to Stocks Market, retail markets for fish were held by the wall of St. Margaret's Church, Old Fish Street; by the wall of St. Mary Magdalen's, in Bridge Street; and in Cheap, or Westcheap. Hucksters, at an early period called "Birlsters," were also allowed to sell fish about the streets; but they were expressly forbidden, in the interests probably of the regular dealers, to have any stand or fixed place of resort, either in Cheap or elsewhere. Salmon, cod, and herrings, are mentioned as being sold in the shops of the Soke of Queen Hythe.

Fish landed at London Bridge and at Oistergate.

But chiefly at Queen Hythe, and more than at Billingsgate.

Retail Markets for fish.

Hucksters of fish, or Birlsters.

Fish-shops of Queen Hythe.

Fish, of course, was mostly brought to London by water, but sometimes it was brought on horses or in carts; herrings and mackerel, for example, as also eels, salmon, and cod. In the case of the sea-fish so brought, as also salmon, these horses and carts may not improbably have conveyed them from spots lower down the river; as mention is made of fish being sometimes brought no further than Barking, Northfleet, or Dartford, and being there landed and sold. The salmon, which is at times spoken of as imported by the men of the Cinque Ports, was, no doubt, to a great extent brought from Scotland by ships, as stated once or twice in the present Volume; but some portion of that brought by cart, not improbably, came from various localities [1] higher up the Thames.

Fish sometimes brought in carts.

Where from, probably.

Fish sometimes landed lower down the River.

Salmon.

[1] It is within the last quarter of a century that salmon of 15 lbs. weight have been taken as low down the Thames as Wandsworth.

Sale of Sprats.

The sale of almost every kind of fish seems to have been regulated by enactments peculiar to itself. Sprats were brought in boats, and, by order of the authorities, were mostly sold wholesale, by the *tandel* and half *tandel*, whatever that measure may have been, but were not allowed to be disposed of by the boat-load.

Whelks.

The cargoes of the *whelk-boats* were also sold by the tandel, the whelks being packed in baskets in the boats. For the benefit, probably, of the poorest classes,

No Regrator to buy whelks, mussels, or cockles.

orders were occasionally issued, that no regrator should buy whelks, mussels, cockles, or scaloysters (scallops?), but that the public should buy of those who brought them, without the intervention of the dealers; the object being evidently to prevent two profits being

In certain cases, the sale of them allowed in the shops.

made out of the articles instead of one. In the case of a stranger (non-freeman), however, if he had not sold all such fish by *none*, or noon, it was allowable for him to sell to the retailers, for resale by them "in their shops."

Certain fish-boats to stay for a limited time only.

At other times, again, we meet with the singular enactment that boats with oysters, whelks, mussels, and soles shall only stay, for the purposes of sale, two ebbs and a flood, the fish to be forfeited in case of breach

Ordinance as to the first boat with fresh herrings from Yarmouth.

thereof. Another equally curious regulation, and one certainly anything but encouraging to maritime industry, was a royal ordinance, in existence so early as the time of Henry III, that the first boat in the season with fresh herrings from Yarmouth should pay double Custom at the Quay. A much more sensible regulation, apparently, supposing that the importation of herrings was a desirable thing, would have been, that it should pay no custom at all. Herrings are spoken of as being packed

Sturgeon.

in barrels and, in rush baskets or frails. Sturgeon was sold in barrels, and, by Hallmote of the Fishmongers, *temp.* Edward I, it was strictly ordered that all sturgeon sold in one barrel should be of one taking and one salt-

Porpoise.

ing (*salisoun*). Porpoise was sold from the vessel either whole or in slices; in the latter case, the Bridge-Bailiff

had the entrails, tail, and fins, for his fee. Lampreys of [1] Nantes, brought by foreigners, when purchased for sale, were not to be warehoused but were to be sold under the wall of St. Margaret's Church, Old Fish Street; in addition to which regulation, no dealer was to buy them till the fourth day from their arrival; after which time the vendors were not to sell them by retail, except only to "men of substance and great lords," and by the dozen or half dozen, and not in smaller quantities.

Lampreys of Nantes.

Among numerous other regulations made for the sale of fish, the following seem the most deserving of notice:—Fishmongers selling fish in large quantities to their customers, were to sell by the basket; such basket to be capable of containing one bushel of oats, and, if found deficient, to be burnt in open market. Each basket was also to contain only one kind of sea-fish; and the fishmongers were warned not to colour (*douber*) their baskets; or in other words, not to put good fish on the top, and inferior beneath. Fish arriving by water at night was not to be moved from the boat till sunrise; but in case the night was rainy, it might be landed on the Quay, under charge of the "Ser-"jeant of the street," till the proper time for sale. Herrings, mackerel, and other fish brought by cart, were not to be bought for resale before the hour of noon. Fish brought by land in baskets, when purchased by the keeper of a shop, was not to be taken into the shop, but to be exposed publicly for sale in

Regulations as to the fish-baskets.

As to fish arriving at night.

Other regulations as to fish.

[1] Henry I died of a surfeit of lampreys; and those from France seem to have been considered a great delicacy at the time of this enactment, the early part of the reign of Edward I. However, some 40 years later, when the *Liber Custumarum* was compiled, "lampreys of Nantes" appear to have been comparatively unknown; for the compiler of that Book has transformed the word "*Nauntes*" into "*namices*," evidently taking it to mean a fish; an error which the scribe employed upon *Liber Albus* has repeated. See page 382. The means of detecting this error have been recently afforded the Editor by the examination of another passage in Letter-Book A.

front of it; the case of a freeman excepted, who might warehouse it for the night, on condition of selling it, without subtraction, in open market next day.

Fish not to be fore-stalled or met on its way to the City.

Though, as already stated, fish was occasionally sold at places lower down the river, dealers in the City were at times forbidden to forestal sea-fish or fresh-water fish; as also, even to go out of the City to meet their own fish, "for the purpose of sending it to any "great lord or to a house of religion, or of regrating "it," until the purveyors for the king had made their purchases for their master's use. At another period, a regulation was made that no fishmonger should buy fish brought to the City "before the good people have "bought what they need." Very similar, too, in spirit were the following enactments, belonging to various periods in the century under notice:—No fish was to be bought till the vessel was moored. Citizens of London might buy at the boat at the same price as the dealers. Fishmongers were not to buy fresh fish till after mass sung (probably at sunrise) at the Chapel on London Bridge, or at the Church of St. Martin; and not to buy salt fish till after prime; though, by a regulation *temp.* Edward I, this last article applied only to salt fish in which strangers had any share, that belonging to citizens being allowed to be sold at sunrise, like the fresh. Freemen of the City too, were permitted to stand with the fishmongers at their stalls, and to be partners with them in the sale of their wares. No apprentice was to enter a vessel for the purpose of buying fish; and no porter, unless he was called.

Regulations as to the purchase of fish.

Cooked whelks not to be carried about for sale.

We find it also enacted, that no one shall sell fish upon the Quay by retail; and that no one shall carry about cooked whelks for sale, under pain of being amerced and losing his whelks. Fish [1] coming by land, and arriving after dinner, was allowed to be ware-

[1] Such, most probably, is the meaning of "*landfisshe.*" See page 376.

housed, whether belonging to a freeman or not, and sold in the market on the morrow. No seller [1] of stock-fish was allowed to enter a vessel for the purchase of fish: his trade was wholly distinct from that of the ordinary fishmonger.

Stockfish-mongers.

The Abbot of St. Alban's enjoyed the privilege of buying fish directly of the fishermen; for which he paid the Bailiff of the market a fee of one mark *per annum*, that is, if the Bailiff chose to go or send for it. The worthy Monks of St. Alban's, however, seem to have formed no exception to the general rule of jealousy and suspicion; for we find an order issued by the Hallmote of the Fishmongers, *temp.* Edward I, "that "good care be taken that the buyers of the Abbey "take out of the City fish for the use of the Abbot "and Convent only." In the same reign the price of 1000 herrings was 6*s.*; the best stock-fish sold for 1½*d.*, and a cod for 6*d.*

Privilege of the Abbot of St. Alban's as to buying fish.

Order relative thereto.

Prices of certain fish.

Butchers and Butchers' Meat.—To all appearance, as already remarked, the consumption of butchers' meat within the walls of the City was much smaller in these times than that of fish. The great cattle-market, of course, was Smithfield (Smooth field,) which is mentioned as a "*campus*," a plain, or open space; and ordinances are met with, of an early date, for keeping it clean. Among other animals sold at Smithfield, lean swine are mentioned, probably for fattening in town or in its close vicinity. From the frequent mention of pigs, it would seem probable that pork was more extensively consumed than any other kind of butchers' meat. *Temp.* Edward III, lambs are mentioned as being brought by boat to St. Botulph's Wharf, near the Tower. The

Consumption of butchers' meat probably limited.

Smithfield the great cattle market.

Lean swine.

Lambs brought by water.

[1] Such, no doubt, is the meaning of "*stockarius*" and "*stokkere*." See page 377. In 1384, if not earlier, the Fishmongers and the Stockfishmongers formed two separate Companies.

The great meat-markets. great meat-markets were held at the Flesh-Shambles of St. Nicholas, near Newgate, and at the stalls under the covered place or market-house (*domus*) known as "*Le Stokkes*," afterwards Stocks Market. At some periods, if not constantly, the meat-markets were open on Sundays. *Temp.* Richard II, a regulation was made that all butchers, keeping shops, should close them at dark, and not sell their meat by candle-light: a rule which seems, at times, to have applied to all other trades as well. On the same occasion, too, it was ordered that no one should go out of the City for the purchase of lambs, and that no lambs should be sold at a higher price than six pence.

Sometimes open on Sundays.

Butchers not to sell by candle-light.

Sale of lambs.

Disposal of the offals of the meat-market.

In the reign of Edward III, orders were issued that the offals of St. Nicholas Flesh-Shambles should be buried in spots appointed for the purpose; and at a later period, in the same reign, we find proclamation made that the butchers of St. Nicholas shall no longer carry the offals and filth of the market down to the Thames; a mandate also being issued that large cattle shall in future be slaughtered without the City.

The slaughtering of large cattle.

Regulations as to foreign Butchers.

In the early part of the reign of Edward I, it was ordered that strange or foreign butchers should sell till *none* (our noon) by retail, and, after that, by wholesale, until Vespers rung at St. Paul's; at which time they must have finished the sale of their meat, without carrying anything away to salt or store, under penalty of forfeiting the same. In the reign of Edward III, the time for the foreign butchers closing market had been prolonged to Curfew at St. Martin's le Grand. Foreign butchers were also strictly forbidden to bring any carcase to market without the hide or woolfel belonging thereto. Among other ordinances which seem to have applied equally to free butchers and foreign, it was provided that they should not sell hides or woolfels till after prime, or six in the morning; that they should not sell a woolfel while the animal was alive; and

Regulations as to Butchers in general.

an injunction is to be met with more than once, that butchers, neither themselves nor by their wives, should sell suet, tallow, or lard, for the purpose of being taken beyond sea. Candles were made in these days of tallow or wax, as now.

Suet and tallow not to be carried beyond sea.

Temp. Edward I, the carcase of the best ox sold for 13*s.* 4*d.*; of the best cow, for 10*s.*; of the best pig for 4*s.*; of the best sheep, for 2*s.* These prices were assessed by public enactment, and, in the usual spirit of illiberality pervading most trade regulations in these days, there was a provision tacked to it, by way of rider, to the effect that, if any person should withdraw himself from the trade, by reason of the said ordinance, he should lose the freedom of the City, and be compelled to forswear the trade for ever.

Prices of butchers' meat assessed by public enactment.

Poulterers and Poultry.—Great pains seem to have been taken to keep a strict watch upon all dealings between Poulterers free of the City and those who were foreigners or non-freemen. The grounds for such jealousy, at this distance of time, it is probably next to impossible to ascertain; at all events, they are not mentioned in the present Volume.

All dealings strictly watched between free Poulterers and foreign.

Free poulterers were ordered to stand with their wares for sale at the West side of St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, in which locality we learn that a number of their houses were situate: they were strictly forbidden also to sell to the East of the Tun on Cornhill. This ordinance would also apply, in all probability, to free poulterers entering the City from the East. Those, on the other hand, who entered the City by Newgate and Aldersgate (*Aldrichesgate*) had their stand assigned to them before the Church of St. Nicholas Flesh-Shambles, in the close vicinity, no doubt, of the butchers' stalls there. Foreign poulterers were ordered to sell their wares at the "corner of Leadenhall," also called the "*Carfeux,*" "crossway" or "four-faces," of Leadenhall. This,

Markets for free Poulterers from the East.

From the North and West.

Market for foreign Poulterers from the East.

however, would seem to apply solely to those entering the City from the East; as those coming in by Newgate and Aldersgate had their stand allotted to them on the Pavement at Newgate, before the Convent of the Friars Minors.

Free Poulterers not to buy of the foreign till after certain hours.

Free poulterers—those, no doubt, who dwelt within the walls—are on one occasion forbidden, themselves, their wives, or servants, to buy of any foreign poulterer, openly or in secret, before the hour of [1] nine in the morning, "to the end that the lords and good people may buy " their victuals as they need them." At another time, however, we find the restriction removed at the hour of prime. Indeed it would seem to have been the almost constant practice, during the whole of the period under consideration, for the purveyors and servants of the king, great lords, and substantial men, to visit the various markets between matins, or midnight, and the hour of prime (6 A.M.); at which hour, after these privileged personages had had the "pick and choice," of the various commodities, the regrators and the poorer classes were allowed to commence making their market. Thus, for example, we meet with a proclamation of Edward I, by which it is ordered that no poulterer, fishmonger, or regrator, shall buy any kind of victuals for resale until prime has been rung out (*personee*) at Saint Paul's, " so that the buyers for the king and great lords of " the land, and the [2] good people of the City, may " make good their purchases, so far as they shall need." On another occasion, also, " cooks and regrators " are similarly forbidden.

Visits to the markets by the servants of the great, between midnight and prime.

Regulations as to foreign Poulterers.

No foreign poulterer was allowed to sell an article

[1] "*Neof de la clokke sone.*" It is just possible that this may mean *none* or noon; which appellation, since the days of Charlemagne, had been transferred from 3 p.m. the proper *ninth* hour, to mid-day. By "*clokke,*" is merely meant the bell rung to denote the hour.

[2] This may mean, either the more substantial men, or all those free of the City; but most probably the former.

except in the market allotted to him, and, under no circumstance, was he permitted to sell in secret, to warehouse his poultry with, or to lodge under the roof of, a poulterer free of the City; in the latter case, imprisonment and the forfeiture of his poultry were the penalty. In the early part of the reign of Edward III, the foreign poulterers were ordered to sell to the substantial men (*prodeshommes*) of the City between matins and the hour of prime; and, after that, to the cooks and regrators: on the principle that "*Inclusio unius est exclusio* " *alterius*," the free poulterers, we may conclude, were for a time enjoying a respite from these vexatious regulations. Other rules of the market were, that no one should forestal poultry, and that no one should sell any unsound or corrupt poultry under pain of being set on the pillory, and having the article burnt beneath him.

Other rules of the market.

The articles dealt in by poulterers were rabbits, game, eggs, and poultry; butter does not seem to have formed part of their wares. Eggs, we learn, were brought to market in baskets upon men's backs, and poultry upon horses. The proper prices of poultry were assessed by the Mayor from time to time, and duly proclaimed. In the reign of Edward I, the best hen was sold for 3*d.*; the best rabbit, with the skin, for 5*d.*, and without, for 4*d.*; 100 eggs (120 to the hundred) for 8*d.*; a partridge for 3*d.*; a plover for 2*d.*; and eight larks for 1*d.* At another period, perhaps somewhat later, we find the following prices mentioned: for the best cygnet, 4*d.*; goose, 6*d.*; capon, 6*d.*; hen, 6*d.*; chicken, 2*d.*; river mallard, 3*d.*; dunghill [1] mallard, 2½*d.*; teal, 2*d.*; snipe, 1*d.*; woodcock, 3*d.*; partridge, 4*d.*; plover, 3*d.*; pheasant, 12*d.*; curlew, 6*d.*; heron, 16*d.*; egret (or dwarf heron), 18*d.*; purcell, 6*d.*; bittern, 18*d.*;

Articles sold by the Poulterers.

How brought to market.

Prices of poultry assessed.

Assessed prices of poultry, rabbits, and game.

[1] Meaning, probably, the domestic duck.

[1] brewe, 18*d.*; four larks, 1*d.*; a dozen pigeons, 8*d.*; a dozen thrushes, 6*d.*; a dozen finches, 1*d.*

Sale of rabbits.

Foreign poulterers were strictly forbidden to sell a rabbit without the skin, the value of which seems to have been generally one penny.

Articles of food imported from abroad.

Food and Miscellaneous Articles.—Among the articles of consumption imported from abroad, *temp.* Henry III, we meet with pepper, sugar, cummin, almonds, ginger, [2] cetewale, figs, raisins, cinnamon, anise, dates, chestnuts, olive oil, rice, cloves, mace, saffron, comfitures, nuts, walnuts, and gingerbread; the last two articles probably coming from France and Flanders.

Other articles imported.

Wheat and woad are also mentioned among the imports; and at a later period, butter and lard. Onions and garlic too are spoken of as being brought by the merchants of Amiens, Corby, and Nesle, in Picardy.

English fruits named in Liber Albus.

The only English [3] fruits that are named in this Volume are apples and pears, which were brought on horses or in carts; and walnuts, which were brought to market by cart.

Vegetables named therein.

The only vegetables named, in addition to onions and garlic, are leeks, which were much eaten in Lent, and were brought to town in carts, and sold by the *feselette*, or small bundle. Pease and beans are certainly mentioned; but evidently only the very coarsest kinds, and as ingredients for making horse-bread.

Cheese brought in carts, and imported from abroad. Butter little

Cheese is spoken of as being brought in carts, from the neighbouring villages perhaps; it was imported also by the Hanse Merchants. Butter, to all

[1] This bird is also mentioned in the *Archæologia*, Vol. xiii, p. 331, under the date 1605. The name seems to be no longer known. From its locality here, and the similarity of price, it may possibly have been a variety of the *booming bittern*.

[2] Probably, foreign Valerian, or mountain spikenard: from Roman times it has been much used in medicine.

[3] Grapes, cherries, peaches, mulberries, quinces, and medlars, were also grown here; but only for the tables of the opulent.

appearance, was but little used in London, and it must have been of a thin, serous nature, to admit of its being sold by liquid measure, as ordered in the time of Richard II; little superior, probably, to the *ghee* of the East Indies at the present day. Salt was imported to a great extent by the people of the Cinque Ports, where the salt-pans were probably both numerous and extensive in these times. The chief landing-place for it was Salt-Wharf, at Queen Hythe, where were stationed four Master-meters for the measuring of it, each provided, according to legal enactment, with an assistant, a bushel, a [1] strike, and a spud, and each assistant having eight sacks; it being the duty of these officers to measure out the bushels as they were sold to customers. Corn, also, was similarly meted at Queen Hythe.

Used probably, and sold by liquid measure.

Salt imported by the people of the Cinque Ports.

Salt meted at Queen Hythe.

And corn.

[2] Graschirche (now Gracechurch) was one of the principal retail Markets, not only for poultry, but for corn, malt, cheese, and other articles; the corn being brought on horses or in carts. Cheese, leeks, onions, garlic, and various other articles in daily use were also sold in the Markets of Cheap and Cornhill. The ancient Market of Eastcheap is rarely alluded to in this Volume. Articles of wood and iron, such as pots, pails, coffers, and hutches or boxes, were principally sold in the market on Cornhill; indeed in the time of Edward II, this seems to have been the only market for them; and at other periods, on Fair days, these articles were only to be bought here. The sellers were ordered to stand between the kennels, with the view of preventing obstruction to the passers by. It was ordered, also, that they should molest no one passing, under pain of losing the article obtruded upon him. Cornhill,

Graschirche a retail Market.

Also those of Cheap and Cornhill.

East Cheap rarely alluded to.

Articles of wood and iron sold at Cornhill.

Market regulations.

Fuel and timber sold on Cornhill.

[1] Meaning a scraping instrument for levelling the measure on the top, when filled.

[2] So called, it is said, from *grass*, meaning vegetables, and the church there situate.

too, as already noticed, was the great *entrepôt* for charcoal, timber, and firewood, this being the only place within the walls where carts with those articles on sale were allowed to stand. There seems, however, to have been a mart for firewood in Cripplegate as well. Sea-coal was retailed on the banks of the Fleet River, near Seacoal Lane, a place already alluded to, and frequently mentioned (*Secollane*) in the present Volume.

Firewood sold also at Cripplegate, sea-coal on the banks of the Fleet River.

Temp. Edward III, the Pepperers, or grocers, dwelt in Soper's Lane, the present Queen Street; and, in the same reign, the market for hides was held in the shed or *sheald* of Friday Street, and there only. The principal mart for the sale of bows seems to have been on Cornhill. Some further notices of articles of consumption will be found under the head of "Commerce."

Pepperers in Soper's Lane.

Hides sold in Friday Street.

Bows sold at Cornhill.

Clothing and Clothiers; Fripperers, Shoemakers, Furriers, and other Trades.—In addition to the coarse woollen goods, which, perhaps even then, and certainly at a somewhat later period, were woven within the City, and its liberties and Portsoken, we find the following textures mentioned as being imported into London in the reign of Henry III.—Mercery (under which name, perhaps, a certain class of articles is meant), wadmal (a coarse woollen stuff), *lake* or fine linen, canvas, woven linen, [1] fustian, felt, [2] *lymere* or *lormerie*, pile, kersey (*coreis*), [3] *hapertas* or *haberdassherie*, raw (crewel?) texture (*crute texture*) of Limoges, *parmentrye* (probably a kind of tailors' cloth), shalloons, cloth of silk, and

Foreign textures imported into London.

[1] So called, no doubt, from the village of St. Fustien, near Amiens, where a Benedictine abbey, dedicated to that Saint, was situate.

[2] A material, probably, used by the Lorimers for making saddles and trappings of horses.

[3] A thick woollen cloth, perhaps; this, no doubt, gave rise to the word "*haberdasher*," the origin of which has been so much a subject of discussion among those curious in mediæval lore.

[1]cloth of Rheims. Spanish wool was also imported in this reign, and, apparently, at a later period. *Temp.* Edward III, striped cloth, or "cloth of ray," was brought from Brabant and Flanders.

Weaving carried on in the City.

The art of weaving appears to have been carried on to a considerable extent within the City, and its liberties and Portsoken; and no weaver living within the City was permitted to have his cloth woven elsewhere. The sale there of cloth made in Southwark was especially prohibited. In the reign of Edward III, foreign weavers resorted to this country in considerable numbers, and an ordinance was issued by the civic authorities, that the weavers of Flanders, who wished to be hired within the City, should repair to the Churchyard of St. Laurence Pountney, and those of Brabant to the Churchyard of St. Mary Mountenhaut; the object being, no doubt, to prevent collisions between them. The great wool and cloth market of the City was held at Woolchurch-Haw, close adjoining Stocks Market, and sometimes, apparently, identified with it. Cloth was imported in *fardels*, and in *trusses* or *trussels;* and a proclamation is met with, that drapers shall not untruss their bales of cloth from beyond sea until the King's Aulnager has viewed the cloth for the assessment of the Aulnage. Drapers were also forbidden to purchase cloth in Southwark on its way to the City for sale. Home-made cloth was not allowed to be sold unmilled; it was the Shearman's duty to see to this, and, if cloth that had passed through his hands was sold in such a state, it was enacted that he should forfeit his shears for his neglect. *Temp.* Edward III, orders were issued that linen textures and canvas, before being sold by a foreigner to a freeman, should be measured by the Deputy of the City.

Sale there of cloth made in Southwark prohibited.

Resort of weavers to the City from Flanders and Brabant.

Wool and cloth Market at Woolchurch-Haw

Cloth how imported.

King's Aulnage.

Home-made cloth to be duly milled.

Textures sold by foreigners to be duly measured.

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[1] "*Draps du Reyns.*" It is possible that under this name the stout linens of Rennes may be meant; but the woollen manufactures of Rheims seem the more likely of the two.

Woad solely to be used for dyeing wool black.

By public enactments, frequently repeated, woad (*Isatis tinctoria*) was to be the only medium employed for dyeing woollen cloths [1] black. This formed one of the most extensive articles of import into the country, and was imported to a considerable extent, in the early part of the reign of Henry III, by the Merchants of Amiens, Corby, and Nesle, in Picardy, who enjoyed, by stipulation with the citizens of London, various immunities and privileges in reference to the warehousing of it within the City. In the early part of the reign of Edward III, the Merchants of Amiens still imported it; and it is also mentioned as being supplied by the Hanse Merchants and those of Normandy. Dyers of wool in woad were prohibited from dyeing hoods or caps. Dyers also of blue [2] burnets, or of burnets of other colours, were forbidden to bleach or tan, under certain penalties. By enactment, *temp.* Edward III, no dyer could demand his money, of right, before the wool was dry.

Import of woad from Picardy.

And by the Hanse Merchants and those of Normandy.

Regulations as to Dyers.

Tailors made dresses for either sex, their prices being regulated by public enactment. By [3] ordinance of the reign of Edward III it is declared that—"Tailors shall "henceforth take, for a robe, garnished with silk, 18*d.*; "for a man's robe, garnished with thread and buckram, "14*d.*; also, for a coat and hood, 10*d.*; also, for a lady's "long dress, garnished with silk and cendale, 2*s.* 6*d.*; "also, for a pair of sleeves, *for changing*, 4*d.*" Even in

Tailors' charges for making dresses for either sex.

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[1] Blue black rather. Woad seems to have been a favourite dye in England from the time of the primitive Britons. It is still used in Belgium for dyeing the *blouses* of the artisans; which, probably, are indebted to this *blue* colour for their name. It is not improbable, too, that it was formerly used here also for dyeing the *gabardines* or outer garments of the peasantry; but the Editor has been unable hitherto to meet with any proof that such was the fact.

[2] "*Burnet*" appears to have been a name given to cloth made of dyed wool, irrespective of the colour.

[3] The extract from Letter-Book F, in page 727, is incorrectly given. It is here quoted from the original.

these times, economy would seem to have been, with some fashionable people at least, the order of the day.

The furs mentioned as in use are somewhat numerous. Those spoken of as being imported are, marten-skins, rabbit-skins, furs (*forure*), dressed woolfels, Spanish squirrel-skins, and "*grysoevere,*" or grey work. In the reign of Edward I, an enactment was made that "no "woman, except a lady who is in the habit of using "furs, shall have a hood furred with dressed woolfel "(*pelure.*)" Females of ill fame, as already noticed, were forbidden at one period to wear minever or other furs; though, at a later date, they were permitted to use lambs' wool and rabbit-skin. Skinners and furriers were subjected to very severe regulations as to the making up of suits of furs, upon breach of which they were summarily consigned to the pillory. No mixed work, formed of different kinds of skins, was allowed to be made, and no new fur was to be worked up with old. For preparing a thousand (skins, perhaps) of grey work, the price allowed to be charged by the skinner was 5*s.*; for a thousand "of *stranlyng, polayne,* and other "black work," 5*s.* 6*d.*; for a thousand of *roskyn,* 4*s.* 6*d.*; for one hundred English coney-skins, 12*d.*; for one hundred Spanish coney-skins, 8*d.*; for one hundred *scrympyns,* 7*d.*, and no more. "New *pople*" is a fur also mentioned; but, like most of the others, at this distance of time it will, perhaps, be hardly possible to be identified.

Various furs mentioned.

Enactments as to the wearing of furs by the female sex.

Regulations as to making up suits of furs, under severe penalties.

Prices assessed for the preparing of various skins.

The leathers mentioned in this Volume are, Cordovan or cordwain, *nounpier* (nonpareil), *bazein,* the present "basil" or dressed sheepskin, and *godelmynges;* all of which are apparently spoken of as being imported from abroad, though some of them, no doubt, were prepared in this [1]country as well. Leather was dressed

Leathers named in the Volume.

Leather dressed with tan or alum.

[1] The leather called "*godelmynges,*" for example; which, from the Note mentioned in p. 231, would seem to have been made from hides of young

with tan, and sometimes, as in the Roman days, with alum. The dressers of the latter kind were known as "Tawyers," though under the term "*Alutarii*," both tawyers and regular tanners would seem to be meant. Imported leathers were packed in "*dacres*" and "*trussels.*"

Tawyers.

Prices to be charged for boots and shoes.

The prices allowed to be charged for boots and shoes, at the middle period of the reign of Edward III, were as follow:—A pair of shoes made of cordwain, 6*d.*; made of cow leather, 5*d.*; a pair of boots made of cordwain, 3*s.* 6*d.*; made of cow leather, 3*s.* From the great difference in price, either the boots must have been of very elaborate make, or the shoes must have been roughly made or little better than mere slippers. The making of gloves properly belonged to a separate trade, the "*Gaunters*" or "*Cirotecarii;*" but Cordwainers, it would seem, sometimes made them as well. At the date above mentioned, a pair of gloves of sheep-skin was to cost 1½*d.*, and a pair of the best quality, 2*d.* The shoemakers were in the habit of imposing upon their customers by substituting basil, or dressed sheepskin, for tanned or tawed ox leather, as the material for their shoes. The comparatively lenient punishment of fine or forfeiture was the result.

Gloves made by both Gaunters and Cordwainers.

Fraud practised by the Shoemakers.

'Cappes' mentioned as head-coverings.

In reference to coverings for the head, "*cappes*" are mentioned as articles of import at an early period. These were made, in all probability, of coarse woollen materials. Other head-coverings were also known as "*hattes*" and "*hures.*" The former probably formed the best class of covering, and the latter, it is surmised, were so called from the "*hure*" or shaggy head of an animal. Not improbably, too, these last were much worn by the seafaring classes, and resembled the rough

Hattes and hures.

oxen, not unlike our calf leather, perhaps. It is reasonable to suppose that this leather owed its name to Godalming in Surrey; a place which has since gained more celebrity from Mary Tofts and her birth of rabbits.

caps which we still see represented in pictures as adorning the heads of fishermen and smugglers. The makers of these various coverings were known as Cappers, Hatters, and Hurers. *Makers of head-coverings.*

Breeches, or tight-fitting pantaloons, were also in use; those who made them were called "Braellers" or "*Braellarii,*" the articles themselves being probably known in this country as "*braels,*" in France as [1] "*brayes.*" The Girdlers made belts or girdles, for both sexes probably. These articles were made in conformity with certain sumptuary regulations, and were sometimes inlaid with metal. Under the reign of Richard II, we read of a girdler getting into trouble for "harnessing a girdle with silver." Foreign merchants also are mentioned as importing girdles by the thousand, and being allowed to sell them wholesale only. To the girdle was attached the "pouch," used for the monetary purposes of the modern pocket: we find mention of thieves being punished for cutting off these pouches, genuine forefathers of the more famous "Moll Cutpurse" of the Commonwealth days. Pouch-makers, like the rest of their brethren in trade, were bound to make their articles according to certain fixed rules and ordinances, and we not unfrequently meet with instances of "false," or spurious, pouches, as well as breeches and gloves, being publicly burnt. Buttons and clasps (*firmacula*) were also used for the purposes of dress. The "Pynners" too are mentioned; their pins were probably of wood, bone, or ivory, but their Ordinances in Letter-Book G, fol. 48, throw no light on the subject. The Burellers, mentioned in the concluding page of Book IV, were the makers of a coarse brown woollen cloth, known as "*burel*" or "*bure.*"

Braels or breeches made by the Braellers. *Girdlers.* *Regulations as to girdles.* *Importation of girdles.* *Pouches.* *Cutpurses.* *Pouch-makers.* *Buttons and clasps.* *Pins.* *Burellers.*

[1] From the Gallic word "*braccæ.*"

Male-makers.

The Male-makers made [1] males, bags or perhaps portmanteaus, in which clothes were carried, if not habitually kept. The "*barhudum*" (bear-hood), so often mentioned in mediæval documents, does not occur in the present Volume; it was no doubt equivalent, both in name and use, to the modern "portmanteau," and may possibly be identical with the "male." We learn also from a passage in Letter-Book G (rather too succinctly quoted in Book IV, p. 549), bearing reference, as [2] already mentioned, to passengers arriving at St. Botulph's Wharf, from Gravesend, that travellers were in the habit of carrying their linen in males, fardels (bundles probably), panyers or baskets, and wallets or bags; and, in the same passage, it is stated that they are to be allowed to land their luggage free of wharfage, "if carried "under the arm," and if only containing things for the passenger's necessities "*a doos et a lyt,*" "for back and "bed." The latter word, it is worthy of remark, goes far towards proving that night-gowns or night-shirts *were* in use in these days, and that it was not by any means *universally* the fashion in the middle ages, as antiquarians have asserted, to tumble into bed in a state of utter nudity. The expression, it is submitted, can hardly be construed to mean that the passenger carried his *sheets* in the male or wallet under his arm.

The 'barhudum' not mentioned, but the same perhaps as the 'male.'

Linen of travellers' how carried.

Night-shirts probably in use in these days.

Fripperers, or Old-clothesmen.

When the various articles of clothing had done their duty on the backs of the more opulent classes, they descended to the hands of the Fripperers (*Pheliparii*), who occupied much the same position as the "Old-clothes-"men" of the present day. As previously observed, these persons made frequent attempts to keep their markets on London Bridge: this, however, was forbidden by repeated enactments. The fripperers had also their "*Evechepynges,*" or night-markets, in Cheap, Soper's Lane, and Cornhill; the time for closing which

Their Evechepynges jealously regulated.

[1] Hence the present word "*mail,*" meaning a post-bag.

[2] See page xlviii.

was jealously regulated by public enactment. At one period we find these *Evechepynges* forbidden to be held after Curfew rung at St. Paul's, eight at night; at another time, after Vespers rung at St. Thomas of Acon, about four, perhaps, in the afternoon; while under another state of things, the market is ordered to be closed so early as the hour of noon.

Certain prohibitions as to the dealings of the Fripperers.

The honesty too of the fripperers seems not to have stood particularly high in civic estimation. They were strictly forbidden to give a new face to old clothes, by dubbing or fulling them, and then to sell them for new. In case they bought old clothes with trimmings of fur or dressed woolfel (*pelure*), they were ordered, on no account, to take off the fur or wool, but to sell the articles in the same state in which they had come into their hands. No person engaged in the purchase or sale of old clothes was allowed to deal in new.

Miscellaneous articles of import already named.

Commerce, Imports and Exports.—The articles of food imported from the Continent have been the subject of notice already; as also various foreign furs and leathers, the wool and squirrel-skins of Spain, the rayed cloths of Brabant and Flanders, the textures of Limoges, the cloths of Rheims, the wines of France, Spain, Greece, and Italy, the stock-fish of Prussia, the salmon of Scotland, the garlic and onions of Amiens, Corby and Nesle, and the woad of Picardy, Normandy, and the Hanse Merchants. Other articles mentioned as imported from abroad in the time of Henry III, by the "*Kark*" or "*Karke*," a cubic measure probably, weighing from three to four hundredweight, are the following:—[1] brasil, quicksilver, vermilion, glass, cubebs, shumac,

The Kark or Karke.

Other articles of import.

[1] If this means the "brazil-wood" of commerce, it is clear that the tree must have given name to the country, and not, as the lexicographers tell us, the country to the tree. It is possible that the American brazil-wood may have become the substitute for another wood so called six centuries ago, and that the newly discovered substitute, taking the name itself, may have imparted it to the country.

[1] sulphur, ivory, frankincense, orpiment, turpentine, cotton, and whalebone. Wax, copper, [2] tin, argoil (impure salts of wine, or cream of tartar), and the fur called "*grysoevere*," or grey work, are also mentioned as being imported by the "Merchants of Germany." Other articles brought into the Port of London were potter's clay, boards called "*weynscotte*" (wainscote), and boards known as "*Ryghholt*," meaning, no doubt, "wood of Riga." These last two articles were, no doubt, extensively imported by the Hanse merchants, who are mentioned, *temp.* Edward III, as [3] bringing over boards, herrings, cheese, and horses. They also imported woad and corn; in reference to the latter of which, they had the privilege of storing it for forty days, and possessed warehouses and granaries for the purpose; being governed in London by an Alderman of their own. The Guildhall of the Hanse or "Teutonic" Merchants, more generally known as the "Steel-yard," is on one or two occasions incidentally alluded in the present Volume: for their agreement (*temp.* Edward I) with the citizens of London to keep in repair "the City Gate called "Bisshoppesgate," the reader is referred to p. 485.

Imports by the Hanse Merchants.

Their privileges.

Guildhall of the Hanse Merchants.

Their agreement to keep Bishopsgate in repair.

The *escouts* or *scuts*, Flemish vessels, probably, are mentioned as coming over with wheat and firewood. The merchants of Amiens and Nesle, in addition to their wood, garlic, and onions, imported wines, wheat, fruit, and [4] bark, and they seem to have traded in horses and herrings as well. Feathers are mentioned also as imported by the wey from abroad, and flax in bundles and in "*tonels*," or large casks. Butter, tallow, and lard, too,

Imports from Flanders.

Imports by the Merchants of Amiens.

Other imports.

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[1] This was also imported by the *code* or *coda*, an Italian measure.

[2] "*Estein.*" This properly means "tin;" but it is possible that it may here mean tin in combination with another metal.

[3] The word "*abductis*," in page 549 and Letter-Book F (from which the quotation is incorrectly taken in B. IV,) would seem to imply that they *exported* these articles from London. Such, however, is certainly not the meaning.

[4] It seems somewhat doubtful whether "*cor*" in page 422 means "leather" or "bark;" possibly "horn."

are spoken of as being brought by water. In the reign of Edward the Third, on the other hand, we read of corn, wool, woolfels, hides, carding-thistles, butter, madder, woad, and fuller's earth, as articles exported from this country; the export of certain of them being forbidden from time to time.

Exports temp. Edward III.

Regulations as to foreign Merchants.

The regulations as to foreign merchants, unless, indeed, they enjoyed such privileges as were conceded to the Hanse Merchants, those of Amiens, Corby, and Nesle, and the Cologne Merchants, were no exception to the general rule of jealousy and severity. They were strictly forbidden to sell to other foreigners within the City for the purpose of resale, as also, at various periods, to keep hostels or act as brokers. The restriction, however, upon their keeping hostels, as already noticed, was occasionally withdrawn. By a City regulation, quoted in the present Volume from *Liber Horn*, and of the date probably of Edward I, it is enacted that from henceforth "a strange merchant may lodge where " he pleases, but he shall not sell by retail; as, for in- " stance, fustic-woods,—he shall not sell less than twelve " of them; and if he have pepper, cummin, ginger, " alum, brasil, latten, or frankincense, he shall not sell " less than 25 pounds thereof at a time. If he bring " girdles, he shall not sell fewer than a thousand and " twelve at a time; if cloths of silk, wool, or linen, " he shall sell them whole; if he bring wax, he shall " sell not less than a quarter. Foreign merchants, " also, shall not be allowed to buy dyed cloth while " wet, or to make dye, or to do any work that belongs " to the citizens: they shall not make a market in the " City, nor shall they stay in the City more than forty " days." With a degree of considerateness that could have been hardly expected, by royal mandate, *temp.* Edward I, the Sheriffs were ordered to hold daily Courts for Pleas in cases where foreign merchants were either plaintiffs or defendants, in order to prevent them from being inconvenienced by unnecessary delays. At

Foreign Merchants only to sell wholesale, and in certain quantities.

Daily Courts for the convenience of foreign Merchants.

a long previous period, however, the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen had been in the habit of holding [1] *Pie poudre* Courts almost daily, for the convenience of wayfarers and strangers who could not wait for the sitting of the regular Courts of Hustings.

Piepowder Courts.

The Cologne Merchants.

Among the foreign merchants who enjoyed certain privileges here was the Society known as the "Cologne "Merchants:" their Guildhall in the City is in one or two instances incidentally alluded to. Macpherson, in his *Annals of Commerce* (I. 383), has suggested that this Guildhall was identical with the Guildhall, or Factory, of the Teutonic or Hanse Merchants: in the present Volume, however, they are evidently mentioned as distinct establishments, and as existing about the same period; at a later date, it is probable that the Cologne Guild became absorbed in that of the Hanse Merchants. In the Fourth Book of the present Volume, the merchants of the following countries and places are mentioned in reference to their commercial transactions, in a greater or less degree, with the people of this country:—Lorraine, Bavaria, Lemberg, Flanders, Antwerp, Bruges, Louvain, Perugia, Lucca, Lombardy, Tuscany, Spain, Portugal, Catalonia, Navarre, Provence, Aquitaine, Quercy, Gascony, Bourdeaux, Genoa, and the Italian Societies of the Frescobaldi and Morori. Liberties are also mentioned as being granted, by Charter, to the Merchants of Douay, Malines, and St. Omer, and to numerous cities, vills, and corporations in England; as also Allocations to the citizens of Dublin and Cork.

Not identical apparently with the Hanse Merchants.

Countries and places mentioned in respect of their commercial relations with this country.

Liberties and Allocations granted.

Citizens of London resorting weekly to distant markets.

The citizens of London, it may here be remarked, were in the habit of carrying their goods and merchandize weekly to distant markets, that of Henley in Oxfordshire, for example, renting small houses and places there for the stowage thereof. These goods were ex-

Exempted from Tallage.

[1] "Dusty foot." These Courts were not, as has been generally supposed, confined to Fairs.

empted from payment of the King's Tallage, the Tallagers of the County being forbidden to meddle therewith.

Shipping in the Thames.

Relative to the shipping in the River Thames, in these days, we meet with but few particulars in the present Volume.

Escouts of Flanders.

The [1] *escouts* or *scuts* of Flanders that brought corn and firewood to the City have been already mentioned;

Hocscips of Flanders.

to which may be added, the "*hoc-*" "*scips* of Flanders," which are spoken of as bringing fish.

Ships "*de Scalters*" or "*Scaltres.*"

To the same country also belonged, perhaps, the vessels mentioned in p. 229 as "*niefs de Scalters*" or "*Scaltres;*" which are the same, probably, as those called "*niefs ove Scaltres*" in p. 234, and "*naves cum Shaltre*" in p. 376: the word "*Scalters*" or "*Shalter,*" however, it is possible, may mean "deck;" in which case the expression would signify "decked vessels."

Vessels with "*beilles*" or "*bailles.*"

Inferior to these in size were the vessels fitted "*ove beilles*" or "*bailles,*" and "*cum beilles,*" several times mentioned; and which, perhaps, were vessels with a peculiar kind of bulwarks: in the word "*beilles,*" too, may possibly have originated the term "*billy-boy,*" still given to the round-sterned coasting sloops of the Humber.

Boats with thole-pins.

Oyster-boats and other boats are distinguished into those "*en tholles,*" or fitted with tholepins for the oars;

Boats with oarlocks.

and those "*in horloc*" or "*deinz orlok,*" rowed by means of oarlocks or rowlocks, let into the wood; which last, from the fact of their paying a larger Custom, were evidently of superior size.

Spindeleres-botes, Man-botes, and Welkbotes.

Other vessels mentioned as employed in fishing are "*spindeleres-botes,*" which may possibly mean trawling-boats, "*mangbotes*" or "*manbotes,*" boats navigated perhaps by one man, and "*welkbotes,*" used for the carriage of whelks.

Status of Captains or Shipmasters

The only additional remark to be made on this subject relates to the Captains, or Masters, of ships. From the terms of a provision made in reference to Average contributions in cases of Jettison, we may conclude that these personages were in general men of some opulence,

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[1] The Dutch *eel-scouts* are still known on the Thames.

and of very considerable consequence, in their own estimation at least. Among the articles there mentioned as exempted from contribution under such circumstances, and as belonging to him, almost as a matter of course, are the shipmaster's belt, his neck-chain (*monile*), his silver drinking-cup, and the ring on his finger; the other articles so exempted being, the provisions of the sailors, their cooking utensils, and the ship itself, with its rigging and tackle.

Mention of their usual personal property.

The Mayor had no cognizance of capital offences.

Offences, Punishments, and Prisons.—Except when sitting as one of the Justiciaries for Gaol Delivery at Newgate, the Mayor of London had no cognizance of offences of the more serious class; and consequently there are few notices in the City Books of the commitments and trials which so often preluded those melancholy processions which, for nearly six centuries, ever and anon wended their way from the portals of the [1] Tower or Newgate to Tyburn Tree; from the days even of William Fitzosbert, or "Longbeard," in 1196, to A.D. 1783. True it is, that Andrew Aubrey during his Mayoralty, in the early part of the reign of Edward III, adopted the summary method of vindicating his authority by ordering the decapitation of two citizens who insulted him, even to offering violence; but this was a [2] singular and exceptional case. The

Capital punishment inflicted by Andrew Aubrey when Mayor.

But this an exceptional case.

[1] It may here be noticed, that in the time of Henry III, it was the duty of the Aldermen of the two Wards next adjoining the Tower, two days before the Pleas of the Crown were held there, to inspect the benches of the "Great Hall," and to have all those that were found to be broken repaired at the cost of the City. They were also to have one strong bench, with three seats, placed in the middle of the Hall, opposite the great seat (*magnum sedile*) of the King; and upon this the Mayor and certain of the Barons of the City were to sit while making answers to the King and his Justiciaries on matters pertaining to the Crown.

[2] From Letter-Book F, f. 44, we learn that A.D. 1340, a conflict taking place between the Skinners and Fishmongers in the streets of the City, Andrew Aubrey, the Mayor, interfered to prevent it; whereupon John, son of John Hansard, a Fishmonger, brandishing a drawn sword,

punishments mentioned as inflicted by the civic authorities, are loss of the freedom, fine, forfeiture, loss of goods by burning, imprisonment, drawing on a hurdle, exposure on the Pillory, exposure on the [1] Thewe, and exposure on a stool or bench in Guildhall. The descriptions given of some of these punishments are highly interesting; and the same may also be said of the various tricks of trade that are from time to time disclosed as being in common practice in these days. It has been remarked, a thousand times over, that man is the same at heart in all ages; the vapid truism has received one more confirmation, were it wanting, in the pages of *Liber Albus*.

The various punishments inflicted by the civil authorities.

Tricks of trade practised in the City.

One of the earliest pieces of systematic fraud that we find mentioned is that imputed in the following enactment to certain buyers and brokers of corn; who seem to have been quite as great "rogues in grain," in these times as their humbler brethren the millers. In translating the passage, the quaint language of the enactment is purposely preserved; it belongs apparently to the time of Edward I:—

"And because certain buyers and brokers of corn
" buy corn in the City of peasants who bring it to
" sell, and give, on the bargain being made, a penny
" or half-penny by way of earnest; and tell the pea-

Enactment in reference to the fraudulent conduct of buyers of corn.

seized the Mayor by the throat and offered to strike him, while John le Brewere, another rioter, wounded one of the City Serjeants. The delinquents were thereupon seized, carried to Guildhall, arraigned, found guilty, condemned to death, and beheaded in Cheap. The King was at the time abroad, having left very extensive powers in the hands of the Mayor, for the preservation of the peace. Upon hearing of this bold step he immediately wrote to the Mayor, in terms warmly approving of his conduct, congratulating him on his spirit, and adopting and ratifying the deed—"*Si vous en savons* " *tres bon gree, et votre fait acceptoms* " *et le ratifioms.*" The two documents in F, folios 44 and 45, are well deserving of perusal.

[1] This is identified by some antiquarians with the cucking-stool; but in the City it would seem to have been the name of a peculiar kind of Pillory, used not only for females, but sometimes for males as well.

"sants to take the corn to their house, where they shall "receive their pay.—And when they come there and "think to have their payment directly, the buyer says "that his wife at his house has gone out, and has "taken the key of the room, so that he cannot get "at his money; but that the other must go away, and "come again soon and receive his pay.—And when he "comes back a second time, then the buyer is not to "be found; or else, if he is found, he feigns some- "thing else, by reason whereof the poor men cannot "have their pay.—And sometimes, while the poor "men are waiting for their pay, the buyer causes "the corn to be [1] wetted; and then, when they come "to ask for their pay, which was agreed upon, [they "are told] to wait till such a day as the buyer shall "choose to name, or else to take off a part of the "price; which if they will not do, they may take "their corn and carry it away; a thing which they "cannot do, because it is wetted, and in another state "than it was in when they sold it.—And by such "bad delays on part of the buyer, the poor men lose "half of their pay in expenses before they are settled "with.—It is provided, that the person towards whom "such knavishness shall be committed, shall make "complaint to the Mayor; and if he shall be able to "make proof, and convict the buyer before the Mayor "of the wrong so done to him, the buyer shall pay "to the seller double the value, and full damages as "well, in case the Mayor shall see that the value "aforesaid does not suffice for the damage which he has "received; and nevertheless, let him also be heavily "amerced to the King, if he have the means. And if "he have not the means of paying the penalty afore- "said or of finding the amercement, then let him be put

[1] With the view, probably, of making malt. There is proof elsewhere that malt was made in London; for makers of it are forbidden to use the water of the Cheapside Conduit. See page liii.

"in the pillory, and let him remain there one hour
"in the day at least, a Serjeant of the City standing
"by the side of the pillory with good hue and cry
"as to the reason why [he is so punished]."

Enactment as to fraudulent Butchers.

The butchers, too, seem to have had failings of a kindred nature:—"And because certain butchers buy "beasts of the peasants, and, as soon as they have the "beasts in their houses, kill them, and then at their "own pleasure delay the peasants of their pay; or "else tell them that they may take their beasts.—It "is provided, that the penalty which in such case is "as to buyers and brokers of corn ordained, shall be "incurred by such butchers, as of this shall be at-"tainted."

Punishment of fraudulent Bakers.

Fraudulent bakers were punished for selling bread deficient in weight or quality in the following manner:—For the first offence, the culprit was drawn upon a [1]hurdle from Guildhall, through the most populous and most dirty streets, with the defective loaf hanging from his neck. On a second occasion, he was drawn from Guildhall, "through the great streets of Chepe," to the pillory, which, no doubt, was usually erected in Cheap, the present Cheapside, and there he was exposed for one hour. For the third offence of a like nature, he was again drawn on the hurdle, his oven was pulled down, and he was compelled to forswear the trade in the City for ever. Another fraud on the part of a baker that we find mentioned as visited with the pillory, was an offence already alluded to, the putting of iron in a loaf of bread; with the view, no doubt, of increasing the weight. The use of the hurdle seems to have been discontinued in the reign of Edward II, and the pillory established as a punishment for the first offence in its stead.

[1] From the pen-and-ink sketch in the *Assisa Panis* noticed in page lxvi, note 1, we find that the unfortunate baker was thus conveyed without shoes or stockings, and his hands tied down by his side, the hurdle being drawn by two horses.

Punishment of fraudulent Millers.

When a miller or other labourer was found guilty of pilfering from the grist, the horse of the mill was taken to the pound, and there kept till such time as the [1] lord of the mill came to redeem it. The lord was bound also to produce the miller or other person who had been guilty of such fraud; and, upon failure of so doing, was mulcted in half a mark. If, on the other hand, the miller duly made his appearance, he was sentenced to punishment by the hurdle, similar to that of fraudulent bakers, his master having to make good the deficiency either in money or in meal; every one being forbidden to resort to his mill, until he should have so made amends.

Amends to be made by their employers.

Surveillance over the Markets.

A careful and, indeed, laudable surveillance seems to have been exercised over the Markets, and, from Book IV of the present Volume, we learn that there are in the Letter-Books records of numerous inflictions of the pillory for the sale of unsound victuals. Among these are mentioned the following articles, each with the expressive word *putridus*, in its various inflexions, attached to it:—Butchers' meat, capons, rabbits, pigeons, eels, poultry, sucking-pigs, boiled meat, partridges, conger, herrings, mackerel, and pike. In the list, too, of offences connected with various trades, we find the following cases mentioned:—Pillory, for cheating upon the sale of a [2] garland; pillory for the forestalling of poultry; fine for selling a false torch (or spurious candle); pillory for affeering, or fraudulently raising the price of, corn; pillory for selling oats, good at the top, bad below; pillory for selling sacks of coals deficient in weight; pillory for selling rings and clasps made of latten, gilt and silvered over for, gold and silver; forfeiture of forestalled ducks; forfeiture of

Punishments for the sale of unsound victuals.

Punishments mentioned as inflicted for offences connected with various trades.

[1] "*Dominus.*" This may mean either the lord of the Soke, who had the right of multure, or simply the proprietor of the mill. See page lxxiii, note 1.

[2] A head-dress or chaplet was so called, made of goldsmith's work.

furs, for mixing new work with old; punishment for selling spurious [1] mazers; pillory for selling counterfeit cups; and various instances where "false" breeches, girdles, pouches, gloves, hures, caps, and other articles were publicly burnt.

Punishments inflicted for various other offences.

From the numerous offences not connected with trades, and in most instances punished with the pillory, the following seem the more worthy of selection; indeed, some of them are very curious, and vividly illustrate the manners, habits, and tendencies of the people of these days:—Pillory for the offence of pretending to be one of the Sheriffs' Serjeants, and meeting the bakers of Stratford and arresting them, with the view of fraudulently extorting a fine; for the offence of pretending to be the Summoner of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and so summoning the Prioress of Clerkenwell, the same offender also pretending that he was the king's purveyor; for cutting off pouches or purses; for taking away a child to go begging with him; punishment of the thew for being a common scold; punishment of the pillory for pretending to be a King's officer; for playing with false [2] dice, and deceiving the public; for begging under false pretences; for deceiving the public with counters for gold; for using a false [3] *queek*; for practising soothsaying for the discovery of a stolen mazer; for pretending to be a physician; for practising magic; for pretending to be the son of the Earl of Ormond; for bribing an approver to bring a charge against a certain brewer; for stealing a leg of mutton at the Flesh-Shambles of St. Nicholas; for pretending to be an officer of the Marshalsea; for cutting off a [4] *baselard;* for pretending to be a holy Hermit; for

[1] Cups made of walnut-wood.

[2] These false dice were formerly known as "*fullams;*" because, it is said, they were formerly made at Fulham in Middlesex.

[3] This word means a chessboard. It may possibly owe its name to the word "*eschec.*"

[4] A sword, either straight or curved, much worn by civilians.

pretending to be begging in behalf of the Hospital of Bethlehem; for counterfeiting the seals of the Pope and certain others, nobles of England; for exhibiting divers counterfeit bulls.

Punishments inflicted for offences against the City dignitaries and authorities.

Another class of offences not unfrequently mentioned, was constituted by insults offered to the civic dignitaries or their officers; imprisonment being mostly the punishment, and recourse to decapitation, as put in practice by Andrew Aubrey, when Mayor, being happily an exceptional case. Of this nature, the following are cited, in B. IV, as being recorded in the Letter-Books:—Imprisonment for opprobrious language to a Serjeant, in presence of the Mayor; punishment of Robert Brabassone, for drawing a knife in presence of the Mayor; judgment upon Roger Thorolde, for cursing the Mayor in his absence; punishment by pillory for telling lies about William [1] Walworthe; imprisonment for rebellious conduct towards the Alderman of Walbrook; punishment for insulting language to William Wottone, Alderman of Dowgate; imprisonment for rebelliously opposing the Constable of Bredstrete; pillory for telling lies of John Tremayn, the Recorder; judgment for behaving with contumacy towards William Sevenok, the Alderman; imprisonment of Robert Cristendom for scandalous language; judgment on Thomas Russelle for insults, lies, and scandals, in reference to Thomas Fauconer, the Alderman.

Singular punishment for propagating lies and scandal.

The punishment at times inflicted upon persons convicted of propagating lies and scandal, was characterized by a singular ceremonial. We read of one case, for example, *temp.* Edward III, where a person was condemned, for an offence of this nature, to be imprisoned a year and a day, and to stand, at the end of each quarter, for three hours in the pillory, with a whetstone hanging from his neck. Persons found guilty of

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[1] The doughty Mayor, who so summarily closed the conference with Wat Tyler.

perjury were condemned to stand on a stool in Guildhall, and proclaim the nature of their offence aloud.

Punishment inflicted for perjury.

A by no means uncommon offence, too, was the forgery of letters, bonds, and deeds; and several instances are to be met with of Writers of Court-hand being elevated to the bad eminence of the pillory for taking part in these disgraceful transactions. Indeed, the forgery of charters and deeds, more especially those professing to be of ancient date, was practised very extensively, there is every reason to believe, by men of this class; and to their bad offices, no doubt, it is, that we are indebted for so many forged Abbey Charters of early times, the [1] spuriousness of which has only been suspected in comparatively recent days. The forgers of seals and Papal bulls, it is well known, kept regular implements for the purpose; some of which have been discovered within the present century even; on the removal of Old London Bridge, for example.

Writers of Court-hand occasionally punished for forgery.

These forgeries probably practised very extensively.

Faulty measures, when discovered, were publicly burnt in the principal street of the Ward. We read too of persons being pilloried for using unstamped ale-measures, and for thickening the bottom of the measures with pitch. Should any Bedel of a Ward be found setting the Alderman's mark to defective measures, exposure in the pillory was to be his reward.

Punishments for frauds committed with defective measures.

For the punishment of courtesans, procuresses, and persons of lewd conversation, a peculiar code of laws (*temp.* Richard II) was provided; prior to which period, women proved to be night-walkers were taken to the Tun on Cornhill or to Newgate. Persons denounced at the Wardmote for leading a notoriously bad life were committed by the Alderman to prison. If a man was proved to be the keeper of a brothel, his hair and beard were forthwith removed with the

Punishment of Night-walkers.

Persons of evil life denounced at the Wardmote.

Punishment of male

[1] On this subject, the reader is referred to an article on the spurious Charters of Ingulfus, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1857, p. 425 *et seq.* See also p. 596 of the same volume.

Brothel-keepers.

razor, with the exception of a fringe (*liste*) of hair on his head, two inches in breadth; he was then taken to the pillory, accompanied by "*mynstralx*" (musicians), and there he remained, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen. On being found guilty of this offence a third time, he was similarly punished, and then taken to one of the City Gates, and compelled to forswear it for the rest of his life.

Punishment of female Brothel-keepers.

A woman found guilty of keeping a brothel was similarly taken from prison to the [1] thewe, accompanied by music, and there exposed for a certain time, her hair being cropped close to her ears. On a repetition of the offence a third time, her punishment was similar to that already mentioned as inflicted on her brethren in crime.

Punishment of common Courtesans.

[2]A woman convicted of being a common courtesan was taken from the prison (the Tun probably) to Aldgate, with a hood of rayed cloth on her head, and a white wand in her hand. Thence she was led, accompanied by musicians, to the thewe (in Cheap, no doubt), where the nature of her offence was proclaimed. This done, she was escorted, through Cheap and Newgate, to "Cok-" keslane," (now Cock Lane), without the walls, and there she was to take up her abode (*demourere*). On being found guilty of this offence a third time, she was similarly punished; in addition to which, her hair was cropped short while she was upon the thewe, and she was then taken to one of the Gates, and compelled to forswear the City for the rest of her life.

Punishment of Procurers and Procuresses.

A man or woman proved to have acted as a procurer or procuress was taken to the thewe, accompanied by music, with a "dystaf with towen,"—a distaff dressed with flax—in his or her hand; and there the offender had to remain, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen.

[1] As already remarked, in the Note to p. xcix, this word probably means here, not a cucking-stool, but a variety of the common pillory.

[2] This is one of the passages which Stow has evidently borrowed from the City books, though without acknowledgment.

A priest found in company with a woman of bad character, if she was single, was taken to the Tun in Cornhill, accompanied by musicians; and, if found guilty of the offence a third time, he was compelled to forswear the City for the rest of his life. The woman, in such case, was taken to one of the Sheriffs' Counters, and thence to the Tun; there to remain at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen. If, on the other hand, the offence was aggravated by the fact of the female being a married woman, she and her paramour were taken to one of the Counters, or else to Newgate, and thence to Guildhall; after which, on being pronounced guilty, they were conducted to Newgate, where their heads were shaved like that of a thief (*come un appelloure*). They were then led, with music, through Cheap, and finally shut up in the Tun, there to remain at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen. A similar punishment was inflicted where the married woman's paramour was a layman, if a married man.

Punishment of unchaste Priests;

And of their paramours.

Punishment of adulteresses and their paramours, whether Priests or Laymen.

Laws in reference to breach of the peace within the precincts of the City, varying but little in character, and on a graduated scale, were repeatedly promulgated. The following, of the date of Edward III, will suffice by way of sample.—" Also, the better to " preserve the peace of our Lord the King, and that " each may fear the more to break the peace, it is " ordained that if any one shall draw a sword, *miseri-* " *corde*, or knife, even though he do not strike there- " with, he shall pay to the City half a mark, or re- " main in the prison of Newgate fifteen days. And " if he shall draw blood of any one, let him pay to the " City twenty shillings, or remain in the said prison " forty days. And if he strike any one with the fist, " but do not draw blood, let him pay to the City two " shillings, or be imprisoned eight days; and if he draw " blood with the fist, let him pay to the City forty " pence, or be imprisoned twelve days. And let such " trespassers find good surety, before their release, for

Laws in reference to breach of the peace within the City.

"their good behaviour; but nevertheless, let him, upon "whom the offence has been committed, have his [1] re-"covery by process of law. And let such offences in "reference to bloodshed, against the peace of our Lord "the King, be tried from day to day before the Sheriffs, "without any essoin or delay thereon, according as shall "be most convenient, of whatever condition the party "may happen to be."

City Prisons mentioned in Liber Albus.

Before quitting this subject, a few particulars relative to the City Prisons may perhaps deserve notice. The Prisons mentioned in the present Volume are Newgate, Ludgate, the Tun, and the Counters (or Compters). As to the treatment of prisoners in Newgate and Ludgate, we learn from it no particulars beyond the fact, that at one period they were called upon to pay the gaolers certain fees for lamps and [2] bed; and that this usage was afterwards abolished, the prisoners being ordered to pay no fees, except four pence on their discharge from prison. In addition to this, it seems to have been universally the practice for the gaolers of prisons to take surety, to a certain amount (100 shillings in Newgate and Ludgate), from the prisoners, for indulging them to the extent of removing their fetters.

Prisoners in Newgate and Ludgate.

Suretytaken by the Gaolers for removing the Prisoner's fetters.

The City Counters.

The Counters (*Computatoria*) were prisons for debt and minor offences, under the especial control and management of the Sheriffs for the time being. [3] Persons committed to Newgate or Ludgate for debt, trespass, or any offence short of treason or felony, might, with the sanction of the Sheriffs, go to one of the Counters instead, paying to the Sheriffs 4, 6, 8, or 12 pence per week, by way of rent, according to their means; such assessment being made by the clerks of the

Certain Prisoners might go, at their option, to the Counters, by paying at certain rates.

[1] In damages.

[2] "*Couche.*" As this word seems to be used in contradistinction to "*lit*," pp. 523–4, it is possible that it may merely mean a bed of straw.

[3] These provisions as to the Counters are of the date, probably, of Richard II.

Counter. In such case, the prisoner might either have his own bed removed to the Counter, or have one supplied by the porter of the prison, at one penny per night,—"as is the manner in all lodging-houses." The porter, or some other officer of the Counter, might sell bread, ale, wood, and charcoal to the prisoners, but only by just measure and at a reasonable price. At an early period, the Bedels of the Wards would seem to have held the office of Porter to the Counters; at a [1] later date this was forbidden.

Usages of the Counters.

These descriptive pages could not have been more appropriately concluded than with some account of Interments and the usages connected therewith. The subject however, is never mentioned, or indeed alluded to, throughout the Volume, and no tradesman or artisan is met with as in any way representing the Undertaker of the present day. [2] The Carpenter and the Sexton (*Sacrista*) probably did the last offices for the bodies of the dead; so far, at least, as the middle and humbler classes were concerned. Wooden coffins, however, no doubt, were but little used as yet; and those of stone would only be employed for the interment of the more wealthy. Cemeteries, or church-yards, are occasionally alluded to, and there seems to have been a tendency on the part of certain retail dealers (bakers, for example) to hold markets in them; as we find the practice expressly prohibited on more occasions than one.

The subject of Interments not alluded to in "Liber Albus."

Tendency to hold markets in the cemeteries or church-yards.

Such is a sketch of some few of the leading features of social life within the walls of London in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The "good old times," whenever else they may have existed, assuredly are not to be looked for in days like these. And yet these were

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[1] See the preceding Note.

[2] Master Surgeons (*Magistri Sirurgici*) are mentioned in Letter-Book G, f. 219 as making oath to the authorities (A.D. 1370) that they will duly attend the sick and wounded. At this period, they were a distinct class from the Barbers; though the latter acted as surgeons in some respects.

not lawless days: on the contrary, owing in part to the restless spirit of interference which seems to have actuated the lawmakers, and partly to the low and disparaging estimate evidently set by them upon the minds and dispositions of their fellow-men, these were times, the great evil of which was a superfluity of laws, both national and local, worse than needless; laws which, while unfortunately they created or protected comparatively few real valuable rights, gave birth to many and grievous wrongs.

That the favoured and so-called *free* citizen of London, even,—despite the extensive privileges in reference to trade which he enjoyed—was in possession of more than the faintest shadow of liberty, can hardly be alleged, if we only call to mind the substance of the pages just submitted to the reader's notice, filled as they are with enactments and ordinances, arbitrary, illiberal, and oppressive: laws, for example, which compelled [1] each citizen, whether he would or no, to be bail and surety for a neighbour's good behaviour, over whom perhaps it was impossible for him to exercise the slightest control; laws which forbade him to make his market for the day until the purveyors for the King and the "great lords of the land" had stripped the stalls of all that was choicest and best; laws which forbade him to pass the City walls, for the purpose even of meeting his own purchased goods; laws which bound him to deal with certain persons or communities only, or within the precincts only of certain localities; laws which dictated, under severe penalties, what sums, and no more, he was to pay to his servants and artisans; laws which drove his dog out of the streets, while they permitted [2] "genteel dogs" to roam at large: nay, even more than this, laws

[1] In justice, however, to these centuries, it must be remarked, that they received the institutions of Frankpledge as an inheritance from Saxon times.

[2] See page xliii. and page 453.

which subjected him to domiciliary visits from the City officials on various pleas and pretexts; which compelled him to carry on a trade under heavy penalties, irrespective of the question whether or not it was at his loss; and which occasionally went so far as to lay down rules, at what hours he was to walk in the streets, and incidentally, what he was to eat and what to drink. Viewed individually, laws and ordinances such as these may seem, perhaps, of but trifling moment; but "trifles make life," the poet says, and to have lived fettered by numbers of restrictions like these, must have rendered life irksome in the extreme to a sensitive man, and a burden hard to be borne.

Every dark picture, however, has its reverse, and in the legislation even of these gloomy days there are one or two meritorious features to be traced. The labourer, no doubt, so far as disposing of his labour at his own time and option was concerned, was too often treated little better than a slave; but on the other hand, the price of bread taken into consideration, the wages of his labour appear—at times, at least—to have been regulated on a very fair and liberal scale. The determination, too, steadily evinced by the civic authorities, that every trader should really sell what he professed to sell, and that the poor, whatever their other grievances, should be protected, in their dealings, against the artifices of adulteration, deficient measures, and short weight, is another feature that commands our approval. Greatly deserving, too, of commendation is the pride that was evidently felt by the Londoners of these times in the purity of the waters of their much-loved Thames, and the carefulness with which the civic authorities, in conjunction with the Court, took every possible precaution to preserve its banks from encroachment and its stream from pollution. The fondness, too, of the citizens of London in former times for conduits and public fountains, though based, perhaps, upon absolute necessity to some extent, is a

feature that we miss in their representatives at the present day.

A few other points, also, for commendation, even in this enlightened century, may possibly be found in their voluminous code of shortsighted and mistaken legislation; but if such there be, few they assuredly are, and very far between.

The Editor avails himself of the present opportunity of expressing his thanks to the Corporation of the City of London for the promptitude and liberality with which, for the purposes of the present publication, they have granted him free access to their records; and, in particular, to Mr. Serjeant Merewether, Town Clerk, and the gentlemen connected with his department, for the courtesy with which they have afforded him every facility for the completion of his labours. To Mr. W. T. Alchin, also, Principal Librarian of the Corporation, whose intimate acquaintance with the City Records entitles his opinion on these subjects to the highest value, he feels a pleasure in acknowledging himself indebted for many suggestions upon those points of doubt or difficulty which almost invariably arise in the deciphering of mediæval documents of any considerable length.

The Third Volume will contain a Translation of the French passages that occur in the work, a Glossary, and an Index.

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LIBER ALBUS.

Qui "Liber Albus" erat, nunc est contrarius albo,
  Factus et est unctis pollicibusque niger.
Dum tamen est extans, istum describite librum;
  Ne, semel amisso, postea nullus erit.
Quod si nullus erit—nonnulla est nostraque culpa,—
  Hei! pretii summi, perdita gemma, Vale!

J. Carpenter.

LIBER ALBUS.

[PROŒMIUM.]

QUIA labilitas humanæ memoriæ, brevitasque vitæ, de singulis rebus memorandis, licet scriptis—præsertim irregulariter et confuse,—et multo magis de non scriptis, certam habere notitiam non permittunt; cumque, per frequentes pestilentias, subtractis velut insimul cunctis gubernatoribus longævis magis expertis et discretioribus Civitatis Regalis Londoniarum, juniores eis in civitatis regimine succedentes in variis casibus, pro defectu scripturæ nimirum, sæpius ambigebant; unde super judiciis reddendis controversia et perplexitas inter eos pluries causabantur: necessarium videbatur a diu, tam superioribus quam subditis dictæ civitatis, quoddam volumen, (quod "Repertorium," a contento in eo civitatis regimine, diceretur,) ex notabilibus memorandis tam in libris, [1] rotulis, quam in chartis dictæ civitatis inordinate diffuseque positis, compilari. Et quia dictum propositum, (qua de causa nescitur, nisi propter laborem nimium,) hactenus non fuerat executum, F. I. a.

[1] *Et* is, perhaps, accidentally omitted here, as it is found in a corresponding passage at the beginning of the Fourth Book.

tempore Majoratus nobilis viri Ricardi Whityngtoni, Majoris dictæ civitatis, anno videlicet Incarnationis Domini millesimo quadringentesimo decimo nono, regni vero Regis Henrici Quinti post Conquæstum septimo, mense Novembris, hujusmodi volumen annuente Domino compilatur; continens in se tam laudabiles observantias non scriptas, in dicta civitate fieri solitas et approbatas, ne posterius deleat ipsas oblivio, quam notabilia memoranda, modo quo prædicitur sparsim et inordinate scripta; ut securius, per ea cognita, sciant tam superiores quam subditi dictæ civitatis quid in casibus raris et insolitis de cætero sit agendum, etc.

[1] Et ut facilius inveniatur quod a lectoribus quæritur in hoc libro, præsens volumen in Quatuor Libros et quilibet Liber in certas partes per suos articulos et capitula distinguetur; quæ, per separalia Tabulas et Kalendaria ante cujuslibet librorum prædictorum initium titulata, manifestius apparebunt, etc. Et primo, Kalendare sive Tabula Capitularis Primi Libri, qui dividitur in Duas Partes, subsequenter patet.

[LIBRI PRIMI PARS PRIMA.]

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[1] *Est* in the Elizabethan copy. Illegible in the original.

F. II. a. 6. De modo quo recipere solet Major sacramentum suum apud Guyhaldam, in die Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, etc.

Quod est Majoris sacramentum, etc.

Recommendatio Majoris præteriti.

De mutatione [1] sessionis Majorum veteris et novi, etc.

Gladius portatus coram Majore veteri, etc.

Causa quare Major præteritus ex urgenti causa officium suum per totum dictum diem exercebit, etc.

7. De modo faciendi in crastino Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, quando Major in Scaccario suum recipiet sacramentum, etc.

Quomodo Major præteritus jurabit ad fidelem compotum faciendum in Scaccario, pro officio Escaetriæ, etc.

De Attornatis faciendis pro civitate ibidem et in omnibus placeis et curiis regiis, etc.

De modo deducendi totum diem post nonam, etc.

De præsentando Majorem apud Turrim, si Scaccarium vacet, etc.

8. De certis aliis observantiis et ritibus in diversis festis subscriptis Londoniis; videlicet, eundo—

In festis Omnium Sanctorum Natalis Domini Sancti Stephani Sancti Johannis Evangelistæ	de Sancto Thoma de Acone usque ad Sanctum Paulum, etc.
In festo Sanctorum Innocentium, ad Vesperas Et in crastino, videlicet in festo Sancti Thomæ [2]	ad Sanctum Thomam de Acone tantum.

[1] *Cessionis* in the original.

[2] There is an erasure after this word, of the word *Martyris* apparently.

In festis Circumcisionis, Epiphaniæ Domini, et Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, de Sancto Thoma usque ad Sanctum Paulum, ut supra, etc.

In septimana Paschæ, videlicet diebus Lunæ, Martis, et Mercurii, ad Hospitale Beatæ Mariæ extra Bysshoppesgate.

Die Lunæ in Septimana Pentecostes, de Sancto Petro de Cornhille ad Sanctum Paulum.

Die Martis, de Prioratu Sancti Bartholomæi usque Sanctum Paulum.

Die Mercurii, de Sancto [1] Thoma de Acres ad Sanctum Paulum.

De duobus nobilibus datis annuatim servientibus per Rectores civitatis Londoniarum.

De decem solidis datis annuatim eisdem per Archidiaconum Middelsexiæ.

De sex solidis et octo denariis datis annuatim eisdem per Archidiaconum Essexiæ.

9. Pœna de electo in Majorem se absentante in festis Translationis Sancti Edwardi et Sanctorum Simonis et Judæ, etc. F. II. b.

Pœna de Aldermannis se absentantibus, etc.

Pœna de electo in Vicecomitem se absentante, etc.

Quomodo et in quo pœna de electo in Majorem absentante fuit executa.

10. [2] Ethimologizacio hujus nominis "Aldermanni."

Item, quid est pensanda senectus in Aldermanno.

Quomodo qui nunc "Aldermannus," olim "Judex" et "Justiciarius," et postea "Baro," vocabatur.

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[1] The word *Thoma* has been erased and replaced.

[2] Had this been a classical word, it might, with good reason, have been altered to *Etymologizatio*; a form somewhat more consistent with its own *etymology*.

Quomodo et quare qui nunc "Judices" olim "Lagemanni" vocabantur.

De veteri ritu et honesto circa sepulturam Aldermannorum observato.

De quibus virtutibus et conditionibus commendaretur et dinosceretur Aldermannus, antequam acceptetur.

(Nota præcipue, quod conditio servilis in Aldermanno nec in alio cive tolerari potest.)

Quomodo Aldermannus a nomine Wardæ, cui præsidet, dicitur.

Et olim Warda a nomine Aldermanni dicebatur.

Quomodo Aldermanni ponendi non sunt in Inquisitionibus.

Sed nota, ubi et pro quo Aldermanni positi fuerunt in Inquisitione.

Et nota, quod Aldermanni non alienabunt vesturam suam, de liberata et secta Majoris et Aldermannorum, infra primum annum.

Quomodo Aldermanni nihil solvere solebant pro irrotulationibus chartarum sive factorum ad ipsos pertinentium, etc.

De pœna castigationis insultum facientium, mentientium, et scandalizantium Aldermannos, etc.

Quomodo olim non erant amobiles Aldermanni, nisi per mortem vel enorme delictum.

Quomodo postea fuerunt Aldermanni annuatim amoti, etc., et alii de novo electi, etc.

Quomodo nunc Aldermanni amobiles non existant, nisi causa rationabilis interfuerit.

11. Quid est Wardemotum, etc.

Quomodo quæ nos vocamus "Wardemota," Romani quondam "Plebiscita," Saxones vero "Folkesmote," vocabant.

Quomodo pluries in anno quondam tenebant Wardemota. Ac modus tenendi Wardemota, etc.

mites et alios quoscunque per Majorem et Aldermannos debet terminari.

15. De Recordatore Londoniarum, et ejus officio.
Item, de feodo et [1] sacramento suo.

16. Modus electionis Vicecomitum.
Quod Major eliget unum Vicecomitem, pro quo voluerit respondere.
Et quod Communitas eligat alterum Vicecomitem, pro quo similiter, etc.
Quomodo terminabitur controversia super electione, etc.
Pœna electi in Vicecomitem se absentantis et recusantis jurare, etc.
Deliberatio Coketti [2] per antiquos Vicecomites ad Majorem.
Deliberatio Recordorum Vicecomitum coram Majore, etc.
Reliberatio Coketti per Majorem ad novos Vicecomites.
Et reliberatio Recordorum [3] Communi Clerico, etc.—Ac [4] sacramentum Vicecomitum.

F. III. b. 17. Sacramentum omnium ministrorum Vicecomitum.
Pœna recusantis sacramentum faciendum.
Quid novi Vicecomites facient, post prandium, die jurationis suæ.
Quomodo post nonam, in Vigilia Sancti Michaelis, omnia pertinent novis Vicecomitibus.
Ante nonam, antiquis Vicecomitibus.
Item, quod Vicecomites non capiant de pistoribus aliter quam ordinatur, sub pœna, etc.

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[1] This is a mistake.—The Recorder's Oath is not mentioned in the 15th Chapter.

[2] This delivery to the Mayor is omitted in the Chapter.

[3] To the Chamberlain, as stated in C. 16.

[4] This Oath is omitted.

Pœna Vicecomitum et ministrorum suorum non obedientium Majori.

Quod nullus officiarius teneat domos bracineas, pistrinum, nec carectam aut equos allocandos, nec sint regratores, sub pœna, etc.

Item quod Vicecomites non dimittent ad firmam Comitatum Middelsexiæ.

Item quod Vicecomites non dimittent ad firmam Gaolam de Newgate.

Item, de gubernatione Custodis Gaolæ et servientium suorum.

Item, de garcionibus Vicecomitum et [1] captione victualium et cariagii.

18. De feodis et officiis Camerarii, Clerici sui, Communis Servientis ad legem, Communis Clerici, et clericorum suorum, etc.

Item, de feodis et officiis Communis Proclamatoris, Armigeri Majoris, servientium et clerici Majoris, et servientium Cameræ.

[LIBRI PRIMI PARS SECUNDA.]

Modus et ordo qualiter Barones et universitas civium Londoniarum se debeant habere et gerere erga Regem et Justiciarios suos, tempore quo Domino Regi placuerit tenere placita coronæ suæ apud Turrim Londoniarum de attachiamentis et infortuniis in eadem civitate emersis.

Responsiones factæ ad Quæstiones per Justiciarios Itinerantes, apud Turrim Londoniarum, civibus ejusdem civitatis propositas, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, quarto.

Quæstiones factæ civibus Londoniarum, apud Turrim, in Itinere Regis Henrici, anno regni sui quinto et de-

[1] This, the reader will find, is an erroneous statement of the meaning of the context.

cimo, et irrotulatæ ibidem, coram Huberto de Burgo et sociis suis, etc. Et Responsiones civium ad easdem Quæstiones, etc.

F. I. a. [1] Responsiones factæ ad Quæstiones per Justiciarios Itinerantes, apud Turrim Londoniarum, civibus civitatis ejusdem propositas, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, quarto.

De Placitis civitatis tentis apud Turrim ad diversa Itinera in diversis annis, etc. Et dividuntur prædicta Placita in lxxvi articulos; quæ patent per modum Tabulæ et Kalendaris ante principium prædictorum Placitorum, etc.

PARS PRIMA.

CAP. I.

[[2]*De Majoratu, Aldermannatu, et Vicecomitatu, principalibus officiis Londoniarum.*]

The offices of Mayor, Alderman, and Sheriff.

IN civitate Londoniarum, a Conquæstu Angliæ facto per Dominum Willelmum Ducem Normanniæ, anno Domini millesimo [3] LXVII, tria officia, licet quodammodo subalterna, sicut posterius declaratur, in dignitatis et potestatis prærogativa reliquis officiis dictæ civitatis supereminere solebant, meritoque præferri— videlicet, officium Majoris, officium Aldermanni, et officium Vicecomitis; quorum quodlibet habet sub se deputatos certos, officiarios, et ministros. Officium namque Escaetoris Regis in Londoniis, licet olim aliter fuerat, nunc tamen in Majoratus officio continetur; ut patet in Charta Regis Edwardi Tertii civitati Londoniarum facta, annis regni sui primo et quintodecimo.

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[1] These words, with one transposition, are identical with those a few lines before. The former passage has been inserted erroneously.

[2] The titles of these eighteen Chapters are borrowed from the Elizabethan copy.

[3] 1066 is the correct date.

De Recordatoris autem et Coronatoris officiis dicetur posterius, locis suis.

Tractando quamobrem de tribus officiis principalibus antedictis, et sibi substitutis officiis, singillatim, inchoandum est a supremo, videlicet officio Majoratus.

Cap. II.

[*Major olim "Portgravius," et postea "Justiciarius" vocabatur.*]

Principales immediateque [1] regno locum-tenentes in Londoniis constituti, a tempore Domini Willelmi Regis, Angliæ Conquæstoris, variis in temporibus variis nominibus fungebantur. Ipse namque Rex suum locum-tenentem in dicta civitate, quem nunc "Majorem" dicimus, "Portgravium" (quod nomen a lingua Saxonica, quæ et [2] Anglia, sumpserat,) appellavit; ut patet per ejus Chartam, cujus tenor habetur in Libro Custumarum folio clxxxvii°. "*Port*" enim, Saxonice et Teutonice, Latine "Civitas" appellatur. "*Grave*" quoque, Saxonica vel Alemannica lingua, "Comes" dicitur in Latina. Unde fictum fuerat hoc nomen "Portgravius," significans hoc quod dicitur "Civitatis Comes;" unde, quamdiu Anglia fuit regnum, honor Comiti debitus, tam in Regis præsentia quam alibi, Londoniarum præsidi, qui "Major" dicitur, dum steterat in Majoratus officio, pertinebat; et inde est quod gladius ante ipsum, et non post, more Comitis est portatus.

The Mayor formerly called "Portgrave."

F. 1. b.

Quod autem scribitur in dicta charta, Saxonice vel Anglice, "*Gofregd Portrefan*" vel "*Portreve,*" vitio scriptoris aut linguæ Saxonicæ, processu temporis vitiatæ vel variatæ, creditur imputandam; omittendo, vel pronuntiando vel scribendo, "g" litteram. Constat enim quod civitatis præpositus usque adhuc, in lingua

[1] A mistake, perhaps, for *regis*. | [2] *Anglica* (?)

Saxonica et Alemannica, "*Portgrave*" vel "*Portgreve*" penes antiquiores dici solet. Sic enim dicta civitas, quæ quondam "*Luddesden*" a rege Lud vocabatur, per corruptionem idiomatis "*Londone*" nuncupatur. Ac etiam, quia hoc nomen "*reve*" Saxonice sonat "villicum" vel "ballivum," qui sæpius in ore populi nominatur, evidens est ut idem nomen "*Portreve*," pro nomine de "*Portgreve*," populus Anglicus, a Saxonica lingua processu temporis barbarizans, civitatum præsidibus tribuebat.

In Charta vero Regis Henrici, filii dicti Willelmi, quando tradidit ad firmam civibus Londoniarum Middelsexiæ Comitatum, dedit eis licentiam eligendi Justiciarios de seipsis ad custodienda placita coronæ suæ; sic ut qui nunc "Major" et "Justiciarius" vocabatur, ut patet in Libro Custumarum, folio supradicto. Unde videtur, quod non ageret Major Londoniarum commissione Regis ad Gaolam de Neugate deliberandam, ad aliqua placita coronam tangentia terminanda, de emergentibus infra dictam civitatem casibus quibuscumque; nisi forsan consueverunt Majores de bene esse, sed non de jure, impetrare sibi tales commissiones regias; ut eis associarent quos vellent Justiciarios et jurisperitos, ad erronea judicia præcavenda. Et post tamen, Dominus Rex Edwardus, filius Regis Edwardi, in Charta sua, cujus tenor habetur in Libro Custumarum, folio cxcii°,—in fine ejusdem chartæ ita dicit—"Insuper concessimus, etc. "civibus, quod nos vel hæredes nostri, pro aliquibus "in eadem civitate vel suburbiis ejusdem emergentibus, "infra civitatem illam non assignabimus Justiciarios "nostros, alios quam Justiciarios Itinerantes apud Tur-"rim Londoniarum pro Itineribus hujusmodi, et Justi-"ciarios pro Gaola de Neugate deliberanda et erroribus "apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum Londoniis corri-"gendis, sicut antiquitus fieri consuevit, nisi, etc., emer-"gentia tangant nos vel hæredes nostros."

The Mayor formerly called "Justiciary."

The name "Mayor" first used.

In Charta vero Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis,

incepit præses Londoniensis dici "Major." Scribitur in ipsa charta, ut habetur in dicto Libro Custumarum folio lxxxix, per hunc modum—"Sciatis nos concesisse, et præsenti charta nostra confirmasse, Baronibus nostris de civitate nostra Londoniarum, quod eligant sibi Majorem de seipsis, singulis annis, qui nobis sit fidelis, discretus, et idoneus ad regimen civitatis, etc." F. 2. a.

Et nota, quod olim idem erat Major et Camerarius civitatis Londoniarum. Sic enim Dominus Gregorius de Rokeslee, Major, "Camerarius" vocabatur, ut patet Libro B, folio tertio et nono et multis sequentibus. Cum etiam Henricus le Galeys, Major, arripuit iter versus Lincolniam, pro suis arduis negotiis expediendis, posuit loco suo Willelmum de Bethonia et Galfridum de Nortone; et ipsi in brevi Regis, ut patet statim post, vocabantur ideo "Camerarii" civitatis, ut patet in eodem Libro B folio xxxviii. Et quod Major supplebat vicem Coronatoris sub nomine "Camerarii" civitatis, patet eodem libro, a tertio folio per multa folia sequentia. Inventur etiam littera Domini Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, sub privato sigillo suo, anno regni sui xxxiiii°, missa Aldermannis et aliis civibus, ad eligendos quatuor Custodes civitatis, pro tempore quo Johannes le Blount Major fieret miles in societate Edwardi, primogeniti sui, ut patet Libro C folio lxxxviii°; virtute cujus litteræ electi fuerunt Custodes civitatis loco Majoris, pro tempore, Richerus de Refham, Johannes de Wengrave, Walterus de Finchyngfelde, Willelmus de Combmartyn, Thomas Romain, et Nicholaus de Farndone, Aldermanni. Et sic patet, quod olim, eo quod quis erat Major erat Camerarius civitatis et Escaetor Domini Regis; et in eo quod erat Camerarius erat et Coronator. Qui quod olim Camerarius erat Coronator, accipiens abjurationem felonum, fugitivorum, etc., capiens indictamenta cum Vicecomitibus, et sedens super visu corporis felonum de se et

The Mayor and Chamberlain formerly the same person.

The Mayor Coroner as being Chamberlain.

Custodians or Guardians elected in the absence of the Mayor.

occisorum, etc., plene patet de recordo quasi per totam Secundam Partem Primi Libri istius voluminis, et pluribus aliis locis, etc.

CAP. III.

[*Custos. Causa et quando Custos factus erat in Londoniis loco Majoris, etc.*]

Memorandum, quod habetur in Chronicis Majoris Libri Horne, prope finem, quod anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo octogesimo, regni vero Regis Edwardi, filii Henrici, [1] XIIII°, quod quia Gregorius de Rokesley, tunc Major, Vicecomites, Aldermanni, et cæteri magnates Londoniarum, [2] sicuti fuerunt ad comparendum in festo
F 2.b. Apostolorum Petri et Pauli coram Johanne de Kirkeby, Thesaurario, et aliis Justiciariis Domini Regis in Turri Londoniarum ad Inquisitiones faciendas, et ipse Gregorius apud Berkyngchirche per consilium ibi se deposuit a Majoratu, et tradidit commune sigillum civitatis cuidam Stephano Aswy et aliis Aldermannis, et intravit Turrim cum cæteris, non sicut Major sed sicut quidam Aldermannus et vicinus civium prædictorum; allegans pro civitate, per antiquas libertates quod non tenentur Turrim Londoniarum intrare ad Inquisitiones faciendas, nec ibidem pro judicio comparere nisi prius per quadraginta dies essent præmuniti—dictus Johannes Kirkeby cepit Majoratum et libertates Londoniarum in manum Regis, quia civitas inveniebatur sine Majore. Unde, postea comparentes cives apud Westmonasterium coram Rege arestati fuerunt ad numerum lxxx hominum, et cæteri cives, qui pridie fuerant cum Majore apud Berkyngchirche et Turrim, incarcerati. Sed omnes fuerunt liberati quarto die sequente, excepto Stephano Aswy.

Why a Warden of the city was first appointed.

[1] This date is probably erroneous.

[2] The proper reading should be *summoniti*.

Et Dominus Rex dedit civibus Custodem loco sui Majoris, videlicet Dominum Radulphum de Sandwico, militem, præcepitque ei quod custodiret et gubernaret cives secundum eorum consuetudines et libertates. Et iste Custos duravit in officio Custodis usque proximum diem post Purificationem Beatæ Mariæ anno XIIII°; et ejus loco successit Johannes Britone, Custos usque festum Sanctæ Margaretæ anno XV°; et tunc iterum Radulphus de Sandwico factus erat Custos, et continuavit per multos annos, videlicet usque ad annum XXII^{m} inclusive, ut patet in dicto libro et etiam in fine Libri F. Sub cujus custodia, Vicecomites quandoque assignabantur civitati per Thesaurarium Regis et Barones de Scaccario, pro eo quod libertas civitatis seisita fuit in manum Regis; et quandoque eligebantur per cives. Et postea anno regni Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, XVIII°, loco dicti Domini Radulphi Custodis, successit iterum Dominus Johannes Bretone, continuans usque ad annum vicesimum sextum incompletum; de quo scribitur in Libro B folio XXXV°, quomodo convocavit Aldermannos et sex meliores et discretiores cujuslibet Wardæ, pronuntians eis quomodo in Regis absentia fuerat Custos per Dominum Edwardum, filium Regis, et alios Dominos constitutus. Per quos injunctum fuit ei per sacramentum, quod civitatem Londoniarum et omnes libertates et antiquas consuetudines conservaret illæsas, sicut antiquitus habere consueverunt; et quod se haberet in omnibus tanquam Major, excepto tamen quod haberet nomen Custodis pro nomine Majoris, etc.

Unde videtur, quod sigillum commune fuit olim in custodia Majoris, ex officio; donec impetraverunt cives a Rege quod commune sigillum civitatis in custodia duorum Aldermannorum et duorum aliorum, Communariorum, per communarios civitatis illius ad hoc eligendorum, remaneret, etc., ut in Charta ejusdem Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, facta civibus anno

The Common Seal formerly in the custody of the Mayor. F. 3. a.

regni sui XII° finiente, ut patet in Libro Custumarum folio xciiii°.

The office of Mayor re-established.

Et sciendum, quod die Mercurii in septimana Paschæ, anno regni ejusdem Regis Edwardi xxvi^to^, omnes Aldermanni et alii quidem probi homines dictæ civitatis fuerant coram Rege apud Westmonasterium; et ibidem Dominus Rex, cum Consilio suo, concessit eis electionem Majoris. Qui die Veneris proxima, cum duodecim cujuslibet Wardæ, elegerunt Henricum de Galeys in Majorem; qui die Mercurii proxima præsentatus fuit Regi apud Fulham et acceptatus, in die Jovis proxima tunc sequente admissus et juratus coram Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario apud Westmonasterium. Et sequente die Veneris arripuit iter versus Lincolniam pro suis arduis negotiis expediendis, et posuit loco suo Willelmum de Betonia et Galfridum de Nortone, ut patet in Libro B folio xxxviii°. Et patent ibi commissiones Regis, directæ videlicet una dicto Domino Johanni Bretone ad resignandum officium Custodis, et alia civibus ad eligendum Majorem, etc. Sed quia dicta institutio Custodis et captio libertatis in manum Regis pro transgressione unius personæ videbatur potius voluntaria quam legitima, ideo ne hoc de cætero contingeret, concessit Dominus Rex Edwardus Tertius per Chartam suam, chirographatam in Libro F folio cv°, quod pro aliqua personali transgressione, vel judicio personali alicujus ministri ejusdem civitatis, non capiatur libertas civitatis in manum Regis vel hæredum suorum, nec Custos in eadem civitate ea occasione deputetur.

A Custodian no longer to be appointed.

Cap. IV.

[*De Tumultu. Qualiter præcavetur de tumultu faciendo in electionibus Majorum et Vicecomitum.*]

In electionibus Majorum et Vicecomitum, quia solebat antiquitus ad Gildhalle confluere multa turba, et quia collectio populi, sicut testatur Sapiens, Ecclesiastici

xxvi^to Capitulo,[1] est timenda, ratione [2] que leviter tunc evenire poterunt [3] murmuris et tumultus, solebant Major et Aldermanni per aliquos dies ante diem electionis Majoris, et similiter Vicecomitum, sicut solent etiam nunc, convenire et insimul tractare qualiter electio talis pacifice fieret absque tumultu vel murmure populari. Unde nominaverunt de singulis Wardis discretiores et sufficientiores cives, ad numerum qui videbatur eis competens, [4] qui citabatur nominatim ad interessendum electioni Majoris in die Sancti Edwardi Regis et Confessoris.

Prevention of tumults at Elections.

F. 3. b.

Et quia multotiens irruebat die electionis populus non summonitus in Gildhalle, quandoque Major et Aldermanni auctoritate suorum officiorum, ut patet in ordinatione Libro F folio ultimo, et quandoque brevis regii, in Vigilia Sancti Edwardi proclamari fecerunt per civitatem, ne sub gravi pœna veniret aliquis in crastino ad Gihaldam tempore electionis, nisi [5] specialiter summonitus fuerat; ut patet Libro D folio tertio, et Libro E folio xli°, item Libro G folio ccliiii^to. Invenitur etiam, ut patet in Libro F folio cxci°, quod die Lunæ proxima ante festum Translationis Sancti Edwardi, anno regni Edwardi Tertii vicesimo quarto, cuilibet Aldermanno missa fuit quædam billa per Majorem, præcipientem ei, sub fide qua Domino Regi tenebantur, ad essendum in dicto festo ad Gildhalle, pro electione Majoris; et quod summoneri faceret iiii. de melioribus hominibus Gardæ suæ propter eandem causam, et quod tunc haberet eorum nomina eidem billæ indorsata.

Et notandum, quod antiquitus eligebatur Major in festo Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ; sicut fiebat in electione Thomæ Romayn in Majorem, anno regni Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, tertio; qui electus fuit per Aldermannos et per xii de singulis Wardis ad hoc

The Mayor formerly elected on the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (28 October).

[1] Verse 5.
[2] Apparently an error for *quia*.
[3] So in the original.
[4] Agreeing with *numerum*.
[5] *Speciliter* in the original.

And presented on the next day to the Barons of the Exchequer.

summonitis, et in crastino Baronibus de Scaccario apud Westmonasterium etiam præsentatus et acceptus, ut patet Libro D folio ii^do^. Et causa, propter quam versa fuit electio in alium diem, est propter crescentes expensas et alias causas, prout patet Capitulo proximo subsequente, etc.

Cap. V.

[*Communarii quomodo aliquando vendicabant solum ad nominandum Majorem, etc.*]

Claim of the Commoners to nominate the Mayor.

Item, in electionibus Majorum dictæ civitatis, quia sæpius orta fuit controversia inter Aldermannos et Communarios, in hoc quod Communarii putabant solum ad eos pertinere tam nominatio quam electio Majoris, et ideo tantum unam personam dictæ civitatis, postquam concordati fuerant in parte orientali Gyhaldæ, (videlicet in loco ubi Vicecomites tenere solent curias suas, Majori et Aldermannis in occidentali fine Gyhaldæ (videlicet in loco Hustengali) sedentibus, pro electo Majore pro anno sequente voluerant præsentare; Aldermanni vero contradicentes dicebant quod ipsi fuerant etiam cives et de communitate civitatis, nec justum fuit quod, ratione prærogativæ quæ officiis suis competebat, derogaretur eis habere vocem in electione summum locum Regis tenentis in eadem civitate: [1] consuevit, ex communi assensu tam Aldermannorum quam Communariorum, quod Communarii pro electione tali summoniti, postquam per Recordatorem ex parte Majoris et Aldermannorum declarata fuit eis causa summonitionis suæ, transierunt ad alium finem aulæ, ut prædicitur, et ibi nominaverunt duos Aldermannos, quorum uterque extitit Vicecomes et fuit idoneus ad

F. 4. a.

Two persons nominated for Mayor

[1] Dependent on *quia* in the first line.

officium Majoratus. Quo facto, redierunt, et per suum Communem Narratorem præsentaverunt Majori et Aldermannis nomina duorum, ut præmittitur, rogantes illos alterum illorum quem voluerant ad Majoratus officium, pro anno proximo tunc sequente, admittere. Quorum unum tunc Major et Aldermanni, in superiorem Cameram ascendentes, per pluralitatem vocum, in scrutinio notante Communi Clerico, per supervisum Recordatoris eligebant; et, iterum descendentes, ad populum in Gildhalle, quis erat Major electus pro anno proximo, per suum Recordatorem publicabant.

by the Commoners, who are Aldermen, and have served as Sheriffs.

One of whom is chosen by the Aldermen by plurality of votes, under scrutiny.

[1] Sed quia sæpius accidit, quod cum Major bene rexerat, Communarii libenter habuissent ipsum Majorem continue; ut patet de Majoribus qui multis annis continuis occupaverunt Majoratus officium, sicut Henricus filius Alwyni, primus Major, continuavit officium Majoratus quinque annis; et proximus ei Major, scilicet Rogerus filius Alani, continuavit officio tribus annis; et Andreas le Bukerell septem annis, Thomas filius Thomæ quatuor annis, Gregorius de Rokesley septem annis, videlicet ab anno tertio regni Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, inclusive usque ad finem anni regni ejusdem Regis noni inclusive—scilicet tam primo quam ultimo computato.—Item Johannes de Blount Major continuavit VI annis, ut in Libro F in fine, ubi de Majoribus et Vicecomitibus scribitur, plenius continetur. Sed notandum, quod antiquitus modicum vel nihil expendebant Majores plus pro tempore Majoratus quam alio tempore, de uno vel ad majus duobus servientibus ad arma secum in familia contentati. Imo, quia tunc non dabant vesturam, eodem die quo eligebantur, vel pedestres per terram vel per aquam

The ancient expenditure of the Mayors very limited.

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[1] This passage is incomplete; but the narrative as to the limitation of the duration of the Mayoralty is continued in the paragraph, in the next page.—"*Crescentibus itaque,*" *&c.*

Thamisiæ in batello adierunt Westmonasterium vel Turrim, et ibi fuerant onerati et accepti.

Crescentibus itaque magnis costagiis et expensis circa dictum officium Majoratus, impetraverunt cives a Domino Rege Edwardo, filio Regis Edwardi, anno regni sui duodecimo finiente, quod Major civitatis prædictæ in officio Majoritatis illius ultra unum annum simul non moretur; ut patet Libro Custumarum folio cci°, et eadem Charta chirographata in Libro E folio xc°. Iste etiam articulus, creditur a quibusdam, quod impetratus fuit pro eo quod prius aliqui Majores habuerunt commissiones regias permanendi in officio Majoris quamdiu Regi placeret, (quod populus graviter tulit); sicut habuit Nicholaus Farnedone, ut patet Libro E folio cxlvi°, et similiter Hamo de Chikewelle, ut patet Libro E folio cxlviii°.

The duration of the Mayoralty to be limited to a year.

F. 4. b.

Cum non potest igitur Major uno anno esse Major anno proximo sequente, nisi forsan ad hoc fuerit instantissime requisitus, adjuncto suo beneplacito, (sic ut ad onus illud subeundum duobus annis continuis per libertatem civitatis minime potest cogi,) solebant in pacificis electionibus tam Aldermanni quam Communarii Majorem, antequam alium eligerent, (dum tamen tantam gratiam inierat apud cives,) de suo bono regimine commendare, ipsumque per suum Communem Narratorem instanter deprecari ad super se capiendum pro anno tunc sequenti onus officii Majoratus. Quod si facere finaliter recusaret, Communarii præsentabant Aldermannis duo nomina Aldermannorum, ipso Majore non nominato, (quia constitit eis quod ipse contra suum beneplacitum non potuit officium Majoratus ulterius occupare,) de quibus duobus pro Majore quem voluerant, sicut prædicitur, acceptabant. Quo acceptato, in egressu a Camera Major, descendendo in aulam, consuevit procedere ducens secum per manum Majorem futurum pro anno sequente; et, sedentibus Majore et Aldermannis in locis suis, publicavit Recor-

Commendation of the old Mayor before his vacating office.

dator populo nomen electi Majoris pro anno proximo tunc sequente, insinuans etiam populo, ut se pararet ad equitandum cum suo Majore versus Westmonasterium in crastino festi Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ tunc proximo sequente, ad honorem præcipuæ civitatis. Quo facto, surrexerunt Major et Aldermanni, et exierunt ab aula, populo subsequente.

Et si electus præsens non fuerit, Major et Aldermanni, cum Vicecomitibus, adire consueverunt domum suam, ad ipsum ibidem præmuniendum incontinenti ut sibi de requisitis ad Majoratus officium provideret, et ad essendum apud Guyhaldam in festo Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ tunc proximo sequente, suum sacramentum accepturus, sicut antiquitus fieri consuevit; et postea transiit unusquisque in domum suam.

CAP. VI.

[*De Majore. De modo quo recipere solet Major sacramentum suum apud Guyhaldam in die Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, etc.*]

Veniente vero festo Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, circiter horam decimam de campana convenire solebant ad Guyhaldam Major, omnes Aldermanni, induti togis de violet, et plures Communarii; et pace et audientia F. 5. a.
per Communem Præconem, videlicet Servientem ad arma, proclamatis et factis, sedens Recordator a dextra Majoris recitavit populo antiquam consuetudinem civitatis, videlicet quod illo die Major futurus pro anno tunc sequente suum faceret sacramentum. Recommendare solebat tunc Majorem de hiis quæ meruit præcedentem; et, si quæ Major etiam dicere voluit, audiebatur. Quo facto, Major exiit a sede sua, et Major tunc futurus ascendit eandem; sedebat tamen Major, qui fuerat, sibi proximus a sinistra. Et tunc, Communi Serviente ad

Commendation by the Recorder of the former Mayor.

The former Mayor delivers his seat to his successor.

arma tenente sibi librum cum Kalendario, et deforis effigie Crucifixi, Communis Clericus sibi tenenti manum suam super librum, legit idem quod in crastino facturus erat sacramentum in Regis Scaccario, quod est tale sicut habetur Libro D folio primo. Quo promisso, et osculato libro, Major antiquus ei tradidit sigillum Statuti Mercatoris, una cum sigillo Majoratus, in duabus bursis. Et audiebatur novus Major dicere si quid voluit, imprecans auxilium a suis sociis Aldermannis, et etiam Vicecomitibus et probis hominibus communitatis pro suo tempore sibi fieri, pro regimine civitatis, etc.

The Mayor's oath at Guildhall.

Quo facto, surgere solebant et egredi, populo subsequente. Gladius vero deferebatur ante Majorem præteritum, conducentem secum per manum Majorem futurum, sequentibus Aldermannis et populo usque in domum Majoris futuri; et abinde præcedebat gladius Majorem præteritum usque in domum suam. Nec ulterius in illa die solebat aliquis duorum Majorum in publico comparere: urgente tamen necessitate, Major præteritus teneretur pro illo die officium suum exterius et publice exercere; quia non est ab officio suo plene exoneratus donec sequens Major in ejus loco a Domino Rege, vel a Baronibus de Scaccario, vel a Turris Constabulario sit acceptus.

The sword borne before the outgoing Mayor.

In case of urgent necessity, the outgoing Mayor continues to exercise authority to the end of the day.

Cap. VII.

[*Major in crastino Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ in Scaccario suum recipiet sacramentum, etc.*]

In crastino festi Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, dummodo non sit dies Dominicia, (quia si sic, tunc die Lunæ proximo sequente,) solebant tunc tam Major novus quam antiquus, et Aldermanni pariter, in una secta vestium, cum Vicecomitibus et quotquot fuerant de liberata Majoris et de pluribus misteris, in sectis suis,

equestres convenire in placea extra Gildhalle, circiter novem de campana, gladio sursum portato ante Majorem nominatum. Et abinde simul equitabant per Chepam, extra portam de Newgate, se divertentes in Fletestret; et sic usque ad Westmonasterium. F. 5. b.

Ubi cum venissent, descenderunt Major, Aldermanni, et Vicecomites de equis, et, præcedentibus eos clavigeris et ensifero Majoris, ascenderunt in locum Scaccarii, ubi erant Cancellarius, Thesaurarius, Custos privati sigilli Regis, cum Baronibus de Scaccario. Et astantibus Majore, Aldermannis, et Vicecomitibus ad barram, retulit Recordator quomodo civitas Londoniarum, juxta antiquas consuetudines et libertates suas, elegit N. in Majorem pro anno proximo tunc sequente, rogans Barones ex parte civitatis ut ipsum sic electum, comparentem tunc ibidem personaliter, acceptarent. Responsoque per Summum Baronem, vel ejus locum tenentem, quod placeret, offerebatur Majori liber; super quem ponens manum onerabatur eodem sacramento quod præstitit in Guyhalda. Quo facto, solebat Summus Baro Scaccarii, ex parte Regis et Dominorum, onerare Majorem ad pacem et tranquillitatem in dicta civitate præcipue conservandam; deinde ut ad vendentes victualia qualiacumque sic respiceret, ne præ caristia, juxta posse suum, populus gravaretur. Et postea solebat nuper Major se offerre ibidem ad compotum suum pro officio Escaetriæ; qui juratus etiam fuit ad bonum et fidelem compotum de dicto officio reddendum, posuitque ibi pro se quem voluit attornatum ad computandum.

The outgoing Mayor makes oath that he will account for his receipts as Escheator.

Major etiam et Aldermanni, pro civitate, posuerunt unum de Scaccario attornatum dictæ civitatis ad calumniandas et clamandas suas libertates, si et cum necessitas postularet; et sic, accepta licentia a Dominis, recesserunt. Et consimiliter in Communi Banco posuerunt unum de illa placea attornatum civitatis. In Banco vero Regis ponere solebant duos attornatos, conjunctim

Appointment of Attornies on behalf of the City in the Court of Exchequer and elsewhere.

et divisim, ad clamandas libertates et antiquas consuetudines dictæ civitatis, si et cum necessitas postularet. Quibus factis, redierunt, præcedentibus equestribus Communariis turmatim in sectis misterarum suarum. Illi vero de mistera, cujus erat Major, et qui de liberata sua fuerant, Majorem sibi proximum præcedebant. Majorem vero per spatium notabile nullus attingebat; sed præcedentibus eum servientibus ad arma, clavigeris, cum ensifero suo, et uno Vicecomite a dextra et alio a sinistra, cum virgis albis in manibus, Recordator et Aldermanni cæteri, sibi proximi, sequebantur eum per medium fori de Westchepe usque ad domum suam; et tunc domum redierunt, quotquot convivio non fuerant invitati.

The mode of passing the remainder of the day.

F. 6. a.

Eodem die, post prandium, solebat novus Major a domo suo adire Ecclesiam Sancti [1] de Acone, præcedentibus eum qui de [2] liberata sua fuerant; et ibidem congregatis Aldermannis, pariter adierunt Ecclesiam Sancti Pauli. Quo cum venissent, in loco videlicet medio corporis Ecclesiæ, inter duo parva [3] ostia, solebant orare pro anima Episcopi Willelmi, qui, ut dicitur, magnas libertates a Domino Willelmo Conquæstore civitatis Londoniarum suis rogatibus impetravit; dicente presbytero *De profundis*. Et abinde transierunt in cœmeterium, ubi jacent corpora parentum [4] Thomæ nuper, Cantuariæ Archiepiscopi; et ibi dixerunt etiam pro omnibus fidelibus Dei defunctis *De profundis, etc.*, prope tumulum parentum prædictorum. Et abinde redibant per Forum de Chepe (quandoque cum cereis ardentibus, si sero fuit,) ad

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[1] An erasure. *Thomæ* is the right word.

[2] This word is partly erased.

[3] The reading in the original is *hostia*. There seems to have been a marked difference between the *hostium* and the *porta* of a church in the middle ages.

[4] The words *Sancti Thomæ Cantuariæ* have been crossed over, and those in the text substituted in another hand.

dictam Ecclesiam,[1] ibidemque offerebant Major et Aldermanni singulos denarios: quo facto, rediit unusquisque in domum suam,[2] et factum est mane et vespere dies unus. Et sciendum, quod si Scaccarium Regis non sit apud Londonias, vel si vacet curia, præsentatur Major[3] eodem Constabulario Turris Londoniarum, vel ejus locum tenenti. Qui accipitur et juratur extra primam portam; ut factum fuit de Domino Nicholao Brembre, electo in Majorem in Vigilia Palmarum, anno regni Edwardi Tertii L°. Similiter, in crastino festi Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ præsentatus, juratus, et acceptus fuit Johannes le Blount, Major, per Johannem de Blakbrok, tenentem locum Domini Johannis de Sandwik, Constabularii Turris, anno regni Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, XXXI°, ut patet Libro C folio cxii°. Et hæc libertas ponitur in Charta Domini Regis.

The Mayor presented at the Tower if the Court of Exchequer is not sitting.

Cap. VIII.

[*De certis Observantiis et Ritibus in diversis Festis.*]

Consimiliter solebat Major, cum familia sua, in festo Omnium Sanctorum proximo tunc sequente, adire post prandium Ecclesiam Sancti [4] , ac etiam Aldermanni, et qui de liberata Majoris fuerant, cum probis hominibus misterarum, in sectis suis, ibidem congregari; et abinde adire Ecclesiam Sancti Pauli, et ibi audire vesperas, et redire, ut dictum est. Similiter, in die Natalis Domini convenire solebant Major, Alder-

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[1] The words *Sancti Thomæ*, apparently were inserted here, but they have been carefully crossed out with ink.

[2] A parody of Genesis i. 5.

[3] So in the original.

[4] The name *Thomæ* is carefully erased.

manni, et Vicecomites, et qui de liberatis Majoris et Vicecomitum fuerant, post prandium apud Ecclesiam Sancti [1] , et abinde, sicut prædicitur, transire ad Ecclesiam Sancti Pauli; et ibidem, a dextra parte chori, in stallo proximo stallo Decani Major stare solebat, et Aldermanni, sicut ordo dignitatis jusserat, tam ex eadem parte chori prope Majorem, quam ex
F. 6. b. altera parte, stabant, ad Vesperas et Completorium audiendas. Quibus auditis, fiebat ulterius sicut præmittitur Capitulo proximo præcedente; et idem processus servatus erat in die Sancti Stephani. Similiter in die Sancti Johannis Evangelistæ. Et in festo vero Innocentium solebant Major, Aldermani et Vicecomites, et cæteri audire Vesperas in Ecclesia Sancti [2] , et ibidem in crastino audire Missam et etiam Vesperas; quo facto, redierunt domum. Prior etiam ritus servabatur in festo Circumcisionis, et in festo Epiphaniæ, et in festo Purificationis Virginis gloriosæ.

Observances at certain festivals.

Et nota, quod non rogatur pro anima Episcopi Willelmi in corpore dictæ Ecclesiæ, nisi in diebus in quibus Major et Vicecomites ad Scaccarium sua recipiunt sacramenta; nec solebant Major et Aldermanni expectare apud Sanctum Paulum usque ad Completorium finitum, nisi in festis Natalis Domini, Epiphaniæ, et Purificationis Beatæ Virginis. In aliis enim festis prædictis statim post Vesperas recesserunt. In septimana vero Paschæ, videlicet die Lunæ, ante nonam solebant Major Aldermanni, et Vicecomites, in secta sua, ac etiam utriusque sexus magnus populus civitatis, venire ad Hospitale Beatæ Mariæ extra Bysshopesgate ad audi-

[1] The word has been carefully erased; it was *Thomæ*, no doubt.

[2] Two words, evidently, *Thomæ Acon̄*, have been erased. These erasures are at least of early date, as they are denoted by hiatus, purposely left, in the Elizabethan copy.

endum sermonem. Similiter, et die Martis et die Mercurii in eadem septimana.

Etiam, versus festum Pentecostes solebant Major et Aldermanni convenire, et sibi de secta vestium concorditer providere. Major insuper et Vicecomites suas liberatas amicis et familiaribus suis et officiariis civitatis honorifice, secundum sui gradus exigentiam, præbuerunt.

Adveniente siquidem die Lunæ in festo Pentecostes, inter novem et decem de campana ante prandium, convenire solebant Major, et Aldermanni et Vicecomites, in secta sua, in Ecclesia Sancti Petri super Cornhulle, ac omnes etiam de liberata tam Vicecomitum quam Majoris. A quo loco [1] procedente processione Rectorum de Londoniis, sequebantur proximo qui de liberata fuerant Vicecomitum, et consequenter proximo Majori qui de sua fuerant liberata: deinde Major, cum Recordatore et Aldermannis, secundum suos gradus, per Chepam usque in cœmeterium Sancti Pauli. Quod intrantes ex parte boreali, obviante eis ibi processione ejusdem Ecclesiæ, exierunt per partem australem ejusdem cœmeterii, et sic per clausum de Watlyngstrete intraverunt Ecclesiam, ad [2] hospitium magnum ex parte occidentali, ibidemque in corpore restiterunt donec hymnus *Veni, Creator*, fuerat per vicarios et organa decantatus, alternis versibus, angelo desuper misso thurificante. Quo facto, Major et Aldermanni, ascendentes ad altare, offerebant; quo F. 7. a.
facto, rediit quisquis in domum suam. Et nota, quod Archidiaconus Londoniarum dare solebat servientibus ad clavas cum Majore, Vicecomitibus, et de Camera, pro eo quod processionem Rectorum a pressura populi servaverunt, duo nobilia ad inter se æqualiter participanda.

Gift of two nobles by the Archdeacon of London to the Serjeants-at-Mace.

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[1] The final *e* of this word has been needlessly erased.

[2] Most probably an error for *hostium*, the mediæval form for *ostium*.

In crastino vero, scilicet in die Martis, Major et Aldermanni, inter novem et decem de campana ante prandium, convenire solebant apud Sanctum Bartholomæum; et abinde, præcedente processione plebanorum de Middelsexia, transiverunt per portam de Newgate, et sic usque ad Sanctum Michaelem ad Bladum; et ulterius, per Vetus Cambium, intraverunt per portam Sancti Augustini clausum Sancti Pauli, et ulterius sicut factum fuerat die proximo præcedente. Et dabantur dictis servientibus per Archidiaconum, sicut dictum est, x solidi. Tertio vero die, scilicet die Mercurii in septimana Pentecostes, convenire solebant hora prædicta Major, Aldermanni, et cæteri apud Ecclesiam Sancti [1] de Acone; et abinde, præcedente processione plebanorum de Estsexia, transierunt directe usque in cœmeterium Sancti Pauli; et factum est consimiliter sicut in die Lunæ proximo præcedente. Et dabantur dictis servientibus ad clavas per Archidiaconum Essexiæ vi s. viii d. Et sciendum, quod quando feoda ista non solvebantur, Archidiaconi distringi solebant ad eadem persolvenda.

Gift of ten shillings to the Sergeants-at-Mace.

Gift of six shillings and eightpence to the Sergeants-at-Mace.

Cap. IX.

[*De Majore electo se absentante in festis Translationis Sancti Edwardi et Sanctorum Simonis et Judæ, etc.*]

Pro eo quod Aldermanni, qui in festo Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ ad electionem Majoris in Guyhalda Londoniis convenire debeant, semel hactenus se absentabant, officium Majoritatis admittere metuentes, ad instantiam Willelmi de Iford, ad tunc Communis Servientis pro Communitate dictæ civitatis, per Majorem

[1] Though almost erased, the word *Thomæ* is still to be traced.

et Aldermannos, in die Sabbati in festo Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, Ricardo Lacer tunc Majore, extitit ordinatum, quod amodo quolibet anno, in festo Translationis Sancti Edwardi Regis, conveniant apud Gildhalle Londoniis Major et omnes Aldermanni qui pro tempore fuerint, et etiam de singulis Wardis civitatis xii, viii, vel vi, secundum quod Warda fuerit magna vel parva, de ditioribus et sapientioribus singularum Wardarum; et quod nulli, nisi fuerint summoniti, veniant nec de hujusmodi electione Majoris vel Vicecomitum se intromittant. Et in eodem festo Sancti Edwardi, Majorem more solito pro anno sequente sibi eligant; ut Major in eodem festo sic electus inter idem festum Sancti Edwardi et festum Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ proximum sequens poterit de statu suo disponere. F. 7. b.

Concordatum est etiam, quod si ipse, qui in eodem festo Sancti Edwardi sic fuerit in Majorem electus, et in festo Sanctorum Simonis et Judæ proximo sequente se absentaverit vel elongaverit, nolens onus Majoritatis admittere, sive fuerit absens sive præsens tempore electionis; nihilominus ministri civitatis prædictæ qui pro tempore fuerint, fieri faciant de bonis et catallis, terris, redditibus, et tenementis suis, qui sic se absentaverit, c marcas sterlingorum, solvendas illi quem, in eodem festo Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, loco suo per ipsius absentiam eligi contigerit.

Penalty for Aldermen absenting themselves from the election of Mayor.

Concordatum est etiam quod omnes Aldermanni quolibet anno sint in civitate Londoniarum, tam in festo Translationis Sancti Edwardi Regis quam in festo Apostolorum Simonis ad Judæ, ad electiones Majoris; et si quis Aldermannus ad aliquod dictorum festorum se absentaverit, solvat Camerario dictæ civitatis qui pro tempore fuerit,ad opus communitatis prædictæ, xx libras sterlingorum, nisi ille Aldermannus sit absens per rationabilem causam, et ad Majorem, Aldermannos, Vicecomites, et Communitatem acceptabiliter se poterit

Penalty for absence from the election of Sheriffs.

excusare. Et consimilis ordinatio facta fuit tempore Majoratus Walteri Turk, videlicet anno regni Edwardi Tertii XXIIII^{to}, de se absentantibus ab electione Vicecomitum, sub pœna c librarum sterlingorum. Quæ ordinationes inseruntur Libro F folio ultimo. Et memorandum, quod ista ordinatio executa fuit anno regni Edwardi Tertii xlii°; quia Walterus Berneye, electus Major die Veneris in festo Translationis Sancti Edwardi Regis, non venit in festo Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ tunc proximo sequente ad officium suum recipiendum, Simon de Mordone, in eodem festo Apostolorum, electus est pro eodem anno; et in crastino admissus et præsentatus Baronibus de Scaccario, ut patet Libro G folio ccxvi°; et [1] quod de bonis ipsius Walteri fuerunt levatæ centum marcæ ad opus dicti Simonis.

How the fine is levied for refusing to serve as Mayor.

Cap. X.

[" *Aldermanni* " *nominis* [2] *Ethimologizatio.*]

F. 8. a.

The proper qualification of an Alderman.

The present "Judex" and "Justiciarius" formerly called "Aldermannus."

" Aldermanni " per etymologiam nomine seniores dicti sunt. *Alde* enim Saxonice "senex," et *alder* "senior" est; et sic, quia in senioribus plus viget consilium, quod apud Romanos "Consul" vel "Senator" dicebatur, apud nos dicitur "Aldermannus." In Aldermannis tamen senectus mentis magis quam corporis, et morum gravitas plus quam temporis antiquitas, est pensanda; unde est, antiquis legibus Regis Knutonis et aliorum Regum Saxonum, "Aldermannus" qui nunc dicitur "Judex" et "Justiciarius" vocabatur, ut patet Libro Custumarum, folio [3] . Pluribus aliis in legibus tamen Sancti Edwardi, qui nunc "Justiciarii" dicuntur,

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[1] Dependent on the word *memorandum* above.

[2] See Page 7, Note 2.

[3] A blank is left in the original.

vocabantur "lagemanni," a *lage* Saxonice quod "lex" est Latine; unde "lagemannus" qui "legis homo;" quem dicimus nunc "jurisperitum," vel [1] melius "legis-"latorem."

The present "Justiciarius," also formerly called "Lagemannus."

Hii quoque Aldermanni, tam nomine quam honore, "Barones" antiquitus dicebantur, ut patet. Expertum est enim citra annum Domini millesimum CCC. quinquagesimum, quod in sepulturis Aldermannorum servabatur honorificus ille modus antiquus; videlicet ut in ecclesia qua sepeliendus esset Aldermannus, unus armatus in ejus armis, super equum phaleratum, vexillum ferens in manu, sursum afferret scutum, galeam, et arma sua cætera cum vexillo, sicut adhuc modus est Dominis Baronibus sepeliri. Sed per subitas crebrasque mutationes Aldermannorum, frequentesque pestilentias, paulatim periit et evanuit in Londoniis ille ritus. Ex hoc tamen patet; quantus honor Aldermannis antiquitus est impensus. Non enim acceptabatur aliquis in Aldermannum nisi corpore non deformis, mente sapiens et discretus, locuples, honestus, fidelis, liber, nullatenusque vilis aut servilis conditionis; ne forte dedecus aut opprobrium, quod sibi ratione suæ genituræ improperari possit, in aliorum Aldermannorum et totius civitatis dedecus redundaret.

The present "Aldermanni," formerly called "Barones."

The ancient sepulture of an Alderman like that of a Baron.

The ancient qualifications in character, condition, and birth, required for an Alderman.

Et hinc est, quod antiquitus nullus factus fuit apprenticius, nec saltem admissus fuit in libertatem dictæ civitatis, nisi cognitus fuerat esse liberæ conditionis; sive, si postquam liberatus fuerat, innotesceret quod erat servilis conditionis, eo ipso civitatis perdidit libertatem; sicut accidit de Thoma le Bedelle, Roberto le Bedelle, Alano Undirwode, et Edmundo May, carnificibus; qui tempore Majoratus Johannis le Blount, Majoris, amiserunt libertates suas, pro eo quod recognoverunt quod tenuerunt terram de villenagio Epi-

No person of servile condition allowed to be a freeman of the city.

[1] *Melis* in the original.

scopi Londoniensis, et manserunt extra libertatem civitatis, ut patet Libro C folio lxxxviii.° Unde, tempore Majoratus Nicholai Extone, piscenarii, videlicet anno Domini millesimo CCC.,[1] regni vero Ricardi Secundi post Conquæstum,[2] ordinatum fuerat ut in receptione apprenticiorum et etiam in receptionibus libertatum, illa vetus consuetudo de cætero servaretur, ut patet Libro H folio [3] .

F. 8. b. The Alderman now called by the name of his Ward.

The Ward formerly called after the name of its Alderman.

Aldermannus quoque modernis a nomine Wardæ cui præsidet dicitur, ut "Aldermannus Chepe," "Aldermannus Pontis," "Aldermannus Quenehithe." Antiquitus tamen, e converso, Warda vocabatur a nomine sui Aldermanni, et [4] in Warda de Candelwykstrete dicebatur "Warda Thomæ de Basyng," et Warda Castri Baynardi dicebatur "Warda Simonis Hadestok." Similiter Warda Turris vocabatur "Warda Willelmi de Hadestok," et Warda Chepe vocabatur "Warda Henrici le Frowyk;" sic etiam Warda Vinetrie dicta fuit "Warda Henrici de Covyntre." Sic etiam parochia Sanctæ Brigidæ dicebatur "in Warda Anketill de Auvern;" quæ modo dicitur Warda de Farndon, a Nicholao de Farndone posterius Aldermanno illius Wardæ; et sic de Warda de Langeburne.—Et hæc patent Libro B, a folio tertio per multa folia subsequentia.

Aldermen exempted from serving on Inquisitions.

Antiquitus etiam Aldermanni talem habebant prærogativam, ut in Inquisitionibus non ponerentur; ut patet Libro Custumarum, folio ccxx°, ubi, tempore Domini Johannis le Bretone Custodis, inter alias ordinationes per ipsum et certos Aldermannos, ad hoc electos per communitatem, factas,—ut patet libro C folio sexto.—Dominus Rex confirmavit ad idem, pro tempore

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[1] There is an error here. Nicholas Exton was Mayor in the years 1386 and 1387. Richard II. began to reign in 1377. See next page.

[2] The year is accidentally omitted.

[3] The number is omitted.

[4] This word is, apparently, redundant.

quo tales Aldermanni judices fuerint civitatis. Reperitur tamen, quod tam Aldermanni quam Vicecomites Londoniarum etc., ponebantur in Inquisitione pro Rege, videlicet pro burgaria et fractura thesauriæ suæ, apud Westmonasterium, ut patet Libro C folio lxxvi°; sed tam rarus et tantus casus in consequentiam trahi nequit.

Except where the interests of the King were concerned.

Item, Major, Vicecomes, et Aldermanni omnes solebant se in una secta vestire bis in anno; videlicet ad equitationem Majoris ad recipiendum sacramentum suum apud Westmonasterium, videlicet in crastino festi Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ; et hæc vestura fiebat cum furraturis honestis. Iterum etiam solebant in una secta vestiri contra festum Pentecostes, cum subductura de serico. Unde, die Lunæ proximo post festum Epiphaniæ Domini anno regni Edwardi Tertii XXXI°, ordinatum fuit per Majorem et Aldermannos quod, quandocumque contingit Majorem et Aldermannos de una secta vestiri, nullus eorum dabit seu alienabit robam suam infra illum annum, sub pœna amissionis c solidorum ad opus communitatis, absque perdonatione inde habenda. Et, si contingat aliquem illorum decedere infra unum annum, quod executores sui non alienabunt, nec alicui dabunt, robam suam infra annum sub pœna supradicta; et hæc ordinatio ponitur Libro G folio lxv°. Aldermanni etiam nihil solvere solebant pro irrotulationibus chartarum sive factorum ad ipsos pertinentium qualitercumque, sicut pluries patet, et specialiter Libro C folio cxxiiii°.

The Aldermen not to part with their robes of office within the year.

F. 9. a. Aldermen to pay nothing for enrolment of their charters or deeds.

Qualiter ergo castigandi sunt insultum facientes in Aldermannos, officia sua in pacis conservatione exercentes, patet de Willelmo Hulot Scutifero, commorante cum Episcopo Bathoniæ et Officiario Recepti Domini Regis; cujus manus adjudicata fuit in Guyhalda amputari, eo quod insultum fecit in Johannem Rote Aldermannum, tempore Nicholai Extone Majoris, anno videlicet regni Ricardi decimo, ut patet Libro H folio

Penalties for insulting, slandering, or scandalizing an Alderman.

ccx°. Sed plenius de insultum facientibus, maledicentibus, mentientibus, et scandalizantibus in Aldermannos, patet in[1] folio Quarti Libri hujus voluminis, etc.

The Aldermen formerly not removable unless for some grave offence.

Olim vero non erant amovibiles Aldermanni ab officiis suis in vita sua, nisi propter gravem offensam vel enorme delictum, pro quo meruerunt etiam civitatis amittere libertatem. Postea tamen Dominus Edwardus, filius Regis Edwardi, de anno regni sui duodecimo, per Chartam suam chirographatam Libro Custumarum, folio cxcii°, concessit quod Aldermanni annuatim amoverentur. Dudum vero, consideratis per Dominum Regem et Consilium suum damnis, incommodis, et periculis gravibus quæ ex annuali mutatione Aldermannorum in civitate illa per aliquot tempus evenerunt et evenire faciliter potuerunt, declaratum et decretum fuit, sicut nunc est, Aldermannos immobiles, nisi rationabilis causa amotionis interfuerit, permanere—prout in Charta Ricardi Secundi civitati facta etc., continetur etc.

Afterwards made removable yearly.

The Aldermen now not removable, unless for some reasonable cause.

Cap. XI.

[*Quid est Wardemotum, etc.*]

Wardmote the same as the "Plebiscitum" of the Romans, and the "Folkesmot" of the Saxons.

"Wardemotum" dicitur quasi plebis totius unius Wardæ citatæ convocatio, præsente suo capite, Aldermanno vel ejus locum-tenente, pro defectibus corrigendis, nocumentis amovendis, et ejusdem Wardæ commoditatibus promovendis. Quæ vero nos "Wardemota" vocamus Romani "plebiscita" vocaverunt; quæ apud Saxones '*folkesmot*' antiquitus dicebantur. Solebant Aldermanni autem ad minus semel, bis, aut pluries in anno, virtute warantorum a Majore pro tempore existente sibi directorum, sua tenere Wardemota; in quibus

How many Wardmotes held in the year.

[1] A blank is left in the original.

inquiri solebat de statu et tranquillitate pacis ejusdem Wardæ, defectusque præsentatos per Aldermannum corrigi, sicut postmodo ostendetur. F. 9. b.

The manner of holding a Wardmote.

Processus autem in Wardemoto tenendo talis esse Londoniis consuevit. Aldermannus, post receptionem waranti, præcipiet bedello suo ut summoneat omnes viros domos tenentes, etiam et servientes mercenarios Wardæ suæ, ad essendos coram eo ad certum diem et horam, videlicet in crastino summonitionis talis, in certo loco in eadem Warda, pro Wardemoto tenendo. Quorum nomina, postquam summoniti fuerint, bedellus habebit quodam rotulo inscripta, liberorum videlicet civitatis in eadem Warda commorantium, per se, et famulorum mercenariorum et non liberorum, per se. Et cum hora assignata congregati fuerint, sedente Aldermanno cum valentioribus Wardæ in locis suis, clericus Aldermanni præcipiat bedello, ex parte Aldermanni, clamare pacem; quo facto, legere debet clericus in aperto warantum prædictum, et deinde legere debet bedello nomina in rotulo scripta, vicissimque bedellus alta voce clamabit, ut qui non, præsens ibidem, respondet pro nomine suo et fecerit defaltam notetur et amercietur ad iiii. denarios ad minus. Deinde bedellus monstrabit Aldermanno unum panellum, per constabularios Wardæ arraiatum, de probis hominibus illius Wardæ per quos Inquisitio debet fieri; quod arraiamentum, si Aldermanno videbitur expediens, ipse poterit emendare. Quo facto, recitabuntur juratoribus omnes articuli Wardemotum tangentes, qui intrantur in xxx folio Secundæ Partis Tertii Libri hujus voluminis. Et super hoc, dabitur certus dies juratoribus per Aldermannum de præsentatione sua facienda. Ad quem juratores præsentabunt veredictum suum indentatum, cujus una pars remanebit Aldermanno et altera Wardæ. Et debet Aldermannus partem suam coram Majore, ad proximam Generalem Curiam suam, præsentare; ut, visis et elicitis si quæ Majori et civi-

The Alderman to present the verdict of the Wardmote at the Mayor's next General Court.

tati pertinent corrigenda, indentura prædicta de cæteris sibi reliberetur exequenda, etc.

Other duties performed at the Wardmote. Et debent ad dictum Wardemotum, per Aldermannum et probos Wardæ, necnon per juratores, eligi Constabularii, Scavegeours, Aleconners, Bedelle, et alii officiarii; qui ad Generalem Curiam prædictam sacramenta præstabunt officiis suis congruentia, quæ scripta sunt in xxvi° folio Secundæ Partis Tertii Libri hujus voluminis. Certificari solebat etiam Aldermannus per bedellum specialiter de nominibus hostellariorum, braciatorum, pistorum, cocorum, vitellariorum, et auxionariorum, in eadem Warda manentium. Pistores quoque F. 10. a. signa sua haberent ibidem, quorum exempla in papyro Aldermanni signarentur; propter quod factum, quilibet pistor Aldermanno solveret iiii denarios, nisi forsan coram eodem Aldermanno, in eadem Warda non remoto, pro signo suo exemplando prius solvisset. Solebant etiam Aldermanni in wardis suis mensuras et pondera sigillare et non sigillatas condemnare, capiendo pro sigillo ad usus proprios, sicut nunc capit Camera civitatis. Concordavit namque mensura sua de ære facta, in qualibet Warda, standardo regio civitatis. Et ad hoc Wardemotum debent hii qui non sunt liberi civitatis, et qui prius jurati non fuerunt ibidem, mitti in francum plegium, non obstante quod alibi in aliis Wardis ad hoc recipiebantur; et jurabunt sacramentum etc., quod habetur de admittendis in francum plegium xxvi° folio Secundæ Partis Tertii Libri hujus voluminis. Et dabit quilibet ita recipiendus unum denarium clerico pro introitu suo: et si aliquis talis se absentaverit ad hoc Wardemotum, solvet iiii denarios Aldermanno, nisi sit miles, armiger, fœmina, legis apprenticius, vel clericus, aut aliquis alius qui non habet hic manentem civitatem.

Et debet Aldermannus in propria persona sua supervidere et corrigere omnes defectus et nocumenta in Wardemoto prædicto per juratores præsentata, nisi

forte aliqua eveniant difficilia et Cameræ pertinantia; de quibus Major et Camerarius, assumptis secum Vicecomitibus et aliis officiariis, intromittent. Et si Aldermannus invenerit officiarios sub se remissos vel negligentes, ipsos præmuniet de corrigendo: quod si noluerint, ipsos rationabiliter puniet et castigabit, vel Majori referat, qui remedium condignum debet providere.

The Alderman to punish the remissness and negligence of his officers.

CAP. XII.

[*De modo Aldermanni Electionis infra quindecim dies.*]

Duty of the Mayor and Aldermen to supply the vacancy, if the Alderman is not elected within fifteen days.

In eligendis Aldermannis, consuevit Major ad Wardam accedere quæ vacavit, et, in loco ubi solet Wardemotum illius Wardæ teneri, coram se, si voluerit, convocari facere per bedellum omnes liberos inhabitantes Wardam prædictam; et ibidem incontinenti, si voluerint et potuerint, vel per diem præfixum, eligi debet Aldermannus per Majorem et saniorem partem illorum. Ita quod XV dies ad electionem faciendam non excedant; quia tunc debet et solebat Major, cum avisamento sociorum suorum Aldermannorum, hominem honestum, divitem, et circumspectum in Aldermannum illius Wardæ præficere. Et debent homines hujus Wardæ, cum elegerint, ut prædicitur, electum Majori et Aldermannis præsentare admittendum. F. 10. b.

Penalty for refusing to accept the office of Alderman.

Qui quidem electus, postquam admissus fuerit, si recusaverit onus hujusmodi accipere vel subire, libertatem amittet per consuetudinem civitatis; ad quam non reveniet sine notabili fine et redemptione facienda. Et si electus admittatur, juret sacramentum, quod est intratum in xxv° folio Secundæ Partis Tertii Libri hujus voluminis; proviso semper, quod si Major et Aldermanni, pro causa notabili, electum non viderint admittendum, Warda procedat iterum ad electionem meliorem. Quod si noluerint, vel, de malevolis et su-

The oath of the Alderman on his admission.

The Mayor and Aldermen to elect, in case of contumacy shewn by the Ward.

perbis animis, alium elegerint in quem Curia pro commodo civitatis et honore non viderit condescendendum, Major et Aldermanni, sicut in priori casu, post xv dies expectatos alium consueverunt eligere et admittere.

Cap. XIII.

[*Modus tenendi Commune Consilium.*]

Modus tenendi Commune Consilium talis est.—Quod pridie ante celebrationem ejusdem, Major et Aldermanni per servientes Cameræ summoneri facient de veniendo ad Guyhaldam in crastino de singulis Wardis civitatis xvi, xii, viii, vel iiii, secundum quod Warda fuerit magna vel parva, de sapientioribus et ditioribus singularum Wardarum; et quod nulli, nisi fuerint summoniti, veniant, nec hujusmodi Consilio interesse præsumant, sub pœna imprisonamenti, ex antiquo et de novo, sub certa pœna et castigatione in quadam ordinatione, tempore Nicholai Wottone Majoris facta, et in Libro I folio clxxvi signata. Et vocabuntur omnes Communarii summoniti per unum servientem Cameræ altius stantem, singillatim; et illos qui faciunt defaltas notabit unus clericus Cameræ in rotulo quem tenebit in manibus de nominibus summonitorum.

Penalty on those present at Common Council without summons.

Et qui comparuerint, congregentur; et si materia magnæ controversiæ vel dubitationis, unde concordare non potuerint, evenerit, separatim per Servientem Legis Communis Clerici et Communis Servientis ad arma in sacramento, quo civitati tenentur, examinentur etc. Et nota, quod pro adventu hominum unius Wardæ vel duarum, si summoniti fuerint, negotia civitatis non tardentur; sed procedant, præsentia dictorum absentium non expectata. Et amercietur ac solvet quilibet dictorum summonitorum non venientium ii solidos ad quodlibet tempus, etc.

Mode of discussing matters in dispute.

Penalty inflicted on those summoned absenting themselves.

Sacramentum autem hominum ad Commune Consilium electorum est tale—"Tu jurabis quod eris fidelis "Domino nostro Regi N et hæredibus suis; et præsto "venies, cum summonitus fueris, pro Communi Consilio civitatis, si non fueris rationabiliter excusandus; "et bonum et fidele consilium dabis, secundum sensum et scire tuum; et pro nullius favore manutenebis proficium singulare contra proficium publicum "vel commune dictæ civitatis; et postquam veneris "ad Commune Consilium, sine causa rationabili vel "Majoris licentia non recedes priusquam Major et "socii sui recesserint; et quod dictum fuerit in Communi Consilio celabis, sicut Deus te adjuvet et "Sancta Dei Evangelia." Hæc, et alia ad propositum, patent in Libro H folio clxxviii°.

Oath of those summoned to the Common Council.

F. 11. a.

Tempore Majoratus Johannis Warde intrata fuit dicta ordinatio de Communariis eligendis pro Communi Consilio civitatis; ita quod ubi prius eligebantur hujusmodi Communarii per Wardas, quod de cætero eligerentur Communarii pro Communi Consilio civitatis per singula Mistera et non per Wardas; videlicet, de quibusdam Misteris vi homines, et de quibusdam quatuor, et de quibusdam duos. Et ad hoc faciendum, non Aldermannis, sed Rectoribus singulorum Misterorum billæ missæ fuerant per Majorem, ut patet Libro H, folio xlv° et xlvi°. Sed stante ista ordinatione, crevit tumultus in populo, et parvipendebantur majores a minoribus. Unde magnæ controversiæ et divisiones factæ fuerant inter cives; sicut patuit in electionibus Nicholai Brembre, Johannis Northamptone, et aliorum Majorum, etc. Sed postea convocatis discretioribus et dignioribus personis dictæ civitatis, de diu tractatum est de emendatione dictæ ordinationis. Ubi finaliter decretum est, quod secundum antiquas laudabiles consuetudines fieri solidum et approbatum, Commune Consilium per Wardas et non Misteras tantum deinceps celebraretur. Et iste modus,

Change in the mode of summoning the Councilmen.

Final return to the more ancient method.

in magnis convocationibus Communis Consilii, tenetur et servatur in hunc diem.

CAP. XIV.

[*De Vicecomitibus Londoniarum. Vicecomites sunt Judices et executores Judiciorum.*]

Vicecomites civitatis Londoniarum, qui quondam "Ballivi" dicebantur, sunt judices de se tantum in curiis suis de placitis personalibus; et in Hustengis non sunt judices tantum, sed etiam executores judiciorum et præceptorum Majoris, etc. Sunt quoque Vicecomites Majoris oculi, conspicientes et supportantes partem sollicitudinis quæ dicti Majoris personæ singularitas portare non sufficit. Obedientes namque debent et esse consueverunt Vicecomites et omnes officiarii sui Majori pro tempore existenti, tanquam membra capiti servientia, in supersedendo et mittendo coram eo querelas cum suis pertinentiis, penes eos habitas et affirmatas, ad examinandum etc., et in exequendo omnia alia mandata sua, etc.

The Sheriffs called the "Eyes of the Mayor."

F. 11. b.

Owe obedience to the Mayor.

Cum vero surrexerit quæstio vel debata inter Vicecomites et aliquem alium de aliquibus ad ipsos Vicecomites vel officia sua pertinentibus, per Majorem et Aldermannos terminari debet et consuevit; quia ipsos Vicecomites in propriis causis suis judices esse libertas civitatis hactenus non permisit.

Differences between the Sheriffs and others, to be referred to the Mayor and Aldermen.

CAP. XV.

[*De Recordatoris officio.*]

Recordator[1] civitatis Londoniarum erit et solebat esse unus de peritissimis et virtuosissimis apprenticiis legis

[1] There is a reference here, in a comparatively modern hand, to *Liber Dunthorne*, 459.

totius regni. Cujus officium est, semper ex parte Majoris dextra, in placitis recordandis et judiciis proferendis, consedere; et per cujus os debent recorda et processus coram Majore et Aldermannis habita apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum, coram Justiciariis ad errores ibidem corrigendos assignatis, ore tenus recordari. Consueverunt itaque Major et Aldermanni omnia alia negotia civitatem tangentia, coram Domino Rege et Consilio suo, necnon in quibuscumque curiis regiis, per dictum Recordatorem, tanquam virum præcipuum imbutum scientia et eloquii claritate fulgentem, communiter ostentare. The Recorder's duties.

Feodum autem Recordatoris quondam majus et minus extitit, prout tempus et meritum exigebant, sicut patet in iiii^to^ Libro hujus voluminis, folio [1] . Nunc autem per non paucos annos centum marcæ de feodo suo stabiliter permanserunt. Habet itaque Recordator pro feodo de Camera totiens et talem vesturam lineatam sive penulatam, quotiens et qualem Major et Aldermanni capiunt annuatim; et clericus suus sicut servientes Cameræ. Solent etiam Recordator [2] et clericus suus commensales esse cum Majore etc. Plus autem de Recordatoris officio plenius [3] patet in xxv folio Secundæ Partis Tertii Libri hujus voluminis. The Recorder's fee and other rights.

CAP. XVI.

[*Vicecomitum Electio.*]

[4] En droit del eleccioun des Viscountz, soient les Mair, Recordour, Audermans, et Communes assemblez le jour de Seint Matheu lapostre en manere come est ordeignee en leleccioun du Maire; et chosira primerement F. 12. a.

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[1] The reference has been omitted. A blank is also left in the Elizabethan copy.

[2] Some words are erased here. A blank is left in the Elizabethan copy.

[3] An erasure here. A blank is left in the Elizabethan copy.

[4] A translation of these passages will be given at the end of the work.

The Mayor chooses one Sheriff, for whom he is to be answerable.

le Mair a sa franc volunte un prodhomme franc de la citee destre un des Viscountes pur lan ensuaunt, pur quoy il voet respoundre de la moitee du ferme de la citee au Roy due, si celuy par le Mair eslieuz nest sufficeaunt. Mais si le Maire eslise par counseille et assent des Audermans, ils duissent respoundre ovesqes luy. Et les esluz pur le Commune Counseille par eux et par les autres somounez par le Maire, par celle cause come devant est declarez, choiseroun pur le Commune un autre Viscount, pur qei toute la Commune doit respoundre de lautre moitee du ferme due au Roy, sil ne soit sufficeaunt. Et si contraduersie sourde entre les communes sur la elecciou, soit fait et discutee en manere come est contenuz en larticle de Commune Counseille en le xiii^{e} Chapitre dicest Primere Livre.

The Common Council elects the other Sheriff, for whom the Commonalty is to be answerable.

How controversies as to the election are to be adjusted.

Penalty on the person elected Sheriff absenting himself or refusing to serve.

Et si ascun de ceux quadonqes est choisee destre Viscount, refuse ou se esloigne issint qil ne soit prest a la Guyhalle la veigle de Seint Michelle proschein ensuaunt, a dys de la clokke, pur prendre sa charge, qe maintenaunt soient levez des biens, terres, et tenementz de celuy qi soy absente c livres, la moite al oeps de la Chaumbre, et lautre moite al oeps de celuy qi serra sodaignement donqes esluz et charge pur sa defaute. Et si celuy secounde eslieu refuse la charge, soient toutz sez biens, terres, et tenementz arrestuz pur toutz costages touchantz celle office.

Delivery by the outgoing Sheriffs to the Mayor of records of Pleas.

Et viendrount les aunciens Viscountz, a xi^{e} de la clokke al pluis tarde, a la Guyhalle, et deliverount au Maire (al pluis tarde al generalle Courte du Maire qest tenuz apres le fest del Epiphanye) toutz les recordes des plees touchantz francz tenements pledez devaunt eux en lour temps, ovesqes toutz autres memorandes touchantz recoverees dascune persone, sur peine de cent souldz a chescune deux a lever et paier al oeps de la Chaumbre. A [1]qi faire le Maire lour garnira le jour

[1] The *u* after *q* is seldom expressed in the original.

qils serount chargez. Et adonqes le Mair delivera le Coket a celuy Viscount qil avera mesmes chosez, et les recordes a Chambirleyn, pur sauvement garder; et tauntost soient les novelx esluz chargez en fourme qest escript en le xxv foil de Secounde Parte del Tierce Livre dicest voluyme.

Redelivery by the Mayor of the Cocket to his Sheriff.

Delivery of the Records to the Chamberlain.

CAP. XVII.

[*Sacramentum omnium ministrorum Vicecomitum,*] F. 12. b.

Et tauntost qe les Viscountes sount serementez, toutz lour ministres del office, clerks, sergeauntz et lour vadlettes, baillifs du custumes et de Middelsexe, le gaoler de Neugate et soun clerk, serrount serementeez, chescun solonc ceo qappent al estat qil tient, nient contresteaunt ascun serement fait devaunt a lour meistres. Et celuy qi refuse les serements soit forjugge des toutz offices pur cel an. Et celuy qi ne vient a cel jour pur prendre la charge devaunt les ditz Maire et Audermans, perde toutz offices pur celle an. Et avera nul des Viscountz pluis des sergeauntz qe viii, mais meins sils poent suffre al execucioun faire de besoignes de poeple. Les serementz des Southe-viscounte et de toutz les clercs de Viscountz, des sergeauntz des Viscountz, des vadletz des sergeauntz, appiergent en le xxvii[e] foil del Secounde Parte del Tierce Livre dicest volume.

Penalty for refusing to take the oath.

Item, mesme le jour apres dynere irrount les Viscountz veils et novelx ensemble al prisoun de Neugate, et illoeqes resceiverount les novelx Viscountz toutz les prisouns par endenture faite entre eux es les veilles Viscountz, et mettrount illoeqes sauvegarde a lour peril demesne saunz lesser la gaole a ferme. Et fait assavoir, qe toutz les profitz provenantz des ascunes custumes ou baillies appurtenauntz as Viscountz de Loundres et Middilsexe, outre la hoeure de none la veigle de Seint

What the Sheriffs are to do, after dinner, on the day of taking the oath.

Rights of the old and new Sheriffs before and after noon on the Vigil of St. Michael.

Michelle suisdicte, serrount as novelx Viscountz, et devaunt la hoeure de none as veilles.

Sheriffs not to take larger fines than by law ordained.

Item, qe nul Viscount desormes preigne fyn de pestour ou de braceresse, outre qe nest ordeinez a eux pur prendre. Et si nul Viscount le face, et de ceo soit atteint, paie pur chescun denier issint resceu xii deniers a la Chaumbre.

Penalty on a Sheriff or his officers disobeying the Mayor.

Item, si aveigne, qe Dieu defende, qascun des Viscountz ou lour ministres eient especial comaundement de par le Mair ou Audermanns pur parfournir ascune busoigne touchaunt la citee, et tiel Viscount ou sez ministres ceo ne voillent faire, soit maintenaunt celle Visconte ou le ministre garny de venir devaunt le Maire et les Audermans et le Commune Counseille de la Citee, a respoundre pur quoy il nad mye fait ceo qe luy fuist accommaunde. Et sil ne deigne mye al jour assignee venir, ou si il veigne et ne doune resonable excusacoun, soit oustee de soun office et autre estably en soun lieu. Et si le defaute soit trove en le ministre de Viscountz, soit ouste de soun office et forjugge des toutz autres offices
F. 13. a. avoir apres en la dicte citee pur toutz jours, saunz restitucoun. Et ensement qe Maire, Viscounte, ne Audermans, clercs de Viscountes ne de la Chaumbre, sergeauntz, ne bedelles, ne vadletz des sergeauntz, ne portiers de Countours, ne officers de Newgate ne lour vadletz, desormes ne braceroum par eux ne par autres a vendre, ne fourne tiendrount ne charettes a lower, ne de nulle vitaille serrount regratours, ne hukstérs de cervoise, ne parceners a eux. Et qui ceo jurere ne voudra, ou encountre ceste ordenaunce vendra, soit ouste de soun office pur toutz jours.

The Mayor, Sheriffs, and others, not to exercise certain trades under penalty.

The Sheriffs not to let the County of Middlesex to farm.

Item, qe les Viscountes ne lerrount a ferme le Countee de Middelsexe en nulle manere, mais soit en lour propre garde par lour deputee; issint qe les gentz en la dit Counte de Middelsexe soient treteez et governez en due manere come la ley demaunde, saunz extorcioun faire a nully.

Item, qe les ditz Viscountz ne lerrount la Gaole de Neugate a ferme, mes qils mettrount illoeqes un homme sufficeaunt et de bone fame, a garder la dicte gaole en due manere, saunz rien de luy prendre pur mesme la la garde par covenaunt fait en privee ou appiert. Et qe le gaoler, qi illoeqes par les ditz Viscountz serra depute, soit juree devaunt les Maire et Audermans qil, ne nul autre pur luy, ne prendra fyn ne extorcioun dascun prisoun pur mettre ou oustier ferres, ne ne preigne extorciouns de nulle prisoun. Mais bien lise au dit gaoler de prendre de chescun persone deliverez iiii deniers pur soun fee, come auncienement ad este usee: forsqes qil ne prendra rien de nully a soun entree, ne issue sodaignement par comaundement des Maire et Audermans, saunz autre proces. Et si trove soit qil face extorcioun a nully, soit ouste de soun office et punyz solonc la discrecioun des Maire et Audermans et Commune Conseille de la citee.

The Sheriffs not to let the Gaol of Newgate to farm.

Due appointment of the Gaoler of Newgate.

Item, qe les garsouns des sergeauntz qi preignent cariage ne preignount pluis de charettes ne des chivalx qe mistier ne soit, et ceo des charettes et chivaux qi sount alowers; et nemye des poveres gentz qi mesnent vitailles et autres marchaundises a la citee, espernauntz charettes et chivalx qi sount alower, pur singulere profit—sur peine destre forjugge de soun office pur toutz jours.

The people of the serjeants not to seize carts and horses beyond what is necessary.

CAP. XVIII.

[*De Feodis et Officiis Camerarii, clerici sui, Communis Servientis ad legem, Communis Clerici, et clericorum suorum, etc.*] F. 13. b.

Le Chaumbirlayn, Commune Sergeaunt de ley, qui autrement est dit "Commune Countour," et le Commune Clerk, soient esluz par le Commune Counseille de la citee, et remoez, quaunt lour plest. Et prendra chescun de eux pur soun travaille x livres par an de la

Fees of the Common Clerk.

Chambre. Et prendra outre le Commune Clerk susteignaunces de ses clerks de chescun Chaumbre, et autre fait et testament enrollez en le Hustenge x deniers, et de chescun fait enrollez en les rolles du Maire il prendra ii souldz, et pur chescun bille dassise, de nocsaunce et intrusioun, et pur chescun precept direct as Viscountz pur plees de Hustenges, et pur chescun bille de *Scire facias* et de *Fieri facias* vi deniers, forsqes des Audermans.

Duties of the Chamberlain.

Et le Chaumbirleyn dorra soun accompte chescun an parentre les festes de Seint Michelle et Seintz Simoun et Jude Apostres, a plus tarde, devaunt deux Audermans et quatre des Communes, queux serrount esluz par le Commune Counseille de la citee le jour de Seint Matheu de prendre mesme la accompte. Et ceux esluz lymyterount al Chaumbirleyn certein jour a quel il soy ferra prest de rendre soun accompte. Et auxint durrount les Gardeins du Pount chescun an lour acompte, en mesme le manere, devaunt ceux mesmes auditours ou autres a ycelle assignez par le Commune Counseille.

Custody of the Records.

Item, si ascun demaunde de voier ascun recorde, il monstra al Chaumbirleyn ou al Commune Clerc la cause de sa demaunde, et si il semble al Chaumbirleyn ou al Commune Clerk resonable, soit a luy monstrez par un clerk, jurrez a la Chaumbre, et nemye autrement; el sil voet avoir copie, eit la pur competent salarie, a doner a celuy qi lescrivera. Et quel clerk qi autrement monstre la privete des rolles et recordes, et de ceo soit atteint autentikement, soit il puny par soun corps en prisone et perde soun office pur toutz jours.

Fees of the Chamberlain's Clerk.

Item, qe le clerk du Chaumbirleyn prendra en partie pur soun travaille la moitee de la somme qe sourde de xii deniers prisez pur lentree des billes de fraunchises; et outre, il prendra pur soun travaille ceo qe les auditours del accompte du Chaumbirleyn lui voillent allower solonc lour discrecoun.

Item, qe celuy qi soit Mair pur le temps et est jurrez a la vile, et Eschetour pur le temps, qil preigne un tiel clerk pur celle office; pur quoy il voet respoundre si bien devers le Roy come devers la citee, en savacoun de soun honour et estat. The Mayor's Clerk.

Item, le Commune Sergeaunt des armes de la citee, qautrement est dit "Comune Criour," soit toutdys de la maigne del Mair qi pur le temps serra, et prestz a ses comaundementz, come les autres sergeauntz sount, et prendra chescun an de la Chambre lx souldz, et pluis si ceo semblera resonable as auditours del acompt le Chaumbirlein de soun bone porte; et prendra de chescun des Audermans pur soun fee les robes entiers ou clokes en queux ils sount serementez le jour qils preignent lour charge de lour office, ou autrement vi[s] viii[d] a lour plesir; et prendra auxi pur chescun crie qil fait parmy la citee de les Viscountz xii deniers, a quoy faire ils luy [1] troverent sufficeaunt chival pur honour de la citee. Et prendra auxi de chescun testament proclamez en Hustenge, et de chescun plee terminee en Hustenge iv deniers, pur soun fee. Et serra tiel sergeaunt eslutz par le Commune Counseille, et remue quaunt lour plerra. Fees of the Common Crier. F. 14. a.

Item, qe le Mair avera deux autres sergeauntz au meins, et un esquier bien nurry, (qi sache en toutz places, en ceo qi a celle service appent, sauver le honour de soun seignur et de la citee,) pur porter soun espeie devaunt luy, as propres costages du Mair. Sauve qe chescun de eux trois prendra xl souldz par an de la Chambre, et nient pluis, pur soun lower. Et lesquier prendra, outre ceo, de chescun lettre qi serra ensealle du sealle du Mairalte xii deniers, sauve des Audermans. Fees of the Mayor's Sword-bearer and other Sergeants.

Item, qe en la Chaumbre soient trois sergeauntz, et nient pluis, pur servir le Chaumbrelein en bu- Fees of the Serjeants of the Chamber.

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[1] Qy. if not *troveront*.

soignes touchauntz la Chaumbre, queux serrount esluz et removez par le Commune Counseille, quaunt lour plerra. Et prendra chescun de eux xl souldz par an de la Chambre, et departirount entre eux la moitee de la somme qe sourde des xl deniers prisez pur lentree des billes des fraunchises; et qils soient vestuz de la suite du Maire as costages de Chaumberlein deux foitz par an.

Item, si ascun sergeaunt de la Chaumbre soit trove negligent et ne mye entendant a soun office par tesmoignance del Chaumberlein, al primer defaute soient rebatuz xl. deniers de sa salarie, et al secounde demi marc, et a tierce foitz x souldz. Et nest pas lentencoun del Commune Counseille qils soient excusez des outrageousez mesprises par cestes paines; mais, solonc la quantite des tielx trespasses, soient removez ou autrement puniz solonc la discrecioun du Commune Counseille de la citee.

[LIBRI PRIMI]

SECUNDA PARS.

HIC incipit modus et ordo qualiter Barones et universitas civium Londoniarum se debeant habere et gerere erga Regem et Justiciarios suos, tempore quo Domino Regi placuerit tenere placita coronæ suæ apud Turrim Londoniarum de attachiamentis et infortuniis in eadem civitate emersis. F. 16. a. Rules for procedure during the holding of Pleas of the Crown.

[1] CAP. I.

Inprimis, cum eisdem Baronibus et civibus ratum fuerit et firmum de attachiamentis et infortuniis coronæ de novo præsentandis.

Magnates et discretiores ejusdem civitatis in certo et competente loco venire debent et solent, ad iras, rancores, et discordias pacificandas, quæ antea fuerunt ortæ in civitate. Ita quod, per pacem et amicitiam inter eos renovatam, sint in voluntate et actu tanquam unus homo et unus populus, ad seipsos, et consuetudines, et libertates suas indemnes observandas. Et si forte aliquo casu contingeret aliquem civitatem perturbare et cives inquietare, hoc eodem tempore inter concives hostis et inimicus publicus ab omnibus censeatur, et tam ipse quam hæredes sui a libertatibus civitatis perpetuo priveretur. Quia non stat per talem quin Dominus Rex civitatem et libertates in manu sua capiat, ad gravamen et detrimentum totius civitatis. The duties of the chief citizens as to disturbers of the peace.

CAP. II.

Item, providendum est quod Vicecomites et Camerarius, simul cum clericis eorum, conveniant certo loco et die coram Consilio civitatis, videlicet inter festum The Sheriffs and Chamberlain to prepare a roll of attach-

[1] These Chapters, to the end of page 60, are also to be found in the Liber Custumarum, f. 222. b, *et seq.*

ments, &c. during the preceding year.

Sancti Michaelis et Solemnitatem Omnium Sanctorum, ad rotulos suos anni præteriti concordandos et recitandos. Et hic ordo observetur singulis annis infra dictum tempus; ita quod novus rotulus scribatur et conficiatur de attachiamentis et infortuniis singulorum annorum per scribam utilem et competentem, qui huic officio fideliter componendo et celando sacramentaliter obligetur. Et sic de anno in annum rotulus augeatur; et postea salvo cum chartis civitatis custodiatur.

Cap. III.

Procedure in case of too short notice of holding Pleas of attachments of the Crown.

Item, cum Dominus Rex transmiserit litteras suas ad attachiamenta coronæ suæ summonenda, breve illud irrotuletur. Et si forte contigerit in brevi Regis quod dies summonitionis præscriptæ datus fuerit ad minorem terminum quam ad terminum xl dierum, tunc transmittantur viri discreti et solemnes qui ostendant Domino Regi et Consilio suo quod eis det per litteras suas alium diem. Quia, secundum antiquas libertates et consuetudines suas, non debent de hujusmodi attachiamentis summoniri ad minorem terminum quam xl dierum ad minus.

Cap. IV.

Notice of holding the said Pleas to be given by each Alderman to his Ward.

Item, cum certum mandatum receperint, salvis libertatibus civitatis, ad dicta attachiamenta et infortunia ostendenda et placitanda, tunc [1] conficiantur singuli Aldermanni singulos rotulos per Wardas suas, in quibus contineantur pleggagia et attachiamenta coronæ Regis spectantia, ad vicinos instruendos et muniendos ut ad diem statutum apud Berkingecherche conveniant, et secundum consilium civitatis inde ad Turrim Lon-

[1] An error evidently for *conficiant*.

doniarum veniant, ut discrete et provise Domino Regi et Justiciariis suis possint respondere de hiis quæ eis objicientur. Et nomina defunctorum distincte et aperte inbreviari faciant, quod salvo sint essoniati ad portam Turris Londoniarum, coram Constabulario et Camerario civitatis vel eorum assignatis, tertio die ante diem F. 16. b. datum de placitis coronæ placitandis. Et idem ordo observetur absentibus extra regnum, quod eodem modo essonientur.

CAP. V.

Attendance of the citizens on holding the said Pleas.

Item, ad diem qua placita coronæ solent placitari consuetudo civitatis talis est.—Quod eadem die, summo mane, omnes laici civitatis convenire debent et solent apud Berkyngecherche, et inde universaliter Turrim Londoniarum ingredi, decenter et honeste induti. Ita quod nulla selda, shopa, cellarium, nec solium, in quibus venalia venduntur et fabricantur, aperiantur quamdiu placita coronæ apud Turrim sederint.

All shops to be closed.

CAP. VI.

The citizens, by deputation, to welcome the King and his Council and Justiciaries.

Item, eadem die, ex Communi Consilio civitatis, emittantur a Berkyngecherche sex vel amplius de solemnioribus, honestioribus, et discretioribus Baronibus civitatis, qui Turrim ingrediantur ad Dominum Regem et Consilium et Justiciarios suos ex parte civitatis salutandos et welcomandos; petentes ab eis ut, si placet Domino Regi, possint coram eis salvo in dicta Turri comparere, salvis Majori et aliis civibus universis libertatibus et consuetudinibus suis. Quia Dominus Rex et omnes prædecessores sui, Reges Angliæ, et illorum Justiciarii civibus universis libertates et consuetudines suas semper salvas et indemnes conservaverunt.

And to ask leave to appear, saving their liberties and customs.

CAP. VII.

Watch and ward to be kept at the gates by the citizens only or their deputies.

Item, dicti prænotati viri ostendant Domino Regi, et Consilio et Justiciariis suis, quod prohibeant ex parte Domini Regis ne aliquis præsumat januas vel ostia observare nisi sit de concivibus, et per eos ad hoc deputatus. Nec marescallus nec proclamator aliquis inter concives appareat, nisi de seipsis et ad voluntatem eorundem civium. Quia, secundum libertatem civitatis, janitorem, ostiarium, marescallum, vel proclamatorem, nullum habere debent vel solent, nisi de suis et quales eis placuerit. Omnes januæ et ostia Baronibus patefiant, et universis civibus, quamdiu placita coronæ teneantur, quod liberum ingressum et egressum habeant. Nam sic debet esse et solet.

All the gates to be opened to the citizens during the holding of the Pleas.

CAP. VIII.

Three citizens to inform the King and his Justiciaries upon all matters concerning the crown since the last Pleas were held.

Deinde eligentur tres viri discreti et moderati; quorum unus repræsentet Domino Regi, et Consilio suo et Justiciariis suis, fortunia et infortunia, per ordinem, coronæ Domini Regis spectantia in civitate, emersa a tempore quo vetera placita ultimo fuerunt placitata usque ad hoc tempus: et duo viri reliqui sint astantes juxta dictum præsentatorem, videlicet unus a dextris et alius a sinistris ipsius. Quod si forte contigerit ipsum præsentando fatigari, alter illorum continuat præsentationem illam. Et si aliquo casu præsentando erraverit, a duobus astantibus sub silentio corripiatur: ita quod nullus alius præsumat ipsum præsentatorem ullo modo perturbare aut corripere, nisi duo ei astantes, ut prædictum est. Nullus tumultus, murmur, jurgium, vel collocutio ad invicem fiat inter populum quamdiu talia præsentantur; sed omnes se in pace habeant et sine litigio, sicut honorem et libertatem civitatis voluerint salvare, et quod præsentator ab omnibus audiatur et intelligatur in pace.

The presenter not to be interrupted.

Cap. IX.

Sciendum est et memoriter retinendum, quod contra omnia objecta Baronibus et universitati civium facta responsio civitatis talis sit.—Quod inde nihil respondeant inconsulto, quamvis bene fuerint instructi et certificati respondere; sed, habito consilio et simul colloquio, respondeant per Commune Consilium, salvis libertatibus civitatis. Et ad hujusmodi responsa componenda, eligentur xxiiii. vel amplius ex Communi Consilio, qui continue accedant ad Commune Consilium civitatis, pro tota universitate civium salvanda et tuenda. Et quod nullus extraneus inter eos se ponat ad consilium civitatis audiendum, quamdiu simul colloquium habuerint.

The citizens to claim time to answer all charges made.

F. 17. a.

The Common Council to hold consultation thereon.

Cap. X.

Postquam Justiciarii Domini Regis Majori et Baronibus civitatis capitula coronæ Regis porrexerint et ostenderint, statim petant diem competentem ad se providendos et consulendos, quod salvo ad dicta capitula possint respondere ad diem a Justiciariis eis concessum; et interim capitula illa et eorum responsa discrete valeant irrotulare et imbreviare.

The citizens to claim time to answer the charges of the Crown.

To enrol and brief them, together with their answers.

Cap. XI.

Ex numero xxiiii virorum vel amplius superius scriptorum, provideantur iiii vel amplius ex Communi Consilio civitatis, qui Majori sint connexi ad responsa objectarum et capitulorum principaliter facienda. Et clericus Majoris, simul cum Clerico Communi civitatis et clericis Vicecomitum, sedeant coram eis ad universa objecta memoriter notanda; ne pro defectu notandi

The Mayor and four others to prepare the answers.

The Mayor's Clerk, Common Clerk, and Sheriffs' Clerks, to note all objections.

oblivioni tradantur. Et unus illorum sit prothonotator; a cujus nota omnes alii sumant exemplum scribendi tam objecta regia quam responsa universitatis.

Cap. XII.

The Sheriffs and Aldermen to be attended by their respective serjeants and beadles.

Item, circa Vicecomites et Aldermannos ita providendum est.—Ut Vicecomites habeant ibi servientes suos præsentes, et omnes Aldermanni bedellos Wardarum suarum, decenter et honeste vestitos et calceatos, promptos et paratos ad jussa Majoris et Baronum civitatis facienda et complenda, prout singulis eorum fuerint injuncta; et, abjectis cappis et palliis, in tunicis et supertunicis honestius incedant, virgas albas et rectas in manibus suis gestantes. De hiis autem assignentur quatuor vel amplius, prout necesse fuerit, ad januas et ad ostia servanda, et duo proclamatores, et alii quasi marescalli ad sibi injuncta complenda. Si forte aliquis eorum senex, debilis, infirmus, vel lipposus fuerit, ex communi providentia substituatur alius loco ipsius, et de eadem Warda, qui eadem sufficienter perficiat. Et provideatur de talibus, quod elegantes sint et honestæ personæ, de novo rasi et tonsi.

Regulations as to the dress, condition, duties, and appearance of their servants.

Cap. XIII.

Three Purgations on criminal charges, according to the customs of London.

Notandum, quod secundum antiquas libertates et consuetudines civitatis Londoniarum, tres sunt purgationes in placitis coronæ Regis, per quas appellati, rectati, et accusati se debent acquietare. Quarum prima est de morte vel de murdro; et ista purgatio vocatur 'Lex Magna.' Secunda purgatio est de mahemio, et vocatur 'Lex Media.' Tertia autem purgatio oritur de insultis, baturis, toltis, vulnerationibus, plagis, sanguinis effusione, et aliis hujusmodi injuriis, illatis tempore Dominicæ Nativitatis, in hebdomada Paschæ et Pentecostes; et ista purgatio vocatur 'Lex Tertia.'

Cap. XIV.

Quicunque se oporteat per Magnam Legem purgare, ordo legis illius talis est.—Quod appellatus, rectatus, et accusatus sex faciet sacramenta propria persona; scilicet, quod in quolibet sacramento jurabit pro se quod immunis et innoxius est de felonia et pace Domini Regis infracta, et de universo malefacto ei imposito, et "Sic Deus illum adjuvet, et illa [1] sacrosancta." Postea jurabunt sex viri quod sanum et salvum sacramentum juravit, secundum conscientias et intelligentias suas, et "Sic adjuvet eos Deus, et hæc sacrosancta." Et hic ordo continuabitur usque ad numerum triginta sex virorum juratorum completum; ita quod ille accusatus primo jurabit, ut superius continetur, et post illum viri seni usque ad numerum superius notatum completum.

Procedure in the Purgation called "Lex Magna."

F. 17 b.

Ad triginta sex viros prædictos eligendos solet et debet, secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis Londoniarum, talis ordo esse.—Quod, absente accusato, eligantur decem et octo viri in parte orientali de Walebroke, et decem et octo viri in parte occidentali de Walebroke, qui non sunt cognati aut consanguinei aut de parentela ipsius, nec etiam ei maritagio vel alio quocumque casu obligati, sed tantum fidedigni de libertate civitatis: quorum nomina eidem accusato recitabuntur. Quibus auditis, ostendet Majori et Baronibus civitatis quos illorum habet suspectos. Et si causam rationabilem monstraverit ergo eos, nomina talium a scripto delebuntur et alii loco eorum eligentur, ad numerum prædictum complendum et coram eo recitandum. Et cum fuerit contentus de illorum nominibus, et se in eis posuerit de dicta accusatione purganda, tunc, per consilium civitatis, compareat coram Justiciariis Domini Regis ad legem suam vadiandam et certis

[1] The Gospels upon which he is sworn.

die et loco faciendam. Quia, secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis, habebit talis respectum usque ad terminum xl dierum completorum ad minus de lege sua facienda. Et committentur nomina triginta sex virorum Justiciariis Domini Regis.

Cap. XV.

Procedure in the Purgation called "Lex Media."

De Lege Media facienda talis est ordo.—Scilicet, quod rectatus et appellatus de mahemio tria faciet sacramenta in propria persona; scilicet, quod in quolibet sacramento jurabit pro se quod immunis et innoxius est de felonia illa, et pace Domini Regis infracta, et de universo malefacto ei imposito, et "Sic Deus eum "adjuvet, et illa sacrosancta." Post illum autem jurabunt sex viri quod legale et salvum sacramentum juravit, secundum conscientias et intelligentias eorum, et "Sic adjuvet eos Deus, et sacrosancta." Et hic ordo continuabitur usque ad numerum decem et octo virorum juratorum completum; ita quod ille accusatus primo jurabit ut superius continetur, et post illum viri seni usque ad numerum superius notatum completum.

Ad decem et octo viros eligendos, observetur idem ordo sicut superius continetur in omnibus de Magna Lege prænotata.

Cap. XVI.

Procedure in the Purgation called "Lex Tertia."

In Lege Tertia facienda talis est ordo.—Quod accusatus de insultis, baturis, toltis, vulnerationibus, plagis, sanguinis effusione et aliis hujusmodi injuriis, illatis temporibus sacris supranotatis, unum faciet sacramentum in propria persona pro se; scilicet, quod immunis et innoxius est de malefacto ei imposito et pace Domini Regis supradictis sacris temporibus infracta, et

" Sic Deus illum adjuvet, et illa sacrosancta." Post illum autem jurabunt sex viri quod legale et salvum sacramentum juravit, secundum conscientias et intelligentias eorum, et " Sic Deus eos adjuvet, et sacro-" sancta." Et sciendum est, quod hii sex viri eligentur de visneto quo talis accusatus manserit. Ita tamen, quod non sint consanguinei aut cognati, vel de parentela ipsius, nec etiam ei maritagio vel alio quocunque casu obligati, sed tantum fidedigni illius visneti et de libertate civitatis. Quorum nomina eidem accusato recitabuntur, etc., ut superius in Magna Lege continetur. F. 18. a.

CAP. XVII.

The duty of the two neighbouring Aldermen to make due preparation in the Tower for holding the Pleas.

De communi assensu civitatis, injungendum est duobus propinquioribus Aldermannis Turris Londoniarum, quod die tertia ante placita coronæ ingrediantur Turrim ad visitandos bancos magnæ aulæ, quod sint integri; et si forte fuerint fracti, eos bene et fortiter faciant præparari ad custum civitatis: et similiter fieri faciant unum fortem bancum in medio aulæ, cum triplici sedilio, stantem in medio aulæ ex opposito magni sedilis Domini Regis; super quem Major et Barones civitatis sedeant ad respondendum Domino Regi et Justiciariis suis de hiis quæ ad coronam pertinent.

CAP. XVIII.

The citizens to court the favour of the King and Justiciaries by gifts.

Cum impossibile sit Baronibus et universis civibus Londoniarum aliunde transire in placitis coronæ quam per manus Regis et Justiciariorum suorum, necesse est Baronibus et civibus universis gratiam et benevolentiam eorum captare; scilicet, per munerum largitiones eis et eorum clericis conferentes abundanter; quum antecessores Baronum et civium Londoniarum, qui civitatem, et libertates, et consuetudines Londoniarum tam viriliter et strenue suis temporibus rexerunt et

Such having been the usage with their ancestors.

defenderunt, id ipsum facere consueverunt. Et ideo, cum non sit dedecus aut pudor vestigia antecessorum nostrorum quondam peritorum imitari, nobis utile est idem facere quod ipsi fecerunt, ne per objectiones illorum cives occasionentur et perturbentur; sed potius in suis libertatibus pacifice teneantur.

Cap. XIX.

No official "Presenter" of offences in the city of London, and why.

Si quæratur a Majore et Baronibus civitatis, qui sunt præsentatores et inventores occisorum, murdrorum, vel aliorum infortuniorum, respondendum est ex communi consilio sic.—Quamvis usus regni talis fit extra civitatem, nullus habetur in Londoniis hujusmodi præscriptorum præsentator aut inventor, secundum antiquam consuetudinem et libertatem civitatis. Nam, in civitate tam populosa, talium emersiones nullatenus possunt celari; quia, priusquam intimatum fuerit ballivis, divulgentur universaliter per ambitum civitatis. Et ideo nullus talis habetur nec habere solebat in civitate, nisi tantummodo communis populi civitatis relatio.[1]

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[1] "*Ista intrantur in libro dicato Ordinationes de Itinere.*"—Marginal Note in a different and later hand.

[[1] Inter nobiles urbes orbis quas fama celebrat, civitas Londoniarum regni Angliæ sedes una est principalis quæ famam sui nominis latius diffundit. Felix est aëris salubritate, Christiana religione, dignissima libertate, antiquissima fundatione. Nam urbe Romana, secundum chronicorum fidem, satis antiquior est; ab eisdem quoque prioribus Trojanis, hæc prius a Bruto in similitudinem magnæ Trojæ condita est quam illa a Remo et Romulo; unde adhuc ejusdem antiquæ civitatis Trojæ libertatibus, juribus, et consuetudinibus utitur, et gaudet institutis. Habet enim senatoriam dignitatem et magistratus minores; habet etiam annuos pro Consulibus Vicecomites. Quotquot enim illuc accedunt, cujuscumque conditionis fuerint, liberi vel servi, tuitionis et libertatis refugium ibidem consequuntur. Omnes fere episcopi, abbates, et magnates Angliæ quasi cives et municipes sunt urbis illius, sua ibidem habentes ædificia præclara.

The manifold praises of the city of London.

Its Trojan rights, liberties, customs, and institutions.

Hæc et alia quamplura nobilissimæ civitatis Londoniarum insignia memoranda patent in [2] 98 et 99 foliis antiqui libri, vocati "Recordatorium" dictæ civitatis, [3] et in lxxxxiii° folio libri dictæ civitatis vocati "Speculum," necnon in ccxxx^{mo} folio libri vocati "Horne," etc.]

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[1] This is written in a different and much later hand.

[2] There has been an erasure here, and the figures have been supplied by a later hand.

[3] "*Legum*," or else "*Regum Antiq.*" is faintly interlined here in a more recent hand.

QUÆSTIONES ITINERIS.

F. 19. a. QUÆSTIONES FACTÆ CIVIBUS LONDONIARUM APUD TURRIM IN ITINERE REGIS HENRICI, ANNO REGNI SUI QUINTO, CORAM HUBERTO DE BURGO ET SOCIIS SUIS, ETC.; ET RESPONSIONES CIVIUM. ET IRROTULANTUR IN ITINERE REGIS HENRICI APUD TURRIM, CORAM EODEM HUBERTO, ETC., ANNO QUINTO ET DECIMO DICTI REGIS HENRICI.

Quæstio I.

Archiepiscopi, Episcopi, Comites, et Barones, et alii qui redditus habent in Londoniis de aliquibus tenementis. et ipsi redditus suos habere non possunt, quomodo redditus suos recuperabunt?

Responsio.

Modes of recovering rent in the city of London.

Procedure by writ of Gaverlet or Gavelet.

Responsum est et provisum, quod si quid inveniatur in feodo per quod distringi possit, distringatur pro arreragiis. Sin autem, tenens ille implicetur de Gaverleto per quoddam breve de servitiis et consuetudinibus; ita quod, si tenens cognoverit servitium, statim satisfaciat. Si autem negaverit servitium, petens nominabit sectam suam, scilicet duos testes; et abbreviabuntur, et habebunt diem producendi eos ad proximum Hustengum. Ad quem diem, si producat ipsos testes, et per eos ostendatur, ut de visu suo et auditu, quod ipse querens percepit redditum suum, tunc tenens ipse amittet feodum suum, et querens recuperabit terram suam in dominico. Si autem primo concesserit servitium et arreragia, duplicabit arreragia et dabit Vicecomiti de misericordia centum solidos. Si autem non venerit in Hustengum ad tertiam summonitionem, feodum illud liberabitur clamanti,

tenendum per unum annum et unum diem; infra quem terminum si tenens venerit ad eum et obtulerit satisfacere ei de arreragiis duplicandis et Vicecomiti de centum solidis, tunc rehabebit terram suum. Sin autem, post annum et diem completum remaneat domino clamanti terra in dominico in perpetuum: et tunc appellatur terra illa "*forshard;*" eo quod remaneat domino in dominico in perpetuum pro defectu servitii.

Forfeited land, by what name to be called.

Eodem modo erit, si cognoscit arreragia servitii et non poterit inde satisfacere.

Quæstio II.

Qualiter admittendus est attornatus in Hustengo?

Responsio.

Sciendum est, quod si quis forinsecus manens extra civitatem[1] et terram teneat in civitate, et implicitatus fuerit de tenemento suo per breve Domini Regis, bene poterit facere attornatum suum per breve Domini Regis, et erit admissus. Sed si aliquis forinsecus voluerit aliquem de civitate implicitare, non poterit facere attornatum suum aliquo modo; quia sic posset quemlibet civem juste et injuste gravare et indifferenter vexare.

Where an attorney may be appointed at the Court of Hustings.

Quæstio III.

De Essonio faciendo in Hustengo.—Unde solet ita esse, quod si quis petierit warrantiam essoniatoris, et dominus essoniatoris fecerit warrantiam, quod dominus suus habeat alium diem de quindena ad respondendum?

[1] This word appears to be redundant.

Responsio.

Of warranty of essoin.

Sciendum est, quod provisum est et concessum, quod si petens petierit warrantiam essoniatoris, et tenens illam fecerit, statim respondeat de placito terræ. Ita erit in curia Socnorum de sokerevis constitutis per archiepiscopos et alios qui soknas habent in Londoniis, si possint placitare, et ubi debent placitare, si redditus sui ei a retro fuerint, desicut præsentantur in Hustengo a dominis suis. Et admittantur ad custodiam soknæ per Hustengum, et ad redditus suos colligendos.[1]

Of Sokereves.

Ad quod, sciendum quod bene possunt attornare sokerevum in Hustengo; et ibi in Hustengo debent placitare, secundum quod [2] prædictum est de Gaveleto. Et præterea sciendum, quod nullum placitum teneri debet de Gaveleto quamdiu aliquid inveniatur F. 19. b. in feodo per quod distringi possit feodum quod sufficiat de arreragiis servitii illius.

Quæstio IIII.

Si breve Domini Regis de recto venerit in tali curia de aliqua terra, et tenens fecerit defaltam, qualiter distringetur ad respondendum de terra et defalta? vel per terram capiendam in manu domini feodi, vel per illam ponendam in manu petentis, vel alio modo?

Responsio.

The lord's remedies in case of default.

Responsum est et provisum, quod cum [3] solet primo die placiti defalta poni in manu petentis, et hoc injustum esset de cætero, ad primam defaltam; post tres summonitiones capiatur terra in manum domini feodi; et remanebit terra in manu sua usque ad

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[1] This hardly appears to be a full and satisfactory answer to the question. The lord's privilege is not touched upon.

[2] In page 62.

[3] *Non* is probably omitted here.

proximam curiam de quindena facta quod tenens summoniatur, quod sit ad curiam illam responsurus de defalta illa et de capitali placito. Ad quem diem si non venerit, adjudicabitur petenti saisina ejusdem terræ propter defaltam. Si autem venerit, et terram suam ad horam per plevinam petierit, tunc fiet inde justitia in eadem curia.

Quæstio V.

Si petens queratur de defalta curiæ, inquirendum quomodo illam probabit?

Responsio.

Ad quod responsum est et provisum, quod si quis veniens ad Hustengum, [1]et queratur de defalta justitiæ in aliqua curia, idem cum quodam serviente civitatis remittetur ad curiam in qua fuit placitum. Et si ibi probare possit per sacramentum duorum hominum, qui dicant quod audierunt et viderunt quod curia illa ei de justitia defecerit, tunc tenens summonebitur quod sit ad proximum Hustengum, et placitum illud ibidem tenebitur.

Remedy in case of default of justice in a Court.

Quæstio VI.

Si post probationem defaltæ curiæ posset tenens redire ad curiam illam de qua venit, vel non?

Responsio.

Responsum est et concessum, quod non; quia, si ita esset, nullum placitum posset in Hustengo vel in curia terminari.

The tenant shall not be able to return to the Court so complained of.

[1] Evidently redundant.

Quæstio VII.

Quæritur si dominus curiam suam possit wayvare [1] et loquelam ne illam teneat, et postea eam rehabere?

Responsio.

Waiver of Court by the lord not permissible, and why.

Responsum est quod non possit; quia si posset, sequeretur inde quod cum loquela aliqua posita esset super judicium in curia aliqua et perduceretur ad finem, cum petens recuperare deberet de jure terram quam peteret, dominus curiæ posset malitiose wayvare curiam suam; ut sic tenens remedium haberet et petens placitum suum de novo inciperet.

Quæstio VIII.

Si ballivus domini potest tenere placitum sine domino suo?

Responsio.

The lord's bailiff can hold the Court for his lord, and why.

Responsum est et provisum, quod bene potest; quia, si idem ballivus rectum non tenuerit, bene poterit petens probare defaltam et venire ad Hustengum sicut prius. Et præterea, curia domini debet facere judicium, et non dominus.

De probatione defaltæ curiæ.—Responsum est et provisum, quod si quis veniens ad Hustengum queratur de defalta justitiæ, remittetur ad curiam in qua fuit. Et si probare possit per duos homines, audientes et videntes, coram serviente civitatis ad hoc misso, quod curia illa ei de justitia defecerit, tunc in Hustengo placitum tenebitur, et tenens summonebitur.

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[1] More properly *ut*.

Quæstio IX.

Si Ballivi civitatis possint terminare querelas transeuntium per villam qui moram non poterunt facere, qui dicuntur [1]*pepoudrous*, de debitis vel injuriis eis factis, an oporteat eos expectare Hustengum?

Responsio.

Courts of a summary nature held by the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, in matters where mere wayfarers are concerned.

Responsum est, quod non solent teneri extra Hustengum. Sed provisum est et concessum, quod de cætero Major et Vicecomites, assumptis secum duobus vel tribus Aldermannis, audiant querelam talem, et statim de die in diem, si curia eodem die non sederit: et sine dilatione fiat justitia extra Hustengum.

Quæstio X.

Si aliquis petat terram suam vel jus suum versus virum et uxorem suam, quot essonia habere possunt, et quali modo se essoniant? F. 20. a.

Responsio.

Right of essoin, where husband and wife are joint defendants.

Responsum est quod vir et uxor sua simul habebunt tres summonitiones conjunctim, et tria essonia. Ita scilicet, quod si vir se semel essoniaverit, ipsa compareat; et postea, si ipsa se essoniaverit, ipse compareat. Et tertio, quicumque eorum voluerit, se essoniare poterit: et post illud essonium, oportet quod ambo simul compareant et respondeant. Alioquin prædicant quod non poterunt habere nisi tria essonia, aut [2]communiter aut separatim, secundum quod voluerint.

[1] In more modern language *piepoudreux.*

[2] *Coiter* in the original.

Quæstio XI.

Si vir et uxor petunt versus aliquem, qualiter ipse tenens debeat se essoniare versus eos, vel per unum essoniatorem vel per duos?

Responsio.

The number of essoiners required for the defendant.

Responsum est quod per unum tantum.

Quæstio XII.

Si mulier habens francum bancum suum, et ædificia corruant, quis ea debeat reparare vel sustentare, hæres vel mulier?

Responsio.

The duties of a woman enjoying free bench in reference to the repair of buildings on the estate.

Responsum est, quod quæ habet francum bancum suum et ædificium receperit in bono statu, in eodem statu illud sustinebit, ita quod pro defectu mulieris non decidat. Sed si ædificium vetus sit in morte viri sui paratum decidere, oportet quod in tali casu hæres, si habeat unde illud reparare faciat, et postea domina, illud sustinebit. Et si post mortem viri multa sint ibi ædificia in franco banco, et uxor defuncti omnia non possit vel noluerit sustinere, ea quæ voluerit sustinere retineat et sustineat. Et quæ noluerit, reddat hæredi, salvo illi mulieri libero ingressu et egressu; et eodem modo hæredi ad illa ædificia quæ retinuerit. Ita tamen, quod si hæredes malitiose conquerantur de decisione ædificiorum, in pleno Hustengo faciat querimoniam suam, et per Majorem et Vicecomites mittantur ad ædificia illa legales homines, vicini et alii, qui videant deteriationem domorum; et si videant quod hæredes per eorundem visum juste conquerantur, tunc detur rationabilis dies mulieri ad emendandum quod dignum fuerit emendatione. Si autem infra diem illum non fecerit, fiat inde justitia.

Si autem recognitum fuerit per prædictos legales homines quod hæredes injuste conquesti fuerint, Vicecomites inde justitiam faciant.

Quæstio XIII.

Quid sit vetus judicium, et quomodo fiet processus ad vetus judicium habendum?

Responsio.

Responsum est, quod vetus judicium processit primo die de melletis sine sanguine et de minutis debitis. De quibus ita solet esse, quod accusati non solent attachiari, nisi in medio vico et in via; quia non in domibus nec sub appenticiis. Provisum est tamen et concessum, quod de talibus, si accusati inventi fuerint in sokna Domini Regis post summonitionem eis factam, per judicium ibi attachiantur et distringantur quod sint ad proximam curiam, inde responsuri. Si autem inventi fuerint in aliis soknis, exigantur a sokemanno ejusdem soknæ, si eum habere voluerit ad proximam curiam; sin autem, tunc illi distringantur sicut et alibi.

The form of procedure in reference to the "old judgment."

Quæstio XIV.

Quotiens et per quos dies possunt poni in respectu judicia antequam reddantur?

Responsio.

Ad quod responsum est, quod non possunt poni in respectu nisi tribus vicibus, nisi de rationabili causa.

Respite of judgment.

Quæstio XV.

Si aliqui summoniti sint per ballivos civitatis ad audiendum præceptum Domini Regis vel ad negotia

civitatis expedienda per Commune Consilium, et ibi non venerint nec sufficientem causam de absentia sua monstraverint, si negotium debeat remanere infectum pro defectu talium? vel si aliquam pœnam habebunt, F. 20. b. de misericordia vel alio modo? Et si sint in misericordia, quæ et quanta debet esse misericordia?

Responsio.

Urgent business not to be delayed through the the absence of aldermen and others who have been summoned.

Ad quod responsum est, quod negotia non remanebunt infecta pro defectu trium, quatuor, quinque, vel sex Aldermannorum vel aliorum. Immo terminabuntur per illos qui præsentes erunt. Sed nullus erit in misericordia pro defalta, nec possunt se subtrahere nisi rationabili occasione.

Quæstio XVI.

Si aliquis terram tenens ab aliquo possit introitum abstruere, ita quod dominus feodi non possit venire ad feodum suum, ad illud distringendum pro servitio suo, si opus fuerit?

Responsio.

Every lord has a right of ingress to his own fee, or a commensurate security.

Ad quod responsum est, quod non. Si quis conqueratur de abstructione tali, fiet ei ingressus per judicium, vel sufficiens ei securitas invenietur de servitio suo reddendo ad terminos.

Quæstio XVII.

Quid juris sit si aliquis vendicet sibi jus in terra quam mulier tenet in dotem? utrum ipsa debeat implicitari et vocare hæredem domini sui ad warrantum, vel si hæres, ea non summonita, non nominata in brevi, debeat implicitari?

Responsio.

Ad quod responsum est, quod breve debet venire super mulierem, et ipsa vocare debet hæredem ad warantum. Et si hæres sit ætatis, respondebit cum vocatus fuerit ad warantizandum. Si autem infra ætatem fuerit, remanebit loquela usque ad ætatem hæredis. Si autem mulier malitiose respondere voluerit sponte sine hærede, et inde convicta fuerit, perdet terram petitam; et liberabitur hæredi, et idem hæres respondeat de jure per idem breve.

Procedure where land is claimed which a woman holds in dower.

Quæstio XVIII.

Si quis cum uxore sua petat terram, ut jus uxoris suæ, in Hustengo vel in alia curia in civitate, et loquela illa terminata fuerit per judicium vel per concordiam, ipsa mulier post mortem viri sui possit redire ad placitum suum?

Responsio.

Ad quod responsum est et provisum,—quod per judicium vir et uxor ejus perdant, nunquam recuperabit uxor ad placitum post mortem viri sui. Si autem concordia prælocuta fuerit inter eos in Hustengo, debet exigi a muliere in pleno Hustengo utrum concordiam illam concedere voluerit vel non. Si autem illam concesserit, nunquam recuperabit. Si autem negaverit concordiam illam, tunc nulla fiet concordia inter illam et petentem, sed valebit concordia ad vitam viri sui; et post mortem viri sui habebit ipsa recuperare suum quale habere debet. Sed in aliis curiis infra civitatem nullum est recordum de tali loquela, nisi in Hustengo.

A widow cannot claim land, her claim to which has failed or been abandoned during the life of her husband.

F. 26. b. *Incipiunt Capitula Placitorum civitatis Londoniarum, apud Turrim, anno prædicti Regis Henrici* XXVIII°.

I. De essoniis de morte hominis, et de servientibus Baronum prædictæ civitatis.

II. De modo qualiter Justiciarii incipere debeant placita sua.

III. De eo quod Capitula ad coronam Domini Regis spectantia liberari debent Majori, etc.

IIII. De Capitulis liberatis etc.

V. De responsione prædictorum Baronum ad prædicta Capitula.

VI. De veteribus placitis coronæ.

VII. De responsionibus Vicecomitum, anno Regis Henrici x°.

VIII. De examinatione de morte hominis Justiciariis concessa.

IX. De vinis captis ad opus Regis.

X. De appello de raptu mulieris.

XI. De quodam occiso invento in ostio cujusdam presbyteri in soca de Cornhulle.

De anno Duodecimo ejusdem Itineris.

XII. De quodam fugiente ad ecclesiam de Suthwerke, et ibi abjurante regnum coram Camerario et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum.

XIII. De quodam vulnerato apud Douegate.

XIV. De catallis felonum liberandis.

De anno Tertiodecimo.

XV. De hominibus non attachiandis qui non sunt in villa.

XVI. De quodam garcione submerso in adaquando duos equos per tractum alterius.

XVII. De lege vadiata de morte hominis.

XVIII. De eo quod nullus sit in civitate extra francum pleggium per tres noctes.

XIX. De verberatione cujusdam mulieris.

XX. De lege facienda in casu feloniæ cum septima manu.

XXI. De lege eligenda.

XXII. De die præfigenda.

De anno Quintodecimo.

XXIII. De evasionibus latronum ab ecclesiis.

XXIIII. De responsione Johannis de Coudres de vita et membris, et libertate civitatis.

XXV. De eo quod puer infra ætatem non portabit judicium.

XXVI. De termino quadraginta dierum habendo ad respondendum ad appellum.

De anno Octavodecimo ejusdem Itineris.

XXVII. De eo quod Constabularius Turris Londoniarum et Vicecomites, cum Aldermannis, possint recipere abjurationem regni, licet Camerarius absens fuerit.

De anno Decimonono.

XXVIII. De vinis venditis contra assisam.

De anno Vicesimo.

XXIX. De quodam equo qui per stultitiam cujusdam hominis occidit quendam garcionem.

De anno Vicesimo-primo.

XXX. De appello de morte cujusdam abortivi.

De anno Vicesimo-secundo.

XXXI. De Inquisitione facta per Constabularium Turris de morte Judæorum.

De anno Vicesimo-tertio.

XXXII. De franco plegio amerciato.

De anno Vicesimo-quarto.

XXXIII. De Inquisitionibus de morte cujusdam, occisi per quendam ignotum qui fugit, et nescitur quo devenit.

XXXIIII. De quodam abjurante regnum.

XXXV. De mulieribus dimittendis per plegium usque Iter Justiciariorum, ob feloniam per earundem præceptum, consilium, et assensum, ut asseritur, commissam.

F. 27. a. XXXVI. De custodia non facienda super eos qui fugerint ad ecclesiam.

De anno Vicesimo-quinto.

XXXVII. De lege facienda pro extraneis, de morte hominis occisi infra civitatem, cum xlii hominibus.

XXXVIII. De quodam commorante postquam vulneravit uxorem suam mortaliter, et non fuit attachiatus.

XXXIX. De eo quod Camerarius civitatis habet recordum.

XL. De eo quod lex vadiata pro morte hominis facienda sit in crastino electionis ejusdem legis.

De anno Vicesimo-sexto.

XLI. De eo quod Vicecomites amerciati fuerunt quia non fecerunt Inquisitionem in loco ubi homo vulneratus fuit, sed tantummodo ubi inventus fuit mortuus.

De anno Vicesimo-septimo.

XLII. De quodam submerso in Thamisia, qui cecidit per infortunium de uno batello.

XLIII. De eo quod extranei debent acquietari de morte hominis per quadraginta-duos homines; et de Magna Lege [1] vadia pro homine de libertate civitatis.

XLIV. De appello de raptu minoris infra ætatem et in custodia existentis, abducti et imprisonati, et in prisona mortui.

XLV. De eo quod duellum non jacet inter duos liberos de civitate, nisi ambæ partes consentierint.

XLVI. De quodam attachiato per plegios usque ad placita coronæ, clamivo interim defuncto.

XLVII. De placitis coronæ in civitate Londoniarum.

XLVIII. De eo quod nullus ponatur in Magnam Legem nisi pro morte hominis.

XLIX. De eo quod rectatus in placitis coronæ potest se defendere versus Regem cum sua septima manu.

L. De eo quod Vicecomites debent inquirere de morte occisorum in civitate.

LI. De eo quod culpatus de morte hominis non debet attachiari, nisi conquerens invenerit plegios de prosequendo.

LII. De antiqua consuetudine Replegiationis.

LIII. De rectatis de placitis coronæ mortuis ante placitum.

LIV. De culpatis utlagandis in Folkesmotis ad sectam clamivorum; et non aliter nisi de assensu Justiciariorum.

LV. De eo quod Vicecomes ponat disseisitores per bonos plegios, qui aliquem disseisierint sine judicio.

LVI. De assisa facta in regno a Domino Rege de recognitione Novæ Disseisinæ.

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[1] For *vadiata*.

PLACITA CIVITATIS LONDONIARUM APUD TURRIM LONDONIARUM, A DIE PASCHÆ IN QUINDECIM DIES [1] ANNO REGNI REGIS HENRICI, FILII REGIS JOHANNIS, XXVIII°. F. 28. a.

CAP. I.

De Essoniis de morte hominis.

Coram Willelmo de Eboraco, Præposito Beverlaci, Jeremia de Caxtone, et Henrico de Bathonia. Et sciendum est, quod decem et octo annis elapsis non fuerunt placita Civitatis Londiniarum placitata.

Of essoins of the death of a man.

Sciendum est et quod essoniæ de morte hominis, quæ solebant capi per tres dies antequam Justiciarii placitare deberent, ad præsens non fuerunt admissæ; et hoc fuit in voluntate Justiciariorum. Et sciendum est, quod concessum est Baronibus Londoniarum quod quam cito debeant incipere placitare, quod habeant extra januam Turris Londoniarum janitorem suum; et janitor Domini Regis sit infra januas. Et similiter, quod habeant ostiarium suum extra ostium aulæ ubi placitare debent, ad introducendum Barones et alios de civitate qui placitare debent, de quibus habet notitiam; et ostiarius Domini Regis sit infra. Et quod habeant servientes suos cum virgis suis; et quod nullus serviens ex parte Domini Regis in aliquo se intromittat coram Justiciariis quod ad officium servientis pertineat.

Of the servants of the Barons of the City.

CAP. II.

Interrogatio.

In primis, quæsitum fuit a Majore, Camerario, Vicecomitibus, et aliis de majoribus villæ, qualiter Justiciarii incipere debeant placita sua?

[1] This word occurs twice in the original, evidently an error.

Responsio.

Mode of beginning the pleas of the Crown.

Qui dicunt, quod inprimis liberari debent Capitula, super quibus respondere debent de placitis ad coronam Domini Regis spectantibus.

CAP. III.

Interrogatio.

Postea quæsitum fuit ab eis, quibus Capitula illa liberari debeant? Et si illi quibus debeant liberari debeant jurare de veritate dicenda super articulis Capitula contingentibus, necne?

Responsio.

Articles in reference to pleas of the Crown to be delivered to the Mayor.

Qui dicunt quod Capitula liberari debent Majori, absque aliquo sacramento quod idem Major inde faciat; et quod idem Major, una cum consilio seniorum et legalium et discretorum civitatis respondebit ad prædicta Capitula civitatem contingentia; et Vicecomites similiter ad Capitula, secundum tempus suum; ita quod veritatem dicent de articulis Capitulorum et aliis ab eis requisitorum in fide qua tenentur Domino Regi, et secundum fidelitatem quam ei fecerunt. Ita videlicet, quod si prædictus Major qui respondebit pro civitate bene respondeat, omnes de communi per responsionem suam, quod ad hoc, sunt quieti. Si autem male respondeat et convictus sit, vel cadat in aliquo communitatem civitatis tangente, tota communitas pro quibus respondit cadat.

Et Major et omnes de civitate dicunt, quod ita usitatum fuit ante guerram, tam tempore Regis Johannis, Regis Ricardi, quam tempore Regis Henrici, patris eorum. Et sic liberantur Majori Capitula, sub hac forma:—

CAP. IV.

De veteribus placitis coronæ quæ alia vice fuerunt corum Justiciariis Domini Regis, et non fuerunt terminata. Recital of Articles so delivered.

De novis placitis coronæ quæ postea emerserunt, tempore pacis. De illis qui sunt in misericordia Domini Regis et non sunt amerciati. F. 28. b.

De debitis Domino Johanni, patri Domini Regis, debitis in guerra et ante guerram; quæ fuerunt debita illa, et qui fuerunt debitores, et si sunt defuncti; et qui sunt eorum hæredes vel eorum bona possidentes.

De illis qui infra libertatem civitatis malitiose domos aliquorum prostraverunt vel combusserunt, contra pacem etc.

Qui illi sint, et quorum domus illæ fuerunt, et si sine licentia Domini Regis ad invicem pacem fecerunt.

De vallettis et puellis qui sunt et esse debent in custodia Domini Regis, sive maritati sint, sive sunt maritandi; et si maritati sint, quibus, et per quos, et quantum terræ illorum valeant.

De Serjantiis Domini Regis; quæ sint, et quis illos teneat, et per quem, et cujusmodi Serjantiæ sint, et quantum valeant.

De ecclesiis quæ sunt et esse debent de donatione Domini Regis; et quæ ecclesiæ sint, et quis illas tenet, et per quem.

De Escaetis Judæorum, tam de tenementis Judæorum quam Christianorum; et quis illa teneat, et per quem, et per [1] quod servitium, et quantum valeant.

De purpresturis factis super Dominum Regem, sive in terra, sive in aqua, vel in libertate, vel alibi, ubicumque sunt.

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[1] *Quo* by mistake in the original.

De mensuris statutis et juratis per regnum, si sint servatæ sicut provisum fuit. Et si custodes mensurarum mercedem tempore pacis ceperunt ab aliquo, ut possit per illas emere vel vendere; et intelligatur de omnibus mensuris, tam de ulnis quam de ponderibus. Et si assisa de latitudine pannorum servata sit, sicut provisum fuerit.

De vinis venditis contra assisam.

De thesauris inventis.

De Vicecomitibus et aliis Ballivis qui tenuerunt placita coronæ, et quæ placita.

De usurariis Christianis mortuis, qui fuerunt et quæ catalla habuerunt.

De catallis mercatorum de potestate Regis Franciæ retentis, quis ea habeat.

De catallis Judæorum occisorum, et vadiis, et chartis, et debitis, quis ea habeat.

De falsonariis et retonsoribus denariorum.

De moneta et escambio Domini Regis; scilicet quis fecerit escambium sine Domino Rege vel Ballivis suis.

De malefactoribus et burgatoribus, et eorum receptatoribus, tempore pacis.

De fugitivis, si quis redierit post fugam sine warranto; et utlagatis et catallis eorum, quis ea habeat.

De mercede capta pro blado et aliis catallis dimittendis, ne capientur ad usus Balliverum pro minori pretio quam valerent ad castra; et similiter de prisis.

De novis consuetudinibus levatis in civitate, sive in terra, sive in aqua, quis ea levavit, et ubi.

De defaltis, scilicet de illis qui summoniti sunt coram Justiciariis Domini Regis et non venerunt.

De gaolis deliberatis sine warranto Domini Regis vel Justiciariorum, tempore pacis.

De imprisonatis ad voluntatem Ballivorum et sine causa rationabili, et liberatis sine warranto.

De evasione latronum.

De usurariis Christianis vivis, qui sint, et quæ catalla habeant, et quantum valeant.

De damnis et prisis factis extraneis, per quos hoc fuit, et quando, et ubi, et in cujus potestate, et de quibus rebus.

Cap. V.

Responsio Baronum civitatis. F. 29. a.

Et sciendum est, quod si convinci possit quod ita fuit usitatum temporibus prædictorum Regum, omnes Barones sint in misericordia Domini Regis.

Answer of the Mayor and Barons to the said articles.

Et sic fuerunt Capitula liberata, et respondeant tertio die de articulis prædicta Capitula tangentibus. Qui venerunt tertio die, et responderunt. Et super hoc venit Simon filius Mariæ, et offert Domino Regi centum marcas, per sic quod placita civitatis teneantur et placitentur sicut placitata fuerunt temporibus Regis Ricardi et Regis Johannis. Et admittuntur, et ponit omnia bona sua in plegium prædictarum centum marcarum.

Postea venit Major, et de veteribus placitis coronæ dicit, ut patet inferius.

Cap. VI.

De veteribus Placitis coronæ.

Practice as to delivery of a copy of the Pleas of the Crown.

De veteribus placitis coronæ dicunt, quod Justiciarii solebant facere eis copiam rotulorum Itineris præcedentis, et per inspectionem rotulorum illorum de veteribus placitis possint certificari; quod eis penitus fuit denegatum, eo quod contra jus est. Et Major dicit quod tunc nescit respondere, et quia placita vetera coronæ [1] alias fuerunt coram Justiciariis et non sunt

[1] Qy. if not *aliis*.

terminata, ut patebit inferius.—Ideo adjudicatum de Majore et Baronibus. Et sciendum est, quod Major et Aldermanni civitatis respondent de omnibus Capitulis ad coronam Domini Regis spectantibus, præterquam de novis placitis; de quibus Camerarius et Vicecomites respondebunt, ut patebit inferius.

Cap. VII.

Responsiones Vicecomitum.

Answers of the former Sheriffs.

Anno regni Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, decimo, terminata fuerunt placita, circiter festum Sancti Georgii: et post terminum illum fuerunt Vicecomites Martinus filius Willelmi et Rogerus le Duc per dimidium annum; et ante terminum illum fuerunt Vicecomites per annum et dimidium, de quo tempore responderunt coram Justiciariis. Et modo venit Willelmus filius Rogeri et Johannes Viel, et respondent pro eis qui obierunt; et Johannes la Persone respondet pro Thoma Blunville, qui tunc fuit Camerarius et obiit.

Cap. VIII.

Hic Major et Barones allegarunt, quod Justiciarii non deberent examinare aliquem de morte alicujus, sed solummodo Camerarii et Vicecomites. Et post ea concesserunt, quod Justiciarii examinarent.

Anno eodem, eisdem Camerario et Vicecomitibus existentibus, quidam homo, nomine Turrok, inventus fuit mortuus in domo Henrici Bisshop. Et quia nescitur, nec inquiri potest per aliquam inquisitionem factam per Camerarium et Vicecomites, utrum obierit per infortunium vel per feloniam, Henricus Bisshop et Rogerus de Aungre, vicinus, attachiati pro morte illa veniunt; et Justiciarii volunt eos secrete examinare de prædicta

morte. Et Major et Barones dicunt quod ad eos nulla pertinet examinatio de morte hominis, sed solummodo de Camerariis et Vicecomitibus; nec permittent quod aliqua fiat examinatio.—Ideo loquendum. Et Paganus le Dubbour, unus vicinorum, attachiatur pro morte illa. Non venit, et fuit attachiatus per Henricum le Paumer et Ricardum de Coudres. Ideo in misericordia.

Postea venit Paganus, et postea venerunt Major et cives Londoniarum; et bene concedunt quod Justiciarii de cætero inquirant pro voluntate sua, non obstante aliqua inquisitione facta per Camerarium et Vicecomites. Et examinati sunt, et non male creduntur in aliquo, nec aliquis alius. Judicium, "Infortunium." Et per examinationem eorum convictum est quod tres homines jacuerunt in lecto suo quando obiit, et Camerarius et Vicecomites non attachiaverunt eos.—Ideo in misericordia.

Inquisition on deaths conceded to the Justiciaries.

CAP. IX.

F. 29. b.

De vinis captis ad opus Regis.

Eodem anno, accidit per clamorem vicinorum inventum fuit quoddam dolium vini in cellario Simonis Nevereatham, ubi multa dolia vinorum vendebantur contra assisam. Et per clamorem illum Camerarius et Vicecomites ceperunt dolium illud in manu Domini Regis, et illud vendiderunt ad opus suum pro xl solidis, unde Vicecomites respondent.

Seizure of wines sold contrary to the assize.

ADHUC DE RESIDUO DECIMI ANNI.

Sciendum est, quod in crastino Translationis Beati Thomæ Martyris, quando Thomas de Blunville fuit Camerarius, et Martinus filius Willelmi et Rogerus le Duc Vicecomites dimiserunt ballivam suam, Henricus filius Ancheri factus fuit Camerarius; qui obiit, et pro

quo Ricardus filius ejus respondet. Et Stephanus Bukerel factus fuit Vicecomes, qui venit; et Henricus de Gotham similiter Vicecomes, qui non venit; et vivit, nec aliquis pro eo respondet, ut patet superius.

Et Ricardus et Stephanus sic respondent de tempore suo—

Cap. X.

De Appello de Raptu.

Appeal of Rape.

Dicunt quod in festo Sanctæ Ethelburgæ Emma filia Walteri de Coggeshale appellavit Gregorium, filium Magistri Gregorii [1] physiciarii, quod eam vi rapuit et defloravit. Et similiter appellavit Ricardum, filium Thomæ imaginarii, de consensu et auxilio.

Et Gregorius et Ricardus veniunt, et Emma non venit; et invenit plegios de appello suo prosequendo, scilicet Ricardum pistorem et Johannem de Keningtone pistorem. Ideo ipsi in [2] misericordia, et Emma capiatur. Et postea quæsitum fuit a Majore et civibus, si intelligant quod pax facta fuit inter eos. Qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum et in fide qua tenentur Domino Regi, quod concordati sunt. Requisiti etiam si intelligunt quod Gregorius sit culpabilis de facto illo, dicunt quod non est culpabilis. Dicunt etiam, quod ille qui appellatus est de consensu et auxilio, non fecit pacem, nec culpabilis est; ideo quietus, et Gregorius custodiatur. Finem fecit pro dimidio marcæ, quia pauper, per plegium Simonis filii Mariæ et Johannis de Coudres.

Fine for composition made on a charge of felony.

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[1] This seems to be the word, though the Elizabethan copy interprets the abbreviation as *physici*.

[2] From the disjointed nature of the text at this part of the work, it is pretty evident that it is derived from notes taken of the proceedings in court.

Cap. XI.

De brevitate temporis pro exigendo faciendo; et qualiter homines exigentur.

Murder of a clerk, and proceedings for the apprehension of his murderer.

Eodem anno, eisdem Camerario et Vicecomitibus existentibus, in crastino Sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ, accidit quod Amisius, diaconus Ecclesiæ Sancti Petri de Cornhulle, inventus fuit occisus in ostio Martini presbyteri in Soca de Cornhulle. Walkelinus, vicarius Sancti Pauli Londoniarum, eum occidit cum quodam anelacio, et fugit. Et Martinus, Johannes, et Willelmus, capellani Ecclesiæ Sancti Petri, et Robertus clericus ejusdem ecclesiæ, qui fuerunt in domo ante cujus ostium inventus fuit occisus, capti fuerunt pro suspectione illius mortis; et liberati fuerunt Magistro Johanni de Ponte, Officiali Archidiaconi Londoniarum, [1] per prædictum Camerarium et Vicecomites, et Jacobum Blundum, Johannem de Sobio, Bartholomæum de Cornhulle, et Walterum de Insula, tunc Aldermannos, sine waranto.—Ideo ad judicium de eis. Et alii attachiati pro morte illa non venerunt, quia obierunt. Ideo nihil.

Quid autem faciendum sit de prædicto Walkelino? et utrum prædicti capellani et clericus quieti sint necne de morte illa? Dicunt Major et tota civitas quod neminem male credunt de morte illa, neque de facto neque de consensu, nisi prædictum Walkelinum. Ideo consideratum est, quod omnes alii sint quieti de prædicta morte; et quid sit faciendum de prædicto Walkelino secundum consuetudinem et legem civitatis dicent. Et quia Camerarius et Vicecomites non fecerunt sufficientem inquisitionem de morte illa nec de catallis prædicti Walkelini,—ideo ad judicium de eis. F. 30. a.

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[1] *Pro prædicto* in the original, evidently an error.

Postea veniunt Major et cives, et dicunt quod [1] debet exigi ad tres Hustengos, et postea per præceptum Domini Regis debet utlagari ad Folkesmotum apud Sanctum Paulum. Et quia Hustengus tenetur de quindena in quindenam, et tempus exigendi et utlagendi brevissimum est, ut videtur Justiciariis, ideo loquendum qualiter hoc possit emendari. Nulla habuit catalla. Judicium—Exigatur et utlagatur secundum formam quam Justiciarii providebunt.

De Anno Duodecimo Regis Henrici Prædicti.

Cap. XII.

De quodam fugiente ad Ecclesiam de Suthwerke, et ibi abjurante regnum coram Camerario et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum.

A murderer taking sanctuary, and abjuring the realm before the Chamberlain and Sheriffs.

Eodem anno, Gervasio le Cordewaner tunc existente Camerario, et prædictis Vicecomitibus existentibus, accidit quod quidam Henricus de [2] Buke, die Lunæ proxima post festum Sanctæ Ethelburgæ, occidit quendam le Ireis le Tyulour quodam knipulo in vico de Fletebrigge, et fugit ad Ecclesiam Sanctæ Mariæ de Suthwerke, et cognovit factum, et in prædictorum Camerarii et Vicecomitum [3] abjuravit.

Nulla habuit catalla. Et Major et tota civitas dicunt, quod nullus alius culpabilis est de morte, nec aliquem alium inde male credunt. Et quia prædicti Camerarius et Vicecomites fecerunt prædictum Henricum abjurare regnum in Comitatu Surreiæ extra libertatem suam, contra coronam et dignitatem Domini Regis, et præterea nullum fecerunt attachiamentum pro morte illa.

[1] *Debent* in the original.
[2] Possibly *Bukenham* or *Bukent.*
[3] The word *præsentia* is evidently omitted.

—Ideo sint in misericordia. Et sciendum, quod prædictus Henricus ignotus fuit et non fuit in franco plegio. Ideo nihil.

CAP. XIII.

De quodam vulnerato apud Douegate.

Eodem anno, eisdem Camerario et Vicecomitibus existentibus, accidit die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Bartholomæi, quod tres homines ignoti venerunt [1]in domo Mabiliæ de Eboraco apud Douegate ad domum Walteri de Angulo, aurifabri, et ibi vulneraverunt ipsum Walterum; quia postea obiit per longum tempus, sed non de plaga illa, ut Major et Barones testantur. Et similiter vulneraverunt ibi quendam Rogerum de Buckynges, qui in crastino ex illa plaga obiit. Et fugerunt, et super hoc nulla facta fuit inquisitio de prædictis malefactoribus, nec inquisitum fuit a prædicta Mabilia, de cujus domo exierunt, qui essent et unde venissent. Sed tamen ipsam attachiaverunt, quod hic esset. Quæ non venit, et omnes plegii mortui sunt. Et vicini attachiati similiter omnes mortui sunt. Ideo nihil de plegiis. Et quia ita processum est in isto negotio quod Justiciarius non videret quis condemnandus sit pro morte illa, vel quis absolvendus, Major et civitas bene calumnientur in judicio isto faciendo, cum nihil in casu isto actum sit unde judicium oriri possit.

A man mortally wounded at Douegate (Dowgate).

Post venit Major et tota civitas, et dicunt super sacramentum suum quod fecerunt Domino Regi et in fide qua ei tenentur, quod prædicti fuerunt ignoti, et quod non male credunt prædictam Mabiliam nec aliquem de morte illa. Ideo ipsa Mabilia sit inde quieta. Et prædicti Camerarius et Vicecomites nullam fecerunt

[1] Qy. *de* or *e*.

Chamberlain and Sheriffs amerced for not holding an inquest.

inquisitionem de morte illa.—Ideo sunt in misericordia. Postea convictum est quod fuerunt malefactores ignoti. Ideo nihil.

Cap. XIV.

De catallis felonum liberandis.

Jordanus le Cotiller appellavit Radulphum le Cotiller et Hugonem nepotem ipsius Radulphi de morte Willelmi cognati sui: et Radulphus et Hugo obierunt.—Ideo nihil. Et Radulphus, antequam obiit, pro timore

F. 30. b.

prædicti appelli posuit catalla sua in Ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ de Colcherche; quæ appreciata fuerunt ad duas marcas, et quæ liberata fuerunt Magistro Johanni de Ponte, tunc officiali, ut ea coram Justiciariis hic haberet. Et dictum est Vicecomitibus quod habeant prædictas duas marcas ad ponendum pro anima ipsius Radulphi; quia non pertinent ad Dominum Regem, desicut convictus non fuit.

Chattels of felons to whom to be delivered.

Super dicunt Major et cives, quod catalla felonum et hujusmodi debent liberari Vicecomitibus tantum ut respondeant.—Ideo Vicecomites in misericordia, quia liberantur Magistro Johanni, etc. Et Johannes in misericordia, quia non habuit prædictas duas marcas, etc.

De Anno Tertiodecimo.

Cap. XV.

De hominibus non attachiandis qui non sunt in villa.

Eodem anno, Gervasio le Cordewaner existente Camerario, et Roberto filio Johannis et Waltero de Wintonia Vicecomitibus existentibus, accidit quod quædam fœmina ignota et mendicans subito inventa

fuit mortua in vico de Billingesgate; et visa fuit a Camerario et Vicecomitibus, et nihil invenerunt nisi infortunium. Et Major et cives dicunt quod neminem male credunt de morte illa. Judicium, "Infortunium." Et omnes vicini attachiati pro morte illa mortui sunt præter Andream Edrich; qui venit, et non male creditur. Requisitus si fuit præsens quando obiit, dicit quod non fuit in villa tunc. Et quia Camerarius et Vicecomites eum attachiaverunt qui absens fuit, ideo ad judicium de eis. Judicium ponitur in respecta. Postea testatum est per Majorem et cives quod prædictus Andreas præsens fuit et attachiatus. Ideo consideratum est, quod sit in misericordia per plegium Vicecomitum. Et Camerarius et Vicecomites sint inde quieti.

Alleged case of attachment of a person, absent when the crime was committed.

Cap. XVI.

De quodam garcione submerso in aquando suos equos per tractum alterius.

Eodem anno, eisdem Camerario et Vicecomitibus existentibus, accidit quod quidam garcio, Adam de Norfolchia nomine, cecidit de quodam equo in Thamisiam, per tractum cujusdam alterius equi quem habuit in manu sua ad aquandum, et submersus est. Nullus inde male creditur. Judicium, "Infortunium"; pretium equorum iiii marcæ; unde Vicecomites respondent. Qui postea responderunt.

Death by drowning in the Thames.

Cap. XVII.

De lege vadiata de morte hominis.

Eodem anno, eisdem Camerario et Vicecomitibus existentibus, accidit die Dominica proxima post Ascensionem quod Johannes filius Walteri Beaubelet, Willelmus et Rogerus, fratres ejus, et Alexio Ballard, et Willelmus

Wager of law upon the death of a man.

et Johannes, filii Stephani le Clutere, insultum fecerunt in quendam Johannem Wyne, hominem Galfridi de Costes, et fecerunt ei quatuordecim plagas; ita quod pro mortuo ipsum reliquerunt. Et idem Johannes affidavit sequi versus eos, si posset convalescere. Et postea convaluit, et non est prosecutus appellum; sed Dominus Rex sequitur versus eos. Et Walterus Beaublet et Alexio Ballard obierunt; et Willelmus filius Stephani attachiatus, rectatus de plagis illis, venit et defendit feloniam et quicquid est contra pacem Domini Regis; et sponte ponit se super recordum Camerarii et Vicecomitum, et Aldermanni sui et Wardæ suæ. Et Willelmus filius Walteri, Rogerus, et Johannes rectati de facto, et Walterus de consensu et receptamento, defendunt feloniam etc., et volunt defendere se secundum legem et consuetudinem civitatis Londoniarum.

Et quia prædictus Johannes Wyne non est prosecutus suum appellum, ideo in misericordia, et capiatur. Et quia lex civitatis si vadiata fuerit, et defectus fuerit in lege, et vita et membrum pari passu ambulant,
F. 31. a. et in casu isto non jaceat periculum vitæ et membrorum, ex quo idem Johannes vivit et non sequitur. —Consideratum est, quod lex non jaceat, sed inquisitio fiat de facto per Majorem et cives. Qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum quod fecerunt Domino Regi et in fide qua ei tenentur, quod omnes prædicti sunt culpabiles de plagis illis, et nullus alius. Et dicunt quod concordati sunt. Ideo committantur gaolæ. Finem fecerunt, quia pauperes, per unam marcam. Plegii, Willelmus le Moneour et Laurentius de Frouwyk.

Cap. XVIII.

Quod nullus sit in civitate extra francum plegium per tres noctes.

No man to be in the City without his frank

Sciendum etiam, quod Major et cives dicunt quod nullus potest esse in civitate ut civis, et ut maneat

in civitate et legem civitatis habeat ultra tres noctes, nisi inveniat duos plegios et sic est in franco plegio: ita quod, si ultra unam noctem faciat moram in civitate in forma prædicta, feloniam vel aliquid aliud fecerit unde pax Domini Regis infringatur, et non steterit inde recto, Aldermannus in cujus Warda fuit debet esse in misericordia, eo quod receptavit ipsum in Warda sua extra francum plegium.

pledge after a certain time.

CAP. XIX.

De verberatione cujusdam mulieris.

Eodem anno, eisdem Camerario et Vicecomitibus existentibus, accidit die Lunæ proxima post festum Sancti Barnabæ Apostoli, quod quidam Edwardus de Bray, teler, verberavit Aliciam, filiam Ricardi de Wyltone, in campis versus Stebenhuthe, et ipsam maletractavit, et brachium suum fregit in duobus locis, ita quod eadem Alicia, dum vixit, eum appellavit; et in prosequendo suum appellum obiit de batura illa. Et post mortem suam, quædam soror sua prosecuta fuit appellum, et obiit in prosequendo; et Edwardus fuit attachiatus per appellum suum.

A woman beaten to death, and proceedings thereon.

Et modo venit Dominus Rex et sequitur versus eum; et quæsitum est ab eo qualiter vult defendere se de morte illa. Dicit quod vult defendere se secundum legem et consuetudinem civitatis Londoniarum: et committitur Vicecomiti donec sciatur qualiter se purgare debeat.

CAP. XX.

De lege facienda in casu feloniæ viia manu.

Post veniunt Major et cives, et dicunt quod ex quo nullus sequitur versus eum nisi Dominus Rex, ipse debet vadiare legem suam et defendere septima manu sua, et non tricesima-sexta; ita quod, si deficiat in purgatione sua, idem judicium habeat ac si defecerit

Wager of law with seven compurgators in a case of felony.

cum [1] xxxvi^ta^ manu. Si autem faciat legem suam, quietus inde sit.

Cap. XXI.

De lege eligenda.

Mode of choosing the compurgators.

Dicunt etiam, quod ex quo aliquis defendat se per legem cum xxxvi^ta^ vel septima manu, Major et cives, absentibus Camerario et Vicecomitibus, debent eligere, super sacramentum suum et fidem qua tenentur Domino Regi, purgatores per quos lex debet fieri, de melioribus et fidelioribus civitatis, in præsentia illius qui purgare se debet per legem. Ita quod, si aliquis sit ejus inimicus vel essoniabilis, et justam causam ostenderit, ipsum possit refutare.

Cap. XXII.

De die præfigenda.

Of naming the day for trial.

Et a die electionis purgatorum, quæ est præfigenda ad voluntatem Justiciariorum, præfigenda est ei dies a die illa in quindecim dies de jure, nisi Justiciarii ei terminum ulteriorem velint præfigere.—Contrarium autem invenietur postea.—Ad quem diem si non venerit, pro convicto habebitur, et committetur per ballium per duodecim infra terminum prædictum; ita quod quilibet plegius sufficiens sit ad respondendum Domino Regi de c solidis, si ipsum ad terminum et diem non habuerint. Sciendum est etiam, quod postquam
F. 31. b. aliquis fuerit appellatus et attachiatus pro morte hominis, non potest exigere recognitionem antequam acquietaverit se de appello versus eum facto; et interim, si non possit invenire plegios, committatur prisonæ.

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[1] As to this, see p. 57.

De Anno Quintodecimo.

Cap. XXIII.

De evasionibus latronum ab Ecclesiis.

Eodem anno, [1] existente Camerario, et Waltero de Buflete et Michaele de Sancta Elena Vicecomitibus existentibus, accidit nocte Jovis proxima post festum Sanctæ Luciæ, quod quidam homo, nomine Radulphus Wayvefuntaines, percussus fuit quodam knypulo a quodam ignoto in Cœmeterio Sancti Pauli Londoniarum; ita quod obiit in crastino. Quidam Galfridus Russel, clericus, fuit cum eo quando percussus fuit, et fugit ad Ecclesiam Sancti Petri Londoniarum, et noluit venire ad pacem Domini Regis nec exire ab ecclesia. Sed inde postea evasit; et prædicti Vicecomites fecerunt custodire cœmeterium, et sub eorum custodia evasit. Et quæsitum est a Majore et civibus, si Vicecomites super hoc nullam pœnam debeant reportare, quod permiserunt dictum Galfridum sic evadere alibi. Respondetur ad hoc, quia sæpius continget nec sunt certi adhuc super hoc. Requisitum si male credunt prædictum Galfridum de facto illo. Dicunt quod non. Et quia prædictus malefactor omnino fuit ignotus,—Ideo nihil.

Escape of felons from sanctuary in churches.

Cap. XXIV.

De responsione Johannis de Coudres de vita et membris, et libertate civitatis.

Loquendum est cum Domino Rege super hoc, quod Johannes de Coudres dixit manifeste coram Justiciariis quod libertates civitatis et vita et membra civium

Of the liberty of the City concerning life and limb.

[1] The word *eodem* is accidentally omitted here.

pari passu ambulent. Qui ob hoc, per præceptum Domini Regis, fuit arestatus apud Turrim Londoniarum: et post, ad petitionem civium, tradidit eis Dominus Rex prædictum Johannem per ballium, sub periculo omnium libertatum suarum, quod habeant ipsum coram Domino Rege, ad voluntatem suam, eidem Domino Regi inde responsurum. Et sic liberatus est eis.

Cap. XXV.

Quod puer infra ætatem non portabit judicium.

Eodem anno etc., accidit in crastino Decollationis Sancti Johannis quod quidam homo, Osbertus nomine, inventus fuit male vulneratus in capite quodam baculo in vico Sancti Andreæ; ita quod in crastino obiit de plaga illa. Et Johannes le Syre de Kingestone et [1]Johannes filius ejus arestati fuerunt tanquam suspecti de morte illa, et incarcerati; et postea liberati fuerunt usque ad xl dies per præceptum Ricardi Renger, tunc Justiciarii de Banco, sine aliquo alio warranto, et Vicecomites fuerunt in misericordia. Et Johannes mortuus est; et Willelmus venit. Et Ricardus de Wyndunberi, et Wymarca uxor, Hamo et Thomas filii ipsius Ricardi, in cujus domo baculus inventus fuit, similiter veniunt, et defendunt feloniam et quicquid est contra pacem Domini Regis, et ponunt se super veredictum Majoris et civium Londoniarum. Quod concessum est eis, quia suspicio modica est. Et quia prædicti Hamo et Thomas, attachiati pro morte illa, tunc fuerunt infantes et [2]adhuc sunt infra ætatem, ideo nullum judicium de eis, sed eant inde quieti; sed alii custodiantur.

A youth under age not to be amenable to judgment.

Postea Major et cives dicunt, super sacramentum suum et in fide qua tenentur Domino Regi, quod nec

[1] Qy. if not *Willelmus.*

[2] *Ahuc* in the original.

prædicti nec aliquis alius culpabiles sunt de morte illa. Quia dicunt quendam equum, qui fuit Domini Willelmi de Stuteville, cecidit super pavimentum et fregit caput suum, ita quod inde obiit. Et ideo consideratum est quod omnes sint quieti de morte illa. Judicium, "In-" fortunium." Et quia Camerarius et Vicecomites non fecerunt sufficientem inquisitionem, ideo in misericordia. F. 32. a.

Cap. XXVI.

De termino xl dierum habendo ad respondendum ad appellum.

Eodem anno etc., accidit die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli, quod Juliana, quæ fuit uxor Radulphi de Chelmersforde vinetarii, venit coram Camerario et Vicecomitibus, et appellavit Robertum Hardel de morte prædicti Radulphi viri sui; quod idem Robertus, nequiter et in felonia contra pacem Domini Regis, in crastino Sancti Jacobi, vulneravit ipsum quodam knypulo in sinistra parte corporis, ita quod ex plaga illa obiit in crastino; et ipsa venit. Ideo ipsa et plegii sui de prosequendo in misericordia; scilicet Galfridus filius Ricardi de Broham et Aylwynus de [1]Chemereford de Comitatu Essexiæ; et ipsa capiatur.

Et Robertus venit, et dicit quod alio anno, anno regni Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, sexto decimo, coram Domino S[tephano] de Segrave, tunc Capitali Justiciario, et aliis Justiciariis Domini Regis de Banco, venit. Prædicta Juliana et Alicia, mater prædicti Radulphi, appellaverunt eum de morte prædicta. Ita quod, secundum legem et libertatem civitatis, datus fuit eis terminus xl dierum ad appellum illud respondendum,

Term of forty days given for answer to an appeal.

[1] So in the original, meaning *Chelmersforde* (Chelmsford), no doubt.

quia summonitio sua nimis brevis fuit. Ad quem diem venit prædictus Robertus; et prædictæ mulieres coram eisdem Justiciariis retraxerunt se, et recognoverunt quod non fuit culpabilis de morte illa; nec voluerunt sequi versus eum. Ita quod Dominus Rex perdonavit ei sectam suam. Et quod ita sit, ponit se super rotulos Justiciariorum; in quibus postea inventum est quod ita fuit. Et ideo consideratum, quod idem Robertus sit inde quietus in perpetuum. Et quia plegii prædictæ Julianæ de prius coram prædictis Justiciariis tunc fuerunt amerciati, quia ipsa retraxit se,—Ideo ad præsens nihil de ipsa neque de plegiis suis.

De Anno Octodecimo.

Cap. XXVII.

Quod Constabularius Turris Londoniarum et Vicecomites, cum Aldermannis, possunt recipere abjurationem regni, licet Camerarius absens fuerit.

The Constable of the Tower, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, to take an abjuration of the realm in absence of the Chamberlain.

Eodem anno, Johanne de Colnere existente Camerario, et Radulpho de Assheby et Johanne Norman Vicecomitibus existentibus, accidit die Dominica in Vigilia Sancti Marci Evangelistæ, quod quidam clericus, Henricus de Bello, extraneus, qui occiderat Thomam de Aula in via regia juxta domum Johannis Aubyn, fugit ad Ecclesiam Sanctæ Brigidæ Londoniarum de nocte. Ita quod Vicecomites et Aldermannus de Warda illa fecerunt eum vigilare per noctem illam usque in crastinum; et tunc venerunt Constabularius Turris Londoniarum, et Vicecomites, et Aldermanni ad prædictam ecclesiam, et ipse Henricus recognovit istud factum coram eis; abjuravit regnum. Nulla habuit catalla. Et quæsitum est a Majore et civibus si Constabularius et Vicecomites et Aldermanni possunt reci-

pere abjurationem ab aliquo sine Camerario. Dicunt quod sic, si Camerarius fuerit absens pro negotio Domini Regis. Omnes alii attachiati pro morte illa venerunt, et non male credunt de eis. Nihil de francis plegiis, quia extraneus.

De Anno Decimo-Nono.

Cap. XXVIII.

De vinis vendendis contra assisam.

Eodem anno, eodem Camerario existente, Roberto Hardel et Gerardo Bate Vicecomitibus existentibus, accidit quod, per querelam plurimorum civitatis, inventum fuit unum dolium vini in cellario Willelmi le Wympler, ubi multa vina vendebantur contra assisam. Et dolium illud captum fuit in manum Domini Regis, et venditum fuit pro xl solidis; unde Vicecomites respondent.

Seizure of wines sold contrary to the assize.

F. 32. b.

Eodem anno, per eandem querelam inventum fuit aliud dolium vini in cellario Simonis de Cotham, ubi similiter multa vina vendebantur. Et captum fuit in manu Domini Regis, et venditum fuit pro xl solidis, unde Vicecomites respondent.

De Anno Vicesimo.

Cap. XXIX.

De stultitia.

Eodem anno, accidit quod quidam garcio, Robertus filius Payne, cecidit de quodam equo in vico de Walebroke, per terrorem quem Robertus de Donestaple fecit equo quem prædictus Robertus equitavit; ita quod infra mensem obiit. Et Robertus venit, et non male creditur de morte illa. Sed quia stulte et ignoranter perterruit, consideratum est quod committatur gaolæ pro stultitia sua. Judicium,—"Infortunium." Et quia Vicecomites et Camerarius nullam fecerunt inquisitio-

Death caused by an act of folly.

nem de prædicto equo, qui fuit banum prædicti garcionis,—Ideo in misericordia. Postea venit Jordanus, et fecit finem pro prædicto bano pro ii solidis, unde Vicecomites respondent. Postea finem fecit pro dimidia marca, per plegium Willelmi de Donstaple.

DE ANNO VICESIMO-PRIMO.

CAP. XXX.

De Appello.

Appeal for abortion alleged to have been caused by battery.

Sarra, uxor Albini le Portour, appellat Matildam, uxorem Walteri [1] Buke, et Stanotam, filiam ejus, quod die Veneris proxima post festum Sanctæ Trinitatis, anno vicesimo-primo, venerunt ad domum suam et ipsam verberaverunt et maletractaverunt; et postea, die Decollationis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, eodem anno, peperit quemdam filium abortivum ex bativa illa: et quod hoc fecerunt nequiter et in felonia; et cum offert etc.; sicut curia, etc. Et Matillda et Stanota veniunt, et defendunt omnem feloniam et quicquid eis contra pacem Domini Regis; et bene defendunt quod nunquam eam verberaverunt; et dicunt quod verberata esset tali die qua dicit se esse verberatam, et ipsa postea peperit, per quindecim septimanas post diem illum, quemdam filium vivum, qui baptizatus fuit et vixit per tres dies, non videtur quod appellum suum valere debet. Et præterea bene ponunt super veredictum Majoris et civium, quod nunquam ipsam verberaverunt, nec filium peperit abortivum, sicut ipsa dicit. Et super dicunt Major et cives, super sacramentum suum, et in fide qua tenentur Domino Regi, quod prædictæ Matillda et Stanota nunquam verberaverunt eam, nec filium peperit abortivum. Ideo consideratum, quod illæ inde quietæ; et Sarra custodiatur pro falso appello.

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[1] Or perhaps *Bukenham*. See page 86.

De Anno Vicesimo-Secundo.

Cap. XXXI.

De Inquisitione facta per Constabularium Turris de morte Judæorum.

Anno eodem, quidam Willelmus filius Bernardi et Ricardus, serviens ejus, venerunt die Martis proxima ante festum Sancti Botulphi ad domum Jocei Judæi, et ibidem occiderunt ipsum Judæum et Hennam uxorem ejus, et fugerunt. Et præterea, fuit idem Willelmus captus apud Sanctum Salvatorem pro quadam cuppa argentea furata, et fuit suspensus. Et Ricardus, serviens ejus, exigitur et utlagatur, secundum etc. Et quidam Milo le Espicer, qui fuit cum eis eodem conflatu et male fuit vulneratus, et fugit ad Ecclesiam et obiit in eadem. Ideo nihil. Nulla habuerunt catalla. Nec fuit in franco plegio, quia extraneus. Nullum factum fuit attachiamentum, quia illud accidit in Judaismo; nec pertinet ad Vicecomites aliquod facere attachiamentum de eis, sed tantum ad Constabularium Turris Londoniarum.

Inquisition concerning the death of certain Jews.

F. 33. a.

De Anno Vicesimo-Tertio.

Cap. XXXII.

De franco plegio amerciato.

Honorius le Rumongour occidit Rogerum de Vilers quodam knypulo, et fugit ad Ecclesiam Sancti Bartholomæi; et ibi cognovit mortem illam et abjuravit regnum. Nulla habuit catalla, et fuit in franco plegio in Warda Jocei filii Petri. Ideo francus plegius in misericordia. Nullus alius male creditur de morte illa. Vicini attachiati pro morte illa veniunt, et non male creduntur. Ideo, inde quieti.

Amercement of a frank-pledge.

De Anno Vicesimo-Quarto.

Cap. XXXIII.

De Inquisitionibus faciendis.

Inquisition upon the death of a person slain by one unknown.

Quidam clericus, Michael nomine, inventus fuit occisus ante monasterium Sancti Nicholai a quodam ignoto; qui fugit, et nescitur quo devenit. Et quia Justiciarii nesciunt quis exigendus sit ad utlagandum pro morte illa, nec potest eis constare per aliquam Inquisitionem factam quis fuerit ille malefactor, et attachiamenta et Inquisitiones de morte hominis usque nunc fecerunt Vicecomites, et non Camerarius; quæsitum a Majore et civibus, quale judicium faciendum fuerit de Vicecomitibus, qui nullum attachiamentum vel Inquisitionem inde fecerunt. Qui dicunt, quod Vicecomites non sunt in culpa, nec esse debent, maxime cum hoc fuit factum sero et longe a domibus Vicecomitum, nec Vicecomites aliquid inde sciverunt usque mane. Ideo loquendum etc.

Cap. XXXIV.

Abjuramentum regni.

Arson, murder, and abjuration of the realm by one offender.

Eodem anno, apud la [1] Barre in Comitatu Canciæ, accidit quod quidam Rogerus le Sauser et quædam ancilla, 'Inga' nomine, exierunt de civitate Londoniarum, de domo Isoldæ de Tateshale, et iverunt apud la Garre, et detulerunt secum ignem in quadam olla ad comburendum domum Jocei de la Garre; quam domum ibidem combusserunt. Et idem Rogerus prædictum Joceum quadam sagitta occidit, et fugit ad Ecclesiam de Upchirche; et ibi cognovit factum, et

[1] So in the original, it being written *Garre* in the subsequent lines.

abjuravit regnum. Et requisitus per quem et ob quam causam hoc fecerat, dicit quod prædicta [1] Isabella eum ibidem miserat, ad prædictam Ingam defendendam et prædictam domum comburendam.

In crastino prædicta Inga Londonias est reversa, ad domum prædictæ Isoldæ; ubi statim capta fuit et imprisonata, et super facto illo convicta et combusta. The other burnt.

CAP. XXXV.

De mulieribus dimittendis per plegios usque Iter Justiciariorum, etc.

Et prædicta Isolda propter hoc capta fuit et attachiata, et posita fuit per plegios, secundum legem civitatis, usque ad hæc placita. Modo venit, et, requisita qualiter velit se defendere de hujusmodi præcepto, dicit quod vult defendere se secundum legem civitatis; quod nec prædicta domus fuit combusta nec prædictus Josceus interfectus per præceptum suum, vel consilium et assensum suum. A woman held on bail by sureties for alleged felony.

CAP. XXXVI.

De custodia non facienda super eos qui fugerint ad Ecclesiam.

Gilo Niger, et Gilbertus, serviens ejus, et Robertus le Peytevin, clericus, vulneraverunt Warinum, vinetarium, fere ad mortem, et fugerunt. Et Gilbertus fugit ad Ecclesiam Sanctæ Mariæ de Somersete: ita quod Vicecomes posuerit vigiliam super eum. Inde evasit. Et Major et cives, requisiti quid faciendum sit de Vicecomitibus in hoc casu, utrum bene fecerunt, necne, quod ipsum evadere permiserunt,—dicunt quod Neglect of custody of persons taking sanctuary.

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[1] So in the original.

non est eorum consulendo quod aliquis Vicecomes pœnam incurrat pro hujusmodi evasione. Ideo loquendum. Et Warinus vivit, nec sequitur versus eos, nec
F. 33. b. unquam secutus fuit. Ideo dictum est Vicecomiti, quod si redierit capiatur.

De Anno Vicesimo-Quinto.

Cap. XXXVII.

De Lege facienda [1]*per extraneum, de morte hominis, cum xlii hominibus.*

Wager of law by forty-two compurgators, in cases where non-freemen are charged with murder.

Eodem anno, quidam homo, Jordanus nomine, inventus fuit occisus in vico Sancti Johannis Zakariæ in Goderounelane. Nescitur quis eum occidit. Claricia, uxor ipsius Jordani, attachiata venit, et non male creditur. Et quæsitum fuit ab ea, si aliquem male crederet de morte prædicta viri sui. Dicit quod male credit Alanum filium Simonis Mauntel, et Laurentium, fratrem ejus, qui sunt in Comitatu Middelsexiæ et non de civitate Londoniarum. Qui veniunt, et ponunt se super quadraginta-duos homines de tribus Aldermanneriis propinquioribus loco ubi prædictus Jordanus inventus fuit occisus. Qui venerunt, et, jurati coram Justiciariis de veritate dicenda, dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod prædicti Alanus et Laurentius non sunt culpabiles de prædicta morte, nec in aliquo eis male credunt, nec aliquem alium, quia nesciunt qualiter ipse fuit occisus, nec quis eum occidit. Ideo consideratum, quod prædicti Alanus et Laurentius sint inde quieti. Et vicini, attachiati pro morte illa, veniunt, et non male creduntur. Ideo inde quieti.

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[1] Perhaps for *pro extraneo.*

CAP. XXXVIII.

De quodam commorante postquam vulneravit uxorem suam mortaliter, et non fuit attachiatus.

Neglect to attach a murderer by those conscious of his crime.

Quidam homo, Johannes de Londoneston, percussit Agnetem, uxorem ejus, quodam gladio die Paschali: ita quod die Veneris proxima sequente ex plaga illa obiit. Et Johannes fugit post mortem, et male creditur. Judicium exigatur, et utlagatur secundum formam etc. Catalla ejus iiii^s viii^d,—unde Vicecomites respondent. Et quia convictum est quod idem Johannes, per quinque dies postquam eam percussit, moram fecit in domo inter vicinos suos, et non fugit nisi post mortem suam; et Johannes Clericus, Dubbeour, et Thomas de Marisco de Berkinge etc., qui fuerunt de familia ipsius Johannis, et fuerunt cum eo quando hoc factum fuit et post, donec fugit, nec ipsi levaverunt utesium vel clamorem, nec aliquid inde constare fecerunt Camerarium aut Vicecomites—ob quam causam Justiciarii habent suspicionem de eis—committantur gaolæ, et interim loquatur Domino Rege.

CAP. XXXIX.

Quod Camerarius habet Recordum.

Assault and battery, followed by abortion.

Isabella, uxor Sperlonis, appellat Willelmum Bertone, quod die Sabbati ante clausum Paschæ, anno eodem, in domo sua verberavit eam et male tractavit, ita quod filium suum peperit abortivum; et quod fecit nequiter et contra pacem Domini Regis offert disrationare, per quod curia consideraverit, etc. Et Willelmus venit, et defendit baturam illam, feloniam, et quicquid est contra pacem Domini Regis, quod non sit inde culpabilis, et quod ipsa appellat ipsum per odium et atyam; et ponit se super veredictum Majoris et civium Londoniarum.

Et quæsitum fuit a Camerario et Vicecomitibus, si prædictum puerum viderint abortivum. Et Vicecomites dicunt quod non: et Camerarius dicit quod vidit prædictum puerum, habentem caput quassatum et brachium sinistrum in duobus locis fractum, et totum corpus per baturam illam denigratum. Et quia Camerarius habet Recordum, et hoc testatur, non videtur Justiciariis quod possit se defendere per veredictum Majoris et civium; maxime, de morte hominis, ubi aliquis sequitur vel magna suspicio fuerit, nullus debeat ponere se super veredictum eorum.

That the Chamberlain has the Record.

Postea venit idem Willelmus, et ponit se super Legem Magnam, et eam Justiciarius vadiavit. Habeat ergo legem suam, et defendat se cum xxxvi[ta] manu, unde xviii sint ex una parte de Walebroke, et decem et octo ex alia parte. Cras eligantur coram Majore et Aldermannis, absentibus Camerario et Vicecomitibus, in Folkemannemote apud Sanctum Paulum, partibus præsentibus; et veniat cum lege a crastino electionis in octo dies, per concessionem Justiciariorum et petitionem Baronum—aliter veniret in crastino; quia sic inventum est in ultimo Itinere de Johanne Herlizoun.

F. 34. a.

Cap. XL.

Quod lex vadiata pro morte hominis facienda, sit in crastino electionis.

The thirty-six compurgators to be chosen the day after electing the Great Law.

Plegii de lege, Willelmus de Haliwelle, Augustinus de Haddestoke, et decem alii. In crastino electi fuerunt triginta-sex apud Folkemannemotum in forma prædicta, versus Orientem de Walebroke, scilicet Willelmus de Brayere, etc., versus Occidentem, scilicet Radulphus de Ely, etc. Veniat cum lege in Octabas istius electionis; et prædicta mulier [1] committitur Vicecomitibus, et habeant ipsam ad prædictum diem.

[1] For *committatur*, probably.

Ad quem diem venit Willelmus, cum lege sua, et eam fecit coram Justiciariis in hunc modum. Primo juravit Willelmus in hæc verba.—Quod nunquam ipsam Isabellam verberavit, unde puer de quo fecit aborsum [1] propinquior fuit morti et remotior a vita. Postea juraverunt sex in hunc modum, quod, secundum scientiam suam, sacramentum quod fecit fidele est. Et postquam prædicti sex juraverunt, iterum juravit idem Willelmus prius, sacramentum suum repetendo; et post ipsum, iterum juraverunt alii sex; et sic sexies juravit idem Willelmus, et sic fecit legem suam. Ideo consideratur quod Willelmus sit inde quietus in perpetuum, et Isabella committatur gaolæ.

De Anno Vicesimo-Sexto.

Cap. XLI.

Hic fuerunt Vicecomites amerciati, quia non fecerunt Inquisitionem in loco ubi homo vulneratus fuit, sed tantummodo ubi inventus fuit mortuus.

Sheriffs amerced for making Inquisition where a man was found, dead, and not where he was wounded.

Anno eodem, in Vigilia Cathedræ Sancti Petri, in vico de Walebroke, quidam Johannes le Gaunter vulneravit Alexandrum de Holebeche, ita quod obiit in crastino. Et fugit, et male creditur. Ideo exigatur, et utlagatur secundum formam, etc. Catalla ejus x solidi; unde Vicecomites respondent. Et fuit in franco plegio in Warda Reginaldi de Bungeye. Ideo inquiratur, et sit in misericordia. Et obiit in domo Johannis de Cardoyl, tailliatoris, et Johannes fuit attachiatus pro morte illa. Et venit, et non male creditur. Et Rogerus de Cauntebrugge et Ricardus de Hereforde, servientes ipsius Johannis, similiter attachiati veniunt, et non male

[1] This word is repeated, by inadvertence.

creduntur. Ideo inde quieti. Vicini similiter attachiati sint quieti, quia non male creduntur. Et quia Camerarius et Vicecomites non fecerunt sufficientem Inquisitionem de prædicta morte, quia nullam fecerunt Inquisitionem ubi vulneratus fuit, sed fecerunt Inquisitionem ubi inventus fuit, quod multum distabat a loco ubi vulneratus fuit; et præterea, non attachiaverunt Walterum de Sancto Albano, in cujus domo prædictus Johannes conversabatur,—ideo sint in gravi misericordia.

De Anno Vicesimo-Septimo.

Cap. XLII.

De batello.

Accidental death by drowning.

Quidam homo, nomine Galfridus, cecidit de quodam batello in Thamisia et submersus est; nullus inde male creditur. Judicium, "Infortunium;" pretium batelli, iiii solidi vii denarii; Vicecomites respondent. Et vicini attachiati pro morte illa veniunt, et non male creduntur. Ideo inde quieti.

Cap. XLIII.

Quod extranei debent acquietari de morte hominis per xlii homines, etc.

Strangers tried on a charge of murder by wager of law with forty-two compurgators.

Cristiana filia Stephani appellat Willelmum de Donecastre, et Willelmum Baggard, et Robertum Coperberd, quod ipsi in festo Purificationis, hoc anno, verberaverunt Stephanum, fratrem ejus, in Aldrichegate, et male vulneraverunt; ita quod obiit. Et quod hoc fecerunt
F. 34. b. nequiter et in felonia, offert etc. Et Willelmus et alii venerunt. Et Willelmus et Willelmus, qui non sunt de libertate civitatis, veniunt et defendunt mortem illam, et ponunt se super veredictum Aldermanni et

visneti quod non sunt culpabiles de morte illa. Et quæsitum est a Majore et civibus, si veredictum Aldermannorum et visneti sufficiat ad eorum liberationem vel damnationem. Qui dicunt quod non sufficit. Sed dicunt quod ex quo extranei sunt, bene sufficit veredictum quadraginta-duorum hominum de tribus Aldermanneriis propinquioribus et vicinioribus illi loco ubi factum accidit; ita quod de unaquaque Aldermanneria eligantur quatuordecim, per quorum sacramentum de veritate est. Super quorum veredictum prædicti Willelmus et Willelmus libenter se ponunt de bono et de malo.

Et dictum est Aldermannis quod in crastino faciant eos venire ad veredictum illud faciendum, et interim prædicti custodiantur. Post venerunt xlii homines in forma prædicta, et juraverunt coram Justiciariis de veritate dicenda. Et dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod prædicti Willelmus et Willelmus non sunt culpabiles de prædicta morte. Ideo inde quieti. Et Cristiana in misericordia pro falso clamio versus eos. Vicini attachiati veniunt, et non male creduntur. Ideo inde quieti. Et Robertus Coperberd venit, et præcise defendit mortem illam; et quia est de civitate, offert se defendere per legem civitatis. Et consideratum est quod vadiat legem et defendat se cum xxxvi^{ta} manu sua. Et fiat electio in forma, etc. Plegii, Robertus de [1] Lege et alii.

CAP. XLIV.

De custodia puerorum.

Appeal of abduction and imprisonment of a minor.

Cristiana, quæ fuit uxor Joscei Lespicier, appellavit Simonem filium Mariæ et Robertum de Herbintone, quod ipsi die Sabbati proxima post Inventionem Sanctæ

[1] The termination of this name is doubtful.

Crucis, anno vicesimo-quinto, circa horam tertiam, venerunt ad Ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum in Bredstrete, et vi intraverunt ecclesiam illam, et Willelmum filium Willelmi, qui fuit infra ætatem et in custodia sua, ceperunt, de loco in locum abduxerunt, et ipsum in prisona detinuerunt usque ad festum Sanctæ Luciæ proximum sequens; ita quod in prisona sua obiit. Et quod hoc fecerunt nequiter, et in felonia, et contra pacem Domini Regis, offert disrationare, secundum quod curia, etc. Et unde dicit quod deteriorata est ad valentiam cc librarum, etc. Et Simon et Robertus veniunt, et defendunt vim et injuriam, feloniam, et quicquid est contra pacem Domini Regis, et totum, etc. Et bene cognoscunt quod habuerunt prædictum Willelmum, et quod obiit in custodia prædicti Roberti de recta morte sua, et non in prisona; et prædictum Willelmum non extraxerunt ab Ecclesia, nec abduxerunt vi et armis contra pacem Domini Regis. Parati sunt defendere se per legem civitatis, si lex ibi jaceat, vel ponere se super veredictum Majoris et civium, vel alio modo sicut curia Domini Regis consideraverit, etc.

Et quia custodia prædicti Willelmi legata fuit prædicto Josceo, cum sex marcis et quatuor solidatis redditus, cum pertinentiis, in civitate Londoniarum, ad ponendum in usum et commodum prædicti pueri usque ad ætatem suam, quæsitum fuit per Justiciarios de hujusmodi legatis in testamento, ad quos, post mortem patris et matris, custodia puerorum suorum pertinere debeat. Qui dicunt, quod bene licet cuilibet de civitate in testamento suo legare cuicumque voluerit custodiam pueri sui cum bonis et hæreditate ipsius filii: ita quod idem custos bona quæ pervenient ex hæreditate sua usque ad ætatem suam ponet in usus et commodum ipsius pueri. Si autem non legaverit, et hæreditas ex parte patris pervenerit, tunc mater ipsius pueri vel propinquiores ex parte matris habebunt custodiam cum omnibus bonis suis in forma

F. 35. a.

Custody of orphans under age.

prædicta. Si autem hæreditas provenerit ex parte matris, tunc propinquiores ex parte patris habebunt custodiam in forma prædicta: ita quod custodes tenentur respondere prædicto hæredi, cum ad ætatem pervenerit, de omnibus exitibus prædictæ hæreditatis.

Cognizance of Pleas of intrusion.

Major et cives dicunt, quod Justiciarii non possunt, nec debent, aliquod placitum tenere de aliqua intrusione, nisi placitum illud prius fuerit coram eis in Hustengo; et tunc si ipsi defecerint de justitia eis facienda in Hustengo, tunc bene pertinet placitum illud de intrusione ad Justiciarios. Et præterea dicunt, quod quam cito aliquis conquestus fuerit eis de intrusione, homini querenti plenariam incontinenti habebunt justitiam; et deforciantem attachiabunt coram Justiciariis per xii plegios, ut Dominus Rex ibidem justitiam capiat de ipsa intrusione, quod penitus reprobatur; sicut alibi patebit in Placitis de Intrusione.

CAP. XLV.

Quædam Irrotulatio de Placitis Coronæ.

Wager of battle does not lie between two freemen without the consent of both.

[1]Adam Roem se pleinst de Johan Buquente, de felonie et de roberie, et offri ceo a derener, come celui qi fu en la fraunchise de Loundres. Johan defendi tut, et mist soi hors de la fraunchise, et offri a soi defendre par soun corps. Adam dist qil ne voudroit mie pur lui perdre sa fraunchise; car nul homme de la fraunchise ne deit combatre sil ne veut. Fu dounkes juge qe Johan fust a la ley, [2]sei disoitisme; car quaunt ambedeus estoient dune fraunchise, ni jeut nule bataille, si ambedeus nel vousissent, qei qe lem deist. Car issi purreit le fort homme honir le feble, le joefne le vieil; car le vieil e le feble ne porroient countre le fort e le joefne pur bataille deresnier.

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[1] For a Translation, see the end of the present work.

[2] The *Lex Media*, with eighteen Compurgators. See page 58.

CAP. XLVI.

Alius casus de eodem.

Case of a person accused of felony, the accuser dying before the day of trial.

Willame Wilekyn, lauderman, fu rette de felonie. Willame fu attache, par xii plegges, desqes as plez de coroune: morut taunt dementiers le clamif. Quaunt vint au jour, fu la parole moustree. Willame se proffri dester a droit; e quaunt lem sout qe le clamif fu mort, si fu agarde qe Willame remeist par mesmes la plevine qil avaunt out, desqes as procheins plaitz de coroune; savoir moim, si entre taunt siweroit nuli cele parole; e a ydounkes, si nul la siut, si en soit fait droit. E si nul ne siut, Willame sen voist quit; fors par aventure, si le Rei le mescroit, e le Rei voille siure, si est a soi setisme; e sil enchiet, si est a autaunt com il serroit vers le clamif: si com il est lasus devaunt escrit.[1]

CAP. XLVII.

F. 35. b.

De Placitis Coronæ in civitate Londoniarum.

Form of trial by the "Great Law" in the City of London.

Homme qi est juggez a la Graunt Lei, lem li esgarde par les prodes hommes de la cite qil eit xxxvi hommes, qi aveke lui jurgent a la quinzeine au meins, ou au mois ou plus avaunt, si la Justice le voet. Et ices xxxvi hommes deivent estre mesmes le jour esleu par les prodeshommes de la vile, si la Justice veut, ou autre quaunt Justice vodra; ceo est a saveir, xviii hommes devers le Est de Walebroke, et xviii hommes devers le West de Walebroke. Et quaunt il serrount issi esleu par les hommes de la vile, et nient par Viscounte ne par Chamberlenc, lem deit lour nouns escrivre, e bailler les a celui qi aveir les deit. E si cil nul de

[1] In allusion, probably, to Chapter 20 preceding.

ceux chalenge, ou de amour vers autre, ou de haine, ou de lignage, ou dautre chose, lem le deit ouster, e mettre un autre par les prodeshommes; et asseoir lui jour, qil les eit a la quinzeine, ou plus loung, au pleisir des Justices. E sil avient qe cil a soun jour aveir nes puisse, il lui covient qe tierz jour devant son jour moustre au Viscounte, e au jour moustre iceo mesmes devaunt Justices, e qe Viscounte le tesmoigne. E donkes, par cele moustrance, e par le tesmoign del Viscounte, si lui deit lem esgarder le fu, etc.

Cap. XLVIII.

Quod nullus ponatur ad [1] Magnam Legem nisi pro morte hominis.

Trial by the "Great Law" solely on charges of murder with witnesses, burglary, and the like.

Si est a saveir, qe lem ne deit mettre nul homme a la Graunt Lei, fors pur la greignor acheisoun qe puisse estre; si come de mort de homme, e ceo aveke siute, et aveke crie, et aveke tesmoigne, ou hampsokne aparissaunte, et huys depesciez e decopiez, e siute, e plaies apertes e apparissauntes, e ovekes semblables choses. Car nule lei ne met homme a mort ne a membre fors cele lei, en Loundres. E pur ceo estuet qe graunt achesoun i ait a jugger cele lei. Car les audres leis en plai de corone, com a xviii hommes, sil encheent, ne sount fors en merci davoir et a lour Were, ceo est a savoir, de cent soulz. E en ceo cas jure treis foitz li encupez, dount li Engleis lapelent [2] "*trefalde.*" Od ceo est a jurer treis foitz, e a chescune foitz sei sisme; e ceo est pur la hautesce de la Court e pur le honour de Justice.

Trial by the "Middle Law."

Mais a la Graunt Lei, ne jure li encupez fors une foiz, e ceo primer, pur le graunt peril de fournir la lei. Car si un soul fausist ou retraisist, si est mort, e

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[1] See pages 57 and 110.

[2] *i.e.* "threefold."

auxi com vencu en champ. Et pur cel graunt peril ne jure ils fors une foitz a la Graunt Lei, et donkes li autre apres lui. E dient aucun qe si li encupez est husebonde e tete tenaunt, si estuet qe ses jurours seient husebaundes e terres eient en la cite. Mes li encupez puet bien avoir aveke sei bacheliers ou viduers; mais qil soient loiaux hommes; e autiel la converse.

Cap. XLIX.

Quod rettatus in Placitis Coronæ possit se defendere versus Regem cum sua septima manu.

Where the King is prosecutor, the accused to be tried by the Third Law, or with six compurgators.

Si le Roi seiut vers aucun homme plai de corone, [1] senz clamif, e die qe celui blame, et le Roi le mescroit; lem lui deit agarder qil sen defende, sei setisme; et sil enchiet, si est a autaunt com il fust si il eust eu clamif encountre lui; ceo est asavoir, qe si il enchaist vers le clamif, en merci davoir, si fust autel ci, e a sa Were de cent soulz: et sil enchaist a vie ou membre, fust au tel ci.

Cap. L.

Si aliquis sit occisus in civitate.

Inquest by Sheriffs upon deaths in the city.

Si quis est occisus in civitate, Vicecomes debet accedere et inquirere per visnetum quis illum occiderit. Et si aliquis sit rettatus per visnetum, Vicecomes debet rettatum attachiare, donec sciatur si quis coram Justiciariis pro morte occisi sequi voluerit.

F. 30. a.

Cap. LI.

Quando quis imponit alicui crimen homicidii.

A person not to be attached unless the

Si quis dixerit versus alium quod aliquem occiderit, et noluerit dare plegios de prosequendo, culpatus non

[1] Written *seur* in the Elizabethan copy, evidently by mistake.

debet attachiari, secundum legem civitatis; neque pro aliis causis ponendus est per plegios, nisi clamivus det securitatem de prosequendo. accuser find pledges to prosecute.

Cap. LII.

Antiqua consuetudo Replegiationis.

Secundum antiquam legem civitatis, semper consueverunt replegiare homines rectatos de morte hominis per bonos et salvos plegios. The ancient custom of bailing a person accused of murder.

Cap. LIII.

De hiis qui rectati sunt de Placitis coronæ.

Si quis rectatus fuerit de placitis coronæ et per plegios positus, et contingat eum mori ante placitum, plegii ejus debent mortem ejus pronunciare coram Justiciariis die quo placitum fuerit, et ita esse quieti de plegiagio. Duty of the sureties, where the accused dies before trial at pleas of the crown.

Cap. LIV.

Quando aliquis sequitur mortem alicujus.

Quando aliquis clamivus sequitur mortem alicujus, et culpatus non venit ad rationabiles summonitiones suas, secundum statuta civitatis, nec aliquis sit qui eum manucapiat habendum ad rectum, utlagandus est in Folkesmot. Sed si non sit clamivus qui mortem sequatur, non est utlagandus, quamvis aliter sit culpatus, nisi de assensu Justiciariorum. Person accused of murder to be outlawed at the Folkmote, on non-appearance. But otherwise when there is no accuser.

Cap. LV.

De disseisina sine judicio.

A disseisor without judgment given, to be required to find good sureties.

Si quis aliquem sine judicio disseisiet, ut de feodo et jure suo, Vicecomes per judicium debet adunare Aldermannum et vicinos de visneto, et ab eis inquirere per juramentum et fidem quam Domino Regi debeant, utrum ille sine judicio disseisitus fuisset. Et si ita esset, per eorum legale dictum Vicecomes ei seisinam restituat, et disseisitorem ponat per bonos plegios usque ad placita coronæ.

Cap. LVI.

De assisa facta in regno a Domino Rege de recognitione novæ disseisinæ.

Usage of the City in recognizances of Novel Disseisin.

Cum autem assisa facta fuit in regno a Domino Rege de recognitione disseisinæ, modus prædictæ inquisitionis ei et Justiciariis monstratus fuit. Et placuit eis et permiserunt ita habere civibus; scilicet eandem inquisitionem, etsi aliquando per vim et voluntatem Justiciariorum recognitio capta fuit apud Turrim. Postquam monstratum fuit, eis permiserunt, et voluerunt cives habere antiquas libertates civitatis.

Cap. LVII.

De roberia et pace infracta.

Defence on accusation of robbery, breach of the peace, &c.

Roberia, et pax fracta, et raptus, et felonia, et membrum fractum, et incendium, et assaltus propensatus, omnia ista et talia defendenda sunt ante consilium captum et post consilium. Si quis etiam alium appel-

laverit de tollagio coram Vicecomitibus, et culpatus non defenderit nominatum tollagium, quamvis defenderet de verbo in verbum, erit in misericordia Vicecomitis, quia non defendit tollagium et ad defensionem erga clamivum.

Cap. LVIII.

De plegiatione alicujus in causa quæ pertinet ad coronam.

Pledges or sureties who cannot produce the accused, to pay their Were.

Plegii alicujus de causa quæ pertineat ad coronam, si contigerit quod non possint eum habere ad rectum, nec diem salvare, judicatur unusquisque *a sa Were* —scilicet in misericordia centum solidorum. Insuper interrogetur eis si volunt habere eum ad rectum: si dicunt "etiam," statuetur eis dies; sin autem, quieti sint per illam misericordiam; et culpatus utlagandus est secundum leges et consuetudines, et statuta civitatis.

Cap. LIX.

De quodam qui occidit uxorem suam.

Extent of liability of the pledges where the accused abjures the realm.

In Custodia de Haverhill[1] quis Lodowycus, aurifaber, occidit uxorem suam, et fugit ad Ecclesiam Beatæ Mariæ de Staningelane, et per concessum Justiciariorum abjuravit terram regis. Cum autem postea ad placita coronæ ostenderetur loquela, inquisiti et interrogati a Justiciariis qui sunt plegii ejusdem Lodowyci; volueruntque quidam illorum plegios esse in misericordia, quia non habuerunt eum ad diem et rectum. Conten- F. 36. b.

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[1] William de Haverhill, who was appointed one of the Custodians or Wardens of the City in 1247.

tione autem diutius super hoc habita, dixit Symon de Pateshulle, contra Ricardum de Heriet, plegios Lodowyci debere esse quietos; nam quando corpus malefactoris abjuravit terram Regis, et hoc per concessum Regis, ibi fuit salva justitia Regis, et ibi fuit malefactor ad justitiam, quod talem libertatem concessit et vult Rex inesse dignitati Ecclesiæ. Et quoniam per Regis est voluntatem, ibi est salva ejus justitia, et plegii quieti sunt. Et ita quieti obierunt.

Cap. LX.

Quod nullus de libero foraneo teneat curiam ad minus quam de xii liberis hominibus.

No one free of the foreign to hold a court with less than twelve freemen.

Ricardus de Heriet dicit, neminem de libero foraneo posse curiam tenere vel judicium facere ad minus quam de duodecim liberis hominibus; et illos duodecim, si opus est, oportere warentizare coram Justiciariis et alibi.—Si autem per minores sit aliquid placitum placitatum, nullius esse momenti.

Cap. LXI.

Responsio ad quandam quæstionem, etc.

Answer to questions touching the liberties of the city.

Si forte quæstio oriatur quod aliqui in exemplum velint procedere, dicentes nos contra libertates nostras fecisse, et contra consuetudines et hujusmodi, ut de brevibus a Rege vel a Justiciariis missis, [1] qui essent contra libertatem, et tamen a nobis recepta et peracta, ut de Ricardo filio Symonis—respondetur, nihil contra libertatem civitatis fecisse; quia quicquid inde proces-

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[1] *Quæ* would seem to be the correct reading.

sum est, per eorum acquisitionem et voluntatem factum est: uterque enim propria et spontanea libertati suæ derogavit, sicuti et plures pluries fecerunt. Et ideo non est læsa libertas; licet enim cuique juri suo et libertati renunciare et præliari si voluerit, et similia facere. Sed tamen hoc non obest neque obesse debet cæteris, qui in libertate remanentes nullas postposuerunt.

Cap. LXII.

De Capitulis Dominum Regem tangentibus, dicendis in Itinere Justiciariorum.

Articles touching the King, to be mentioned at the Iter of the Justices.

De defalta veniendi coram Justiciariis. De illis qui sunt in misericordia Regis, et non sunt amerciati. De veteribus placitis coronæ quæ alias fuerunt coram Justiciariis, et non terminabantur. De novis placitis quæ post emerserunt. De vallettis et puellis qui sunt et esse debent in custodia Regis; in cujus custodia sint, et per quem, et quantum valeant terræ illorum. De eschaetis Domini Regis; quæ terræ illæ sint, et qui illas habeant, et per quem, et quantum valeant. De dominationibus quæ sunt de donatione Regis; quæ sint, et qui illas habeant, et per quem, et quantum terræ illarum valeant. De ecclesiis quæ sunt in donatione Regis, sive sint vacantes sive non; quæ sint, et qui eas teneat, et per quem. De purpresturis factis super Regem in terris vel in aquis, vel alibi; quæ sint, et quis eas fecit, et per quem. De mensuris factis per regnum; si teneantur secundum quod præceptum fuit, et si quis dederit mercedem custodibus mensurarum, ut possint vendere vel emere per mensuras; et hoc intelligatur de omnibus mensuris, tam de vino quam de blado, et omnibus mensuris. De vinis venditis contra assisam, et quis illa vendiderit. De thesauris inventis, qui sunt, et qui illos invenerunt. De usurariis Christianis mortuis, qui fuerunt, et quæ catalla habuerunt.

De catallis Francorum, vel Flandrensium, vel inimicorum Regis, quæ arestata fuerunt; quæ catalla sint arestata, et quis illa habeat. De catallis Judæorum occisorum, et debitis, et chartis, et vadiis; qui fuerunt illi Judæi,
F. 37. a. et quis habeat vadia vel chartas eorum. De illis qui tenent de Honore Pevrel de Londoniis et de Pevrel de Dovoria; qui sint et quam terram habent, et per quod servitium. De utlagatis, et burgatoribus, et fugitivis, et aliis malefactoribus, et eorum receptatoribus. De portibus maris; si bene servati fuerint, et si quis blada adduxerit, vel alia venalia in terra inimicorum Regis. De illis qui lacum ceperunt de tertio-decimo; qui sunt, et quantum ceperunt, et a quo. De servientibus hundredorum vel aliis, qui mercedem ab hominibus occasione tertii-decimi ceperunt; qui sint, et quantum, et a quo. De illis qui consueti sunt mala facere in parcis et vivariis; qui sint, et ubi hoc fecerunt, et in quibus parcis et vivariis. De fugitivis, si quis rediit post fugam. De prisis factis per Vicecomites vel Constabularium, vel per aliquem ballivum, contra voluntatem eorum quorum catalla capta fuerunt. De falsonariis et retondariis.

Cap. LXIII.

De Folkesmotis tenendis.

The mode of holding Folksmotes; and the three principal Folksmotes.

[1] Treis Folkesmotz chiefs sunt en lan. Lun si est a la feste Seint Michiel, a savoir qi ert Viscounte, e pur oir le comaundement. Lautre si est au Noel, pur les Gardes faire. Le tierz si est a la feste Seint Johan, pur garder la cite de arsoun pur la graunt secheresce. Si nul homme de Loundres sursiet nul de ces treis

[1] For a translation, see the end of the work.

Folkesmotz, si est en le forfait le Rei de quaraunte soulz. Mais par la lei de Loundres, deit le Viscounte demaunder celi qe il vodra saveir moim sil i est ou noun. E si nul est qi la ne seit e la seit demaunde, celui deit lem somoundre al Husteng, si le deit lem demener par la lei de la cite. Si le prudhome dist quil ne fust pas sumouns, ceo deit lem saveir par le bedel de la Garde. Si le bedel dist qil fust summouns al Husteng, ou atteint est qe le bedel nad nul autre tesmoign, ne aveir ne deit, fors le gros sein qe lem soune a Folkesmot a Seint Pool.

VA- VA-

[1] Ceo est a savoir, qe nul telier ne nul fulloun ne puet drap secchir ne teindre, ne a nule marchaundise hors de la ville aler; ne il ne poent a nul forein lour draps vendre, fors as marchauns de la cite. Et sil aveneit qe nul des teliers ou des fullouns, pur sa richesce, vousist hors de la cite aler pur marchaundise faire, bien list au prudeshommes de la cite prendre tut cel chatel e remener en la cite, et faire de cel chatel com de chatel forfait par agard des Viscountes et des prudeshommes de la cite. E si nul teler . .

Restrictions upon the sale of cloth by weavers and fullers.

CAT. CAT.

Cap. LXIV.

Ordinatio renovata de Vicecomitibus facientibus districtiones. F. 37. b.

Die Lunæ proxima ante festum Sancti Gregorii Papæ, anno regni Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, xliii,

Powers given to the Sheriffs in

[1] The whole of this passage has contemporary marginal marks of omission, and is consequently omitted in the Elizabethan copy.

cases of distress.

ex communi consideratione provisum est et præceptum Vicecomitibus, quod cum alicubi venerint facturi substitutionem aliquam, quam quidem facere non possunt propter obstructionem seu seruram aliquam, ipsam seruram ex officio suo per visum proborum hominum vicinorum reserent, et suppleant officium suum.

Cap. LXV.

De eodem in probatione Testamentorum.

Of admitting claims on proof of testaments.

Item, consideratum est quod in probationibus testamentorum, si aliquis aliquid testamenti ipsius probatione calumniaverit, admittenda est probatio cujuslibet testamenti, duntaxat testes deposuerint de ultima voluntate testatoris; attamen salva calumnianti calumniatione sua in parte testamenti.

Cap. LXVI.

De eodem, cum super aliquem fiat sequestrum, et ipse sequestrum dimittat nolens se justiciare.

Enabling powers in cases of sequestration by the City bailiff.

In congregatione facta die Sabbati proxima post festum Sancti Bartholomæi Apostoli, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, tricesimo-tertio, per Johannem le Blount, Majorem, et Aldermannos [1] antedictos, et per quatuor homines singularum Wardarum etc., ordinatum fuit et communi assensu concordatum, quod cum sequestrum factum fuerit per ballivum civitatis super aliquem civium Londoniarum per clausturam ostiorum suorum, vel alio modo, pro debito civitatis, et ipse sequestrum permittens, satisfacere con-

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[1] This is probably said in reference to some other work from which the extract is taken.

temnendo [1] nolens se justiciare, quod per visum vicinorum sequestrum et obstructio amoveantur, et serura aperiatur et reseratur per ballivum; et ipse officium suum suppleat, et debitam inde faciat executionem, etc.

CAP. LXVII.

Item, quod nullus gaudeat liberis summonitionibus ad placitandum, secundum usus civitatis, qui bona sua amovere et elongare videtur et comprobatur, in deceptionem partis petentis et debiti sui retardationem et adnihilationem, etc. Defendant removing his goods shall not have free summons to plead.

CAP. LXVIII.

Item, quod omnes homines qui appreciaverint vadia in curia Majoris aut Vicecomitum, vel coram Camerario, quod appreciatores habeant bona appreciata pro pretio imposito, nisi pars petens illa habere voluerit pro eodem pretio. Appraisers to be at liberty to buy pledges at the prices assessed, unless the plaintiff elects to take them.

CAP. LXIX.

Ordinatio renovata pro clavibus de Neugate et Koketto.

Die Martis proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxxiii°, per Johannem le Blount, Majorem, et Aldermannos, ordinatum fuit et communi consensu stabilitum, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum qui pro tempore erunt, ab ista hora in futurum, in Vigilia Sancti Michaelis, in recessu suo de balliva sua, reddant in manu Majoris qui pro tempore erit claves de Neugate, Kokettum, et Ordinance as to delivery of the keys of Newgate and of the Cocket.

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[1] A mistake perhaps for *noluerit*.

omnia alia ad prædictum Vicecomitatum pertinentia et spectantia; et quod idem Major ea deliberet, per assensum Aldermannorum suorum, cui Vicecomitum viderit expedire, etc.

Cap. LXX.

Veredictum Aldermannorum super Testamentum Osberti de Suffolchia.

Verdict of the Aldermen as to the testament of Osbert de Suffolk.

Die Mercurii in Vigilia Ascensionis Domini, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxxi°, per Johannem le Blount, Majorem Londoniarum, Elyam Russel, Adam de Rokesle, Ricardum de Gloucestria, Willelmum de Betonia, Thomam Romayn, Johannem de Wenegrave, Johannem de Vinetria, Richerum de Refham, Radulphum de Honylane, Nicholaum Picot, F. 33. a. Johannem de Armenters, Johannem de Dunstaple, Nicholaum de Farndone, Henricum de Gloucestria, Walterum de Finchingfelde, et Hugonem Pourte, Aldermannos, unanimi assensu et consensu concordatum est, et unusquisque, per se examinatus propter judicium, dicebat, quod hæredes de sanguine Osberti de Suffolchia excluduntur a jure hæreditario in tenemento quod fuit prædicti Osberti in Cordewanerestrete, in parochiis Beatæ Mariæ de Arcubus et Beatæ Mariæ de Aldermannechurche, per testamentum prædicti Osberti, probati et irrotulati in Hustengo Londoniis tento die Lunæ proxima post festum Inventionis Sanctæ Crucis, anno prædicti Regis Edwardi xii°; exceptis Waltero de Finchingfeld et Henrico de Gloucestria, qui non in toto consentiebant. Sed dixerunt quod omne illud quod de dicto testamento irrotulatur fuit voluntas testatoris, et bonum est et acceptabile, etc.

Postea, die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Valentini Martyris, anno regni Regis prædicti xxxiii°, concordatum fuit et unanimi consensu ordinatum, per

Johannem le Blount, Majorem Londoniarum, Johannem de Wengrave, Willelmum de Leyre, Walterum de Finchingfelde, Richerum de Refham, Johannem de Dunstaple, Hugonem Pourte, Adam de Fulham, Adam de Rokesle, Johannem de Vynetria, Salomonem le Cotiller, Aldermannos, et Rogerum de Paris, Vicecomitem, quod Radulphus Godchep, Johannes de Wrytele, Stephanus de Uptone, et Willelmus le Barber, Spicer, parochiani Ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Arcubus, jurati tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliis, per visum, ordinationem, et consensum prædicti Johannis, Majoris, vendant domos prædictas pro majori pecunia quo poterunt, et quod de pecunia inde recepta Divina celebrari faciant pro animabus ejusdem Osberti et Annæ uxoris suæ, et omnium fidelium defunctorum, secundum formam in testamento ejus contentam; et omnem pecuniam remanentem, ultra cantariam prædictam, bene et fideliter solvent fabricæ pontis Londoniarum.

Cap. LXXI.

Breve Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, missum prælatis Cantuariensis Provinciæ de quibusdam Articulis tractandis in Concilio Provinciali.

Letter of King Edward I. to the prelates of the province of Canterbury, touching the assessment of an aid to be treated of in a Provincial Council.

"Rex dilectis sibi in Christo Abbatibus, Prioribus, " et cæteris viris religiosarum domorum Cantuariensis " Provinciæ de patronatu nostro existentium, et eorum " procuratoribus in proximo conventuris, salutem. In- " telleximus a nonnullis quod venerabilis pater " R[obertus], Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus, vos, sicut " cæteros de clero provinciæ suæ prædictæ, ad con- " sentiendum cuidam auxilio seu collecto super vos et " ipsum clerum auctoritate sua propria assidendo, pro " viribus inducere nititur et intendit. Cum igitur " hujus auxilii et collectæ assessio sive consensio, si

" super bonis vestrorum domorum quæ de eleemosynis " progenitorum nostrorum, quondam Regum Angliæ, " fundatæ existunt, fierent, nostro assensu minime " requisito, in diminutione eleemosynarum prædictarum " et coronæ nostræ præjudicium cederent manifeste— " vobis mandamus in fide qua nobis tenemini, districte " inhibentes ne ad aliquod auxilium seu collectam " super vos aut cæteros de clero prædicto, ut præmit- " titur, assidendum, seu ad contributionem aliquam " collectæ hujus cum cæteris de clero, si quam super " ipsis assidere extiterit, faciendum, nobis inconsultis, " consensum vestrum vel assensum aliqualiter præbeatis. " Teste meipso apud Novum Castrum super Tynam, " primo die Maii anno regni nostri quinto."

Cap. LXXII.

F. 33. b.

Tractandum est in Concilio Provinciali de Templariis.

Matters to be treated of in the Council of the Prelates of the province of Canterbury concerning the Templars.

[1] Primus est articulus quod unus Templarius, dictus frater Thomas de Lindeseye, ante captionem dicit se fugisse in Hiberniam; qui nunc iteratis vicibus obtulit se stare juri. Quid faciendum est de eo, qui examinatus secundum mandatum Apostolicum nihil fatetur contra se?

Aliqui Templarii hujus provinciæ petuntur a mulieribus sibi adjudicari in viros, ratione matrimonii contracti ante ingressum Religionis Templi. Quid faciendum est in hoc casu?

Singulares personæ steterunt in indictis sibi pœnitentiis per dimidium annum et amplius. An expediat inquirere utrum fecerunt pœnitentias sibi impositas, et qualiter, et quomodo se gesserunt tempore supradicto?

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[1] For the answers to these questions, brief though they are, see Chapter 74.

Cum adjudicatum Apostolicum sit per litteras Apostolicas quod contra singulares personas Templi vel in Provinciali Concilio pro eis sint[1] absoluturi vel condemnaturi proferantur, et adhuc non sunt prolati finaliter nisi contra tres personas, Stephanum, Thomam, et Johannem,—quid sit contra eos vel pro cæteris faciendum?

CAP. LXXIII.

Tractandum est in Concilio Provinciali de bono publico regni et Ecclesiæ.

Primo, multæ ordinationes factæ sunt de novo ad honorem Dei, et utilitatem Ecclesiæ, et commodum Domini Regis, et regni sublevationem, et remedium pauperum et oppressorum, sicut ex earum inspectione luculenter apparet; quas servare et tenere nos prælati juravimus corporaliter, salvo ordine nostro. An simus astricti per juramentum nostrum ad observationem earum quoad personas nostras tantum, vel ad faciendum servari ab aliis, quantum possumus, salvo ordine nostro? Si ad utrumque non simus astricti saltem ex vi juramenti, aut saltem simus astricti ex debito officii ad utrumque, quantum commode possimus et honeste? Matters there to be treated of, for the good of the kingdom and of the Church.

[2] Supposita quod ex vinculo juramenti vel ex debito officii ad utrumque simus astricti, an liceat et expediat vallare dictas ordinationes sub majoris excommunicationis sententia, quod omnes contra eas facientes in excommunicationem incidant, ipso facto?

An liceat et expediat publice denunciare excommunicatos, eos qui contra dictas ordinationes fecerunt, auctoritate Concilii Oxoniæ, declaratas per Concilium de Lambhethe, cum per hoc impedierint pacem regni?

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[1] This passage, to all appearance, is imperfect.

[2] For answers to these questions, see Chapter 75.

An liceat et expediat per viam notoriam procedere contra eos qui dictas ordinationes violarunt, et quo modo?

An expediat significare Domino Papæ et Cardinalibus bonum publicum quod ex eisdem ordinationibus servatis poterit pervenire, et mala ac dispendia quæ pervenire timentur si non serventur?

An expediat admonere comites et proceres regni qui jurarunt corporaliter se servare et tenere ordinationes prædictas, quod servent juramenta sua, et denunciare de eisdem, quod nisi eas servaverint quantum fieri poterunt, contra eas acrius procedere videatur, si sint aliquæ viæ aliæ utiles pro bono publico regni et status ecclesiastici?

Si ad utrumque non simus astricti ex vi juramenti, aut saltem simus astricti ex debito officii ad utrumque quantum commode possimus et honeste?

Cap. LXXIV.

F. 39. a.

Responsum ad Articulos de Templariis.

Answers to the articles concerning the Templars.

Admittendus est canonice secundum formam juris.

Admittendi sunt quatenus jus exigit et requirit.

Non expedit inquirere, nisi fama præcesserit.

Procedendum est secundum retroacta, et condemnandum vel solvendum.

Cap. LXXV.

Responsum ad Articulos de bono publico.

Answers to the articles concerning the good of the kingdom and of the Church.

Quod ex vi juramenti quoad se, et ex debito officii quoad alios.

Expedit vallare dictas ordinationes sententia excommunicationis.

Expedit publice denunciare eos qui contra dictas ordinationes fecerunt.

Notorie delinquentes notorie puniantur; sed modus puniendi relinquatur arbitrio judicis secundum quantitatem delicti.

Non expedit ad præsens mittere Domino Papæ.

Expedit amovere.

Est deliberandum.

[CAP. LXXVI.]

Charta Fratrum Prædicatorum, facta per Regem Edwardum, filium Regis Edwardi. F. 39. b.

Charter granted to the Friars Preachers by King Edward II. as to closing two lanes near Castle Baynard and Montfichet.

"EDWARDUS Dei gratia etc., omnibus, etc. Cum "Gregorius de Rokesleie, Major noster Londoniarum, "et cæteri Barones ejusdem civitatis, ad instantiam "nostram communiter et unanimiter concesserunt vene-"rabili patri Roberto, Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, et "assignatis suis, duas venellas contiguas placiæ suæ "Castri Bainardi et Turris de Montfichet, obstruendas "ad elargationem placiæ prædictæ et easdem inclu-"dendas, dum tamen consimilem eis viam et commu-"nitati civitatis ejusdem adeo competentem assigna-"verit; et nos attendentes, per præfatos Majorem et "Barones prædictæ civitatis, quod dictus Archiepisco-"pus jam parari fecerit viam meliorem et competen-"tiorem communitati ejusdem civitatis quam fuerunt "venellæ prædictæ:—Nos prædicto Archiepiscopo et "suis assignatis concessionem prædictam, pro nobis et "hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est concedimus, "ratificamus, et confirmamus. Ita quod prædicti Ba-"rones nostri Londoniarum, occasione prædictæ conces-"sionis suæ, nec prædictus Archiepiscopus vel assignati "sui, ratione prædictæ mutationis viarum, coram Jus-"ticiariis itinerantibus apud Turrim Londoniarum, "occasione purpresturæ factæ de præfatis venellis, "occasionantur aut molestantur in futurum. In cujus "rei testimonium, etc. Teste meipso, apud Westmo-"nasterium, x^{mo} die Junii, anno regni nostri quarto."

[LIBER SECUNDUS.]

F. 40. a. TABULA SUPER CHARTIS DE LIBERTATIBUS CIVITATIS.

[1] CHARTA DOMINI WILLELMI QUONDAM REGIS ANGLIÆ.

Inprimis, Charta Domini Willelmi quondam Regis Angliæ, in lingua Saxonica.

Item, alia Charta ejusdem Domini Willelmi, in eadem lingua.

CHARTA REGIS HENRICI PRIMI.

Item, Charta Domini Henrici quondam Regis Angliæ, in qua continentur articuli subsequentes, videlicet:

[2] 1. Inprimis, de Vicecomitatu Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ dimisso ad firmam civibus Londoniarum pro trecentis libris.

2. Item, quod cives Londoniarum ponant Vicecomitem qualem voluerint de seipsis.

3. Item, quod ipsi cives ponent Justiciarium quemcunque vel qualem voluerunt de seipsis, ad custodienda placita coronæ, et ad eadem placitanda; et quod nullus alius erit Justiciarius super ipsos homines Londoniarum.

4. Item, quod cives Londoniarum non placitabunt extra muros civitatis de ullo placito.

5. Item, quod cives Londoniarum sint quieti de Schot et Loth, et de Danegelde, et de murdro; et quod nullus eorum faciat bellum.

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[1] More properly *Chartæ*.

[2] These numbers are all borrowed from those in the Elizabethan copy, the articles forming the Second Book being only partially numbered in the original.

6. Item, si quis civium de placitis coronæ implicitatus fuerit, per sacramentum quod judicatum fuerit in civitate se disrationet homo Londoniarum.

7. Item, quod infra muros civitatis nullus hospitetur; neque de familia Domini Regis neque de alia hospitium vi alicui liberetur.

8. Item, quod omnes homines Londoniarum sint quieti et liberi, et omnes eorum res per totam Angliam et per portus maris, de theolonio, et passagio, et lestagio, et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus.

9. Item, quod Ecclesiæ, et Barones, et cives habeant et teneant bene et in pace Sokas suas, cum omnibus consuetudinibus. Ita quod hospites qui in Sokis hospitabuntur nulli dent consuetudines, nisi illi cujus Soka fuerit, vel ministro suo quem ibi posuerit.

10. Item, quod homo Londoniarum non judicetur in misericordia pecuniæ, nisi ad "*sa Were*," scilicet ad c solidos—Dico de placito quod ad pecuniam pertineat.

11. Item, quod amplius non sit Meskenninga in Hustengo, neque in Folkesmot, neque in aliis placitis infra civitatem.

12. Item, quod Hustengum sedeat semel in hebdomada, videlicet die Lunæ.

13. Item, quod Rex habere faciet civibus Londoniarum terras, et vadimonia, et debita infra civitatem et extra; et de terris de quibus ad se clamaverint rectum eis tenebit lege civitatis.

14. Item, quod si quis theolonium vel consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit, cives Londoniarum in civitate capiant de burgo vel de villa ubi theolonium vel consuetudines capti fuerint quantum homo Londoniarum pro theolonio dedit et perinde de damno receperit.

15. Item, quod cives Londoniarum habeant fugationes suas ad fugandum, sicut melius et plenius habuerunt antecessores eorum; scilicet in Chiltre, Middelsexia, et Surreia.

CHARTA REGIS HENRICI SECUNDI.

16. Quod nullus civium placitet extra muros civitatis, excepto de tenuris exterioribus, etc.

F. 40. b. 17. Item, quod cives habeant quietanciam murdri infra urbem et in Portsoka.

18. Item, quod nullus eorum faciat duellum.

19. Item, quod de placitis coronæ se possunt disrationare, ut supra.

20. Item, infra muros civitatis nemo capiat hospitium per vim, neque per liberationem Marescalli.

21. Item, quod sint quieti de theolonio, lastagio, etc., per totam Angliam.

22. Item, quod nullus de misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi secundum legem civitatis.

23. Item, quod in nullo placito sit Meskenninga.

24. Item, quod Hustengum semel tantum in hebdomada teneatur.

25. Item, quod cives habeant terras et tenuras suas, et vadimonia.

26. Item, quod placita apud Londonias teneantur de omnibus debitis quæ accommodata fuerunt apud [1] [Londonias], et de vadimoniis suis.

27. Item, si quis theolonium vel aliquam aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit, postquam ipse a recto defecerit, Vicecomites Londoniarum namium inde apud Londonias capient.

28. Item, quod cives habeant fugationes suas, ubicunque eos habuerunt antea tempore Regis Henrici.

29. Item, quod cives Londoniarum sint quieti de Brudtoll, et Childwite, et Jeresgyve, et de Scotale; et quod Vicecomes Londoniarum non faciat Scotale.

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[1] Omitted in the original.

Charta Ricardi Primi.

30. Quod nullus civis placitet extra muros civitatis de ullo placito præter de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris Regis.

31. Quod cives habeant quietanciam murdri infra civitatem et in Portsoka.

32. Item, quod nullus eorum faciat duellum.

33. Item, quod de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possunt disrationare, etc.

34. Item, quod nullus capiat hospitium per vim infra muros civitatis, nec in Portsoka.

35. Item, quod cives sint quieti de theolonio et omni alia consuetudine, etc.

36. Item, quod nullus de misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi secundum legem civitatis.

37. Item, quod in nullo placito sit Meskenninga.

38. Item, quod Hustengum semel tantum in hebdomada teneatur.

39. Item, de terris et tenuris in civitate Londoniarum, et de vadimoniis, rectum eis teneatur.

40. Item, si quis theolonium vel aliquam aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit, Vicecomites Londoniarum namium inde apud Londonias capiant, etc.

41. Item, quod cives habeant fugationes suas, ubicunque etc.

42. Item, quod cives Londoniarum sint quieti de Brudtoll, et Childwite, etc., ut supra.

Alia Charta Ejusdem Ricardi.

43. Quod omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia amoveantur, ubicunque fuerint, etc.

F. 41. a. 44. Item, quietum etiam clamavit idem Rex quod Custodes Turris suæ Londoniis annuatim percipere solebant de prædictis Kidellis.

Charta Regis Johannis.

45. Quod nullus civium placitet extra muros civitatis, exceptis ut supra.

46. Item, quod cives sint quieti de murdro infra urbem, et in Portsoka.

47. Item, quod nullus eorum faciat duellum.

48. Item, quod de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possunt disrationare, etc.

49. Item, quod infra muros civitatis, neque in Portsocha, nemo capiat hospitium per vim nec liberationem Marescalli.

50. Item, quod cives sint quieti de theoloneo et omni alia consuetudine, per omnes terras Regis citra mare et ultra, et per portus maris citra mare et ultra.

51. Item, quod nullus civium de misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi secundum legem civitatis.

52. Item, quod in civitate in nullo placito sit Meskenninga.

53. Item, quod Hustengum semel in hebdomada teneatur.

54. Item, quod cives habeant terras, tenuras, vadimonia, et debita sua omnia, etc.

55. Et quod de terris et tenuris quæ infra urbem sunt rectum eis teneatur secundum consuetudinem civitatis.

56. Et si quis in aliqua terrarum Domini Regis citra mare vel ultra, sive in portubus maris citra mare vel ultra, theoloneum vel aliquam aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit etc., Vicecomites Londoniarum namium inde capiant, etc.

57. Item, quod cives habeant fugationes suas ubicumque eas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, avi Henrici patris nostri.

58. Item, quod cives sint quieti de Bridtolle, Childwite, Jeresgive, et Scotale.

ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM JOHANNIS.

59. Quod cives habeant Vicecomitatum Londoniarium et Middelsexiæ, etc., pro ccc libris, ut supra.

60. Item, quod cives de seipsis faciant Vicecomites, quosque voluerint, et amoveant quando voluerint, etc.

61. Item, si Vicecomites qui pro tempore fuerint aliquod delictum fecerint unde misericordiam pecuniæ debeant incurrere, non judicentur ad plus nisi ad misericordiam xx librarum. [1] Si quid per Regem detur quod ad Vicecomites pertinet, illud recompensari debet.

ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM JOHANNIS.

62. Quod omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia vel in Medewaye, ubicunque etc., amoveantur; et ne de cætero Kidelli alicubi ponantur, super forisfacturam decem librarum.

63. Item, quietum clamavit idem Rex omne id quod Custodes Turris suæ Londoniis annuatim percipere solebant de prædictis Kidellis.

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[1] The present passage from this word is interlined, probably in a contemporary hand. The Elizabethan copy substitutes a reading of its own :—"*Si quid per Regem de-*" "*tur quod ad firmam Vicecomita-*" "*tus pertinet, illud civibus Londoni-*" "*arum in acquietatione firmæ suæ*" "*ad Scaccarium annuatim com-*" "*putetur.*"

Alia Charta Ejusdem Johannis.

64. Quod Barones Civitatis Londoniarum eligant sibi Majorem de seipsis singulis annis, qui fidelis sit, discretus, et idoneus. Ita quod, cum electus fuerit, Domino Regi vel Justiciario suo, in absentia Regis, præsentetur, etc.

F. 41. b. 65. Item, quod ipsi cives habeant bene et in pace, libere, quiete, et integre, omnes libertates suas quibus hactenus usi sunt, tam in civitate Londoniarum quam extra, et tam in aquis quam in terris.

Adhuc Alia Charta Ejusdem Johannis.

66. Quod Gilda telaria non sit de cætero in civitate Londoniarum, nec ullatenus suscitetur.

Charta Henrici Tertii.

67. Quod cives habeant Vicecomitatum Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ, pro ccc libris sterlingorum.

68. Item, quod cives faciant de seipsis Vicecomites, quoscumque voluerint, et amoveant quando voluerint.

69. Item, quod præsentent Vicecomites quos fecerint Justiciariis Domini Regis, etc.

Alia Charta Ejusdem Henrici.

70. Quod Barones Londoniarum eligant sibi Majorem de seipsis.

71. Item, quod in fine anni liceat eis ipsum Majorem amovere et alium substituere, si voluerint, vel eundem retinere; ita tamen, quod nobis ostendatur vel Justiciario nostro, si præsentes non fuerimus.

72. Item, quod cives habeant bene et in pace, libere, quiete et integre omnes libertates, etc.

Alia Charta Ejusdem Henrici.

73. Quod omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia vel in Medewaye, ubicunque fuerint, amoveantur, et ne de cætero alicubi ponantur super forisfacturam x librarum.

74. Quietum etiam clamavit idem Rex quod Custodes Turris suæ etc., annuatim percipere solebant de prædictis Kidellis.

Alia Charta Ejusdem Henrici.

75. Quod nullus civium placitet extra muros civitatis Londoniarum, prout ut supra.

76. Item, quod cives Londoniarum sint quieti de murdro, etc. Et quod nullus eorum faciat duellum.

77. Item, quod cives de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possunt disrationare.

78. Et quod infra muros civitatis nemo capiat hospitium per vim etc., Marescalli.

79. Item, quod cives Londoniarum sint quieti de theolonio et omni alia consuetudine, etc.

80. Item, quod nullus de misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi secundum legem civitatis, etc.

81. Item, quod in nullo placito sit Meskenninga.

82. Item, quod Hustengum semel tantum in hebdomada teneatur.

83. Item, quod terras, tenuras, vadimonia, et debita omnia juste habeant.

84. Et quod de terris suis et tenuris quæ infra urbem sunt rectum eis teneatur.

85. Et quod de omnibus debitis et vadimoniis placita ibidem teneantur.

86. Item, si quis in aliqua terrarum Domini Regis, citra mare vel ultra etc., theoloneum vel aliquam

aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit, Vicecomites Londoniarum inde etc., namia apud Londonias capiant.

87. Item, quod cives habeant fugationes suas, ubicunque etc.

88. Item, quod cives sint quieti de Bridtoll, et Jeresgieve, et Scotale.

F. 42. a. ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM HENRICI.

89. Quod Warenna de Stanes, cum pertinentiis suis, sit deawarrennata et deaforestata in perpetuum, etc.; et quod nullus warennarius sive forestarius quicunque se inde intromittat.

ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM HENRICI.

90. Quod Major et Communitas Londoniarum habeant et teneant Ripam Reginæ, cum omnibus libertatibus, consuetudinibus, et aliis rebus ad eam spectantibus, pro quinquaginta libris sterlingorum, Comiti Cornubiæ annuatim reddendis.

ADHUC ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM HENRICI.

91. Quod cives Londoniarum habeant omnes libertates suas et liberas consuetudines sicut eas melius unquam habuerunt etc., et de cætero libere et plene utantur eisdem.

92. Item, quod Major quem cives Londoniarum elegerint, Rege vel hæredibus suis non existentibus apud Westmonasterium, annuatim Baronibus de Scaccario præsentetur, ut ab eisdem tanquam Major admittatur. Ita tamen quod in proximo adventu Regis sive hære-

dum suorum usque Westmonasterium vel Londonias, sibi aut hæredibus suis representetur et in Majorem admittatur.

93. Item, quod de firma civitatis Londoniarum allocentur Vicecomitibus annuatim, in compoto suo ad Scaccarium, septem libræ pro libertate Sancti Pauli Londoniis.

94. Item, quod iidem cives, per totam potestatem Regis etc., sint quieti de theolonio, etc.

Alia Charta Ejusdem Henrici.

95. Perdonatio civium de omnibus transgressionibus et excessibus Domino Regi et Reginæ et aliis in turbatione in regno facta, et ipsis civibus imposita per finem mille marcarum.

96. Item, quod cives per totam terram et potestatem Regis libere et sine impedimento, tam per mare quam per terram, de rebus et mercandisis suis negotiari possint, prout sibi viderint expedire.

97. Et quod quieti sint de omni theolonio et omni alia consuetudine, etc.

Adhuc Alia Charta Ejusdem Henrici.

98. Quod nullus civis placitet extra muros civitatis, exceptis ut supra, et exceptis hiis quæ contra pacem Regis fieri contingent etc., et exceptis placitis de mercandisis quæ secundum legem mercatoriam terminari solent in burgis et feriis.

99. Item, de quietancia murdri civibus Londoniarum concessa, ut supra.

100. Et quod nullus civium faciat duellum.

101. Item, quod cives Londoniarum de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possunt disrationare etc., eo tamen excepto, quod super tumulos mortuorum, de eo

quod dicturi essent mortui si viverent, non liceat precise jurare, etc.

102. Et quod infra muros civitatis vel etiam in Portsokene nullus capiat hospitium per vim vel liberationem Marescalli.

103. Item, quod cives Londoniarum quieti sint de theolonio et omni alia consuetudine, ut supra, excepta ubique debita et antiqua prisa vini, videlicet unius dolii ante malum et alterius retro malum, per xx solidos de dolio solvendos.

F. 42. b. 104. Item, quod singulis septimanis teneatur Hustengum semel in hebdomada.

105. Item, quod tam forinseci quam alii possunt facere attornatum, tam agendo quam defendendo, sicut alibi in curiis Regis.

106. Item, quod non occasionentur propter Miskennyng in suis loquelis.

107. Et quod de omnibus debitis et vadimoniis suis placita ibidem teneantur.

108. Item, quod cives sint quieti de Childwyte, Veresgyve, et de Scotale.

109. Item, quod dicti cives terras, tenuras, vel vadimonia, juste habeant et teneant.

110. Item, quod nullus mercator vel alius obviam eat mercatoribus venientibus, per terram vel per aquam, cum mercandisis suis et victualibus versus civitatem illam, ad emendum vel revendendum, quousque etc., sub forisfactura rei emptæ et [1] pœnam carceris.

111. Item, quod nullus exponat mercimonia sua venditioni, quæ custumam debeant, quousque debita custuma levetur, sub forisfactura totius averii.

112. Quod nullus mercator extraneus vel alius vendat vel emat aliquod averium quod ponderari debeat vel tronari, nisi per stateram vel tronam nostram, etc.

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[1] So in the original.

113. Item, de recognitionibus capiendis de debitis inter mercatores quæ irrotulari debent in Scaccario; et quod quilibet solvat pro qualibet libra in Scaccario irrotulanda unum denarium.

114. Item, quod cives Londoniarum habeant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas etc., tam de forma et modo placitandi quam de aliis quibuscumque casibus; dum tamen consuetudines illæ justitiæ et rectis legibus contrariæ non existant.

115. Item, de Magna Charta liberis hominibus regni Angliæ concessa.

Charta Regis Edwardi Primi.

116. Vicecomitatus Londoniarium et Middelsexiæ dimissus ad firmam pro ccc libris, etc.

117. Item, quod cives de seipsis faciant Vicecomites etc., et si Vicecomites aliquod delictum fecerint unde misericordiam pecuniæ debeant incurrere, non judicentur ad plus nisi ad misericordiam xx librarum, etc.

118. Item, quod omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia vel Medewey amoveantur, etc.

119. Quietum etiam clamavit omne id quod Custodes Turris suæ Londoniis annuatim percipere solebant de prædictis Kidellis.

120. Item, quod nullus civium placitet extra muros Londoniarum.

121. Item, de quietancia murdri infra urbem, et in Portsokene.

122. Item, quod nullus civium faciat duellum.

123. Item, quod de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possunt disrationare, etc.

124. Et quod nemo capiat hospitium per vim nec liberationem Marescalli.

125. Item, quod cives sint quieti de theolonio et omni alia consuetudine, etc.

126. Item, quod nullus de misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi secundum legem civitatis.

127. Item, quod in civitate in nullo placito sit Meskennynga.

128. Item, quod Hustengum semel tantum in hebdomada teneatur.

129. Et quod terras suas et tenuras, vadimonia et debita omnia, juste habeant.

F. 43. a. 130. Item, quod de terris suis et tenuris quæ infra urbem sunt rectum eis teneatur.

131. Et de omnibus debitis et vadimoniis suis placita ibidem teneantur.

132. Item, si quis in aliqua terrarum Domini Regis, citra mare vel ultra etc., theoloneum vel aliquam aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit etc, Vicecomites Londoniarum namia inde apud Londonias capiant, etc.

133. Item, quod cives habeant fugationes suas ubicunque eas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, etc.

134. Item, quod sint quieti de Bridtol, Childwyte, Yeresgyve, et Scotale, etc.

Charta Regis Edwardi Primi.

135. Quod tota Warenna de Stanes, cum pertinentiis, sit deawarrenata et deaforestata, etc.

Alia Charta Regis Edwardi Primi.

136. Quod Major et cives Londoniarum habeant et teneant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas quas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, avi etc.

137. Quod Major, Rege aut hæredibus suis non existentibus apud Westmonasterium, præsentetur annuatim Baronibus de Scaccario, ut ab eisdem tanquam Major admittatur.

138. Item, quod allocentur civibus Londoniarum de firma sua, pro libertate Sancti Pauli, quolibet anno ad Scaccarium septem libræ, etc.

139. Item, quod cives sint quieti de omni theoloneo et alia consuetudine, etc.

140. Item, quod cives de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possint disrationare, etc.

141. Item, quod tam forinseci quam alii attornatum facere possunt in Hustengo, etc.

142. Item, quod nullus mercator obviam eat aliis mercatoribus, per terram vel per aquam, cum mercandisis et victualibus suis etc., quousque ad dictam civitatem venerint.

143. Item, quod nullus exponat mercimonia sua vendicationi quæ custumam debent, quousque debita custuma levetur, etc.

144. Item, de certis articulis adnullatis ad instantiam civium, etc.

145. Item, de confirmatione aliarum libertatum et articulorum per Dominum Edwardum Primum confirmatorum.

146. Item, quod Major et Vicecomites, Rege aut hæredibus suis, vel Baronibus Scaccarii apud Westmonasterium non existentibus, Constabulario Turris Londoniarum extra portam dictæ Turris præsentetur.

147. Item, quod iidem cives sint quieti de Pavagio, Pontagio, et Muragio per totum regnum et potestatem Regis.

148. Item, quod Vicecomites amercientur, quotienscunque contigerit, juxta quantitatem delicti, sicut cæteri Vicecomites de regno.

Charta Edwardi, Filii Regis Edwardi.

149. Quod Major et Vicecomites Londoniarum per cives ejusdem civitatis juxta tenorem chartarum suarum eligantur, et non alio modo.

150. Quod Major civitatis prædictæ in officio Majoratus ultra unum annum simul non moretur.

151. Item, quod nullus Vicecomes civitatis habeat nisi duos clericos et duos servientes ratione officii sui, et tales quibus respondere voluerit.

F. 43. b. 152. Item, quod Major civitatis prædictæ, dum Major fuerit, non habeat aliud officium ad civitatem illud spectans quam officium Majoratus ejusdem.

153. Item, quod Major sibi non attrahat, nec coram ipso teneat, placitum Vicecomitale.

154. Item, quod Aldermanni civitatis illius, de anno in annum, die Sancti Gregorii sint amobiles et amoti, et anno sequente non reeligantur, sed alii loco eorum, etc.

155. Item, quod tallagia, per homines Gardarum ad hoc deputatos assessa, per Majorem et Aldermannos non augmententur seu exaltentur, nisi de communi consensu Majoris et Communitatis.

156. Item, quod denarii de hujusmodi tallagiis provenientes sint in custodia quatuor proborum hominum, Communiariorum dictæ civitatis.

157. Item, quod nullus alienigena in libertatem civitatis prædictæ admittatur, nisi in Hustengo.

158. Item, quod indigena, et præcipue Anglicus, mercator de certo mistero vel officio in libertatem civitatis prædictæ non admittatur, nisi per manucaptionem sex proborum hominum de certo mistero vel officio, etc.

159. Item, quod quolibet anno inquiratur si qui de libertate civitatis exercuerint bona aliorum qui non sunt de libertate, advocando bona illa sua propria bona esse. Et illi qui inde legitime convicti fuerint, libertatem amittant.

160. Item, quod omnes libertate civitatis gaudere volentes, sint in Lotto et Scotto, et participes omnium onerum pro statu civitatis, etc.

161. Item, quod omnes de libertate civitatis existentes et extra eandem civitatem manentes, ac per se

et suos mercandisas infra civitatem exercentes, sint in Lotto et Scotto cum Communariis ejusdem civitatis etc., vel a libertate amoveantur.

162. Item, quod Commune Sigillum sit in custodia duorum Aldermannorum et duorum Communiariorum, per Communitatem eligendorum, et quod non negetur pauperibus nec divitibus.

163. Item, quod redditiones judiciorum in curiis civitatis, post veredictum etc., non retardentur, nisi difficultas intervenerit. Et si difficultas intervenerit, non remaneant ultra tertiam curiam faciendæ.

164. Item, quod pondera et stateræ de mercandisis inter mercatores ponderandis, de quibus exitus ad Communitatem pertinet, sint in custodia proborum hominum per Communitatem eligendorum.

165. Item, quod Vicecomites theoloneum et alias custumas ad firmam suam pertinentes, ac alia officia publica ad ipsos spectantia, committere possunt hominibus sufficientibus pro quibus voluerint respondere.

166. Item, quod mercatores qui non sunt de libertate etc., non vendant vina seu alia mercimonia infra eandem civitatem ad retalliam.

167. Item, quod [1] abroctatores aliquarum mercandisarum in dicta civitate de cætero non existant, nisi ad hoc electi fuerint per mercatores de misteris suis; et quod jurentur coram Majore.

168. Item, quod communes hospitatores, quamvis non sint de libertate civitatis illius, sint participes omnium dictam civitatem contingentium, etc. Salvo semper, quod mercatores de Vasconia et alii alienigenæ in F. 44. a. dicta civitate ad invicem habitare et hospitare possint, prout hactenus facere consueverunt.

169. Item, quod custodia Pontis duobus probis ho-

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[1] More properly spelt *abrocatores* or *broceatores*, whence our word 'brokers.'

minibus de civitate prædicta, aliis quam Aldermannis, committatur.

170. Item, quod nullus serviens de Camera Guyhaldæ capiat feodum de Communitate etc., aut executionem faciat, nisi unus ad hoc per Communitatem electus.

171. Item, quod Camerarius, Communis Clericus, Communis Serviens civitatis per Communitatem eligantur et amoveantur, pro voluntate ejusdem Communitatis.

172. Item, quod Major, Recordator, ac prædicti Camerarius et Communis Clericus, feodis suis antiquitus statutis et solutis sint contenti.

173. Item, quod bona Aldermannorum civitatis prædictæ in auxiliis, tallagiis, et contributionibus, per homines de Gardis in quibus Aldermanni illi moram fecerunt, taxentur, sicut bona cæterorum civium de eisdem Gardis.

174. Item, quod Aldermanni et Communitas, pro necessitatibus et utilitatibus dictæ civitatis, super bonis suis infra civitatem illam, tam super redditibus quam aliis, possint inter se tallagia assidere et levare.

Litteræ Patentes Domini Edwardi, Filii Regis Edwardi.

175. Quod quædam auxilia, videlicet hominum peditum armatorum, Regi apud Castrum de Ledes concessa, non cederent in posterum in præjudicium Majoris et proborum hominum Londoniarum, nec trahantur in consequentiam in futurum.

Charta Regis Edwardi Tertii.

176. Quod cives Londoniarium habeant libertates suas, secundum formam Magnæ Chartæ, etc.; et quod impedimenta seu usurpationes eis in hac parte facta revocentur et adnullentur.

177. Item, quod Major Londoniarum qui pro tempore fuerit sit unus Justiciariorum ad Gaolam de Neugate.

178. Item, quod cives Londoniarum habeant Infangthef, et Outfangthef, et catalla felonum de omnibus illis qui adjudicati fuerint coram eis infra libertatem civitatis prædictæ.

179. Item, cum cives Londoniarum onerati fuissent per Vicecomitatum Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ ad Scaccarium Domini Regis de cccc libris, quod ipsi cives in posterum essent de c libris quieti.

180. Item, quod cives Londoniarum tenementa sua infra libertatem existentia legare possunt tam ad manum mortuam quam alio modo.

181. Quod Vicecomites Londoniarum, quotiens contingeret ipsos pro delicto aliquo amerciari, amercientur secundum quantitatem delicti, sicut cæteri Vicecomites de regno.

182. Item, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum pro escapio latronum aliter quam alii Vicecomites citra Trentam nullatenus onerentur seu amercientur; qui pro hujusmodi escapio ad c solidos, ut dicitur, amerciantur.

183. Item, quod cives Londoniarum de custodia illorum qui ad ecclesias fugerint pro immunitate habenda non onerentur aliter quam antiquitus onerari consueverunt, etc.

184. Item, quod cives Londoniarum amoveant et capiant omnes Kidellos in aquis Thamisiæ et Medewaie, et habeant punitiones ad nos inde pertinentes. F. 44. b.

185. Item, quod mercatores alienigenæ in Angliam venientes vendant mercandisas suas infra quadraginta dies post adventum illorum, et morentur ad mensas liberorum hospitum civitatis.

186. Item, quod senescallus Marescalli seu clericus Mercati infra libertatem civitatis non sedeant, nec aliquod officium ibidem exerceant.

187. Item, quod Major, qui pro tempore fuerit, officium Escaetriæ infra civitatem prædictam exerceat.

188. Item, quod cives Londoniarun. non distringantur ad proficiscendum seu mittendum in guerram extra civitatem prædictam.

189. Item, quod Constabularius Turris Londoniarum non faciat prisas, per terram nec per aquam, de victualibus aut aliis rebus quibuscunque.

190. Item, quod cives Londoniarum habeant custodes de concivibus suis ad placita in omnibus bonis feriis Anglia tenenda, exceptis placitis terræ et coronæ.

191. Item, quod Vicecomites, qui pro tempore fuerint, non distringantur ad faciendum sacramentum ad Scaccarium nostrum, nisi super redditione compotorum eorundem.

192. Item, quod cives habeant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas, prout antiquitus usi consueverunt, non obstante quod dicti cives in Itinere Henrici de Stantone et sociorum suorum etc. impetiti fuissent.

193. Item, quod unum breve sufficiat in Scaccario, et in qualibet placea Domini Regis, ad allocationes Chartarum suarum.

194. Item, quod nulla summonitio, attachiamentum, seu executio fiat infra libertatem civitatis per quemcunque ministrum Domini Regis, per breve vel sine brevi, nisi tantum per ministros ejusdem.

195. Item, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum habeant plene forisfacturas victualium, et aliarum rerum et mercandisarum, juxta tenorem Chartarum, etc.

196. Item, quod cives Londoniarum de cætero, in Itineribus suis, deducantur per easdem leges per quas deducebantur in Itineribus tentis temporibus Dominorum Johannis et Henrici, quondam Regum Angliæ, et aliorum progenitorum suorum.

197. Item, quod aliqua in dicto Itinere contra libertates et liberas consuetudines facta seu attentata civibus non cedant in præjudicium, quin deduci possint prout antiquitus.

198. Item, quod cives Londoniarum, in auxiliis, con-

cessionibus, et contributionibus, taxentur et contribuant cum communitate regni, sicut homines comitatuum et non sicut homines civitatum et burgorum; et quod de omnibus aliis tallagiis sint quieti.

199. Item, quod libertas civitatis Londoniarum non capiatur in manum Domini Regis pro aliqua personali transgressione, vel judicio personali alicujus ministri ejusdem civitatis; nec quod Custos in eadem ea occasione deputetur.

200. Item, quod nullus officiarius Domini Regis faciat aliquam prisam in civitate prædicta, vel extra, de bonis civium contra eorum voluntatem, nisi statim debitam inde fecerit solutionem. F. 45. a.

201. Item, quod de vinis ipsorum civium nulla prisa fiat per aliquem ministrorum vel hæredum nostrorum, seu alterius, contra eorum voluntatem; videlicet, de uno dolio ante malum et alio dolio retro malum.

202. Item, quod nullus officiarius seu provisor Regis vel hæredum suorum mercandiset, per se vel per alios, infra dictam civitatem vel extra, de aliquibus rebus officium suum tangentibus.

203. Item, quod tenementa forinseca civium Londoniarum qui fuerunt, vel exnunc erunt, ministri civitatis prædictæ, sint obligata ad conservandam dictam civitatem indemnem etc., de hiis quæ officia sua contingunt, sicut tenementa sua infra eandem civitatem.

204. Item, quod nullum mercatum de cætero teneatur infra septem leucas in circuitu civitatis prædictæ.

205. Item, quod omnes Inquisitiones per Justiciarios et alios ministros Regis de hominibus civitatis prædictæ capiendæ, capiantur apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum et non alibi, exceptis Inquisitionibus in Itineribus apud Turrim et pro deliberatione Gaolæ de Neugate.

206. Item, quod nullus civis implicitetur seu occasionetur ad Scaccarium nec alibi per billam; nisi de hiis quæ tangunt Dominum Regem vel hæredes suos.

207. Item, quod cives Londoniarum habeant omnes

libertates et liberas consuetudines suas illæsas et integras, sicut eas habuerunt unquam liberius, Statuto pro Mercatoribus, in læsionem libertatis civitatis prædictæ in Parliamento apud Eboracum anno Edwardi Tertii nono edito, non obstante, etc.

Alia Charta Regis Edwardi Tertii.

208. Item de Vicecomitatu Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ civibus Londoniarum dimisso ad firmam, pro trecentis libris sterlingorum.

209. Quod cives de seipsis faciant Vicecomites, quos voluerint.

210. Item, quod Vicecomites sic electi præsententur Justiciariis, etc.

211. Item, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum pro misericordia pecuniæ non judicentur ad plus nisi ad xx libras, etc.

212. Item, si Vicecomites fecerint delictum per quod debent incurrere periculum vitæ vel membrorum, judicentur, sicut judicari debent, per legem civitatis.

213. Item, si Rex vel hæredes sui, vel aliquis Justiciariorum suorum, aliquid dederint vel concesserint alicui de hiis quæ ad firmam prædicti Vicecomitatus pertinent, illud civibus in acquietatione firmæ ad Scaccarium annuatim computetur.

Alia Charta Regis Edwardi Tertii.

214. Quod omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia vel in Medeway deponantur.

215. Item, de quieto clamio quod Custodes Turris annuatim percipere solebant.

216. Item, quod nullus civium placitet extra muros, etc.

217. Item, de quietancia murdri civibus concessa, etc.

218. Item, quod nullus civium faciat duellum. F. 45. b.

219. Item, quod cives de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possunt disrationare, etc.

220. Item, quod nemo capiat hospitium infra civitatem etc. per vim nec liberationem Marescalli.

221. Item, quod cives sint quieti de theolonio et omni alia consuetudine, etc.

222. Item, quod nullus de misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi secundum legem civitatis etc.

223. Item, quod in civitate in nullo placito sit Meskenninga.

224. Et quod Hustengum semel tantum in hebdomada teneatur.

225. Et quod terras, tenuras, vadimonia, et debita sua juste habeant.

226. Item, quod de terris et tenuris suis quæ infra urbem sunt rectum eis teneatur.

227. Item, quod de omnibus debitis quæ accommodata fuerint, et de vadimoniis ibidem factis, placita ibidem teneantur.

228. Item, si quis in aliqua terrarum Domini Regis, citra mare vel ultra, theoloneum vel aliquam aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit etc., Vicecomites Londoniarum namium inde apud Londonias capiant.

229. Item, quod cives habeant omnes fugationes suas quas habuerunt etc.

230. Item, quod sint quieti de Brithtol, Childwyte, Jeresgyve, et Scotale.

Alia Charta Regis Edwardi Tertii.

231. Quod tota Warenna de Stanes, cum pertinentiis sit deawarennata et deaforestata in perpetuum.

Alia Charta Regis Edwardi Tertii.

232. Quod Major et cives habeant et teneant omnes libertates suas et liberas consuetudines, quas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, avi Regis Henrici, etc.

233. Item, quod Major, absente Rege et hæredibus, præsentetur Baronibus de Scaccario.

234. Item, quod septem libræ allocentur Vicecomitibus Londoniarum in compoto suo ad Scaccarium, pro libertate Sancti Pauli.

235. Item, quod cives sint quieti de theoloneo et omni alia consuetudine, etc.

236. Item, quod cives de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possunt disrationare, etc.

237. Item, quod tam forinseci quam alii possint facere attornatum in Hustengo.

238. Item, quod nullus mercator vel alius eat obviam mercatoribus venientibus per terram vel per aquam cum mercandisis suis et victualibus etc., quousque ad civitatem venerint, etc.

239. Item, quod nullus exponat mercimonia sua venditioni quæ custumam debeant, quousque debita custuma levetur, etc.

240. Item, de adnullatione certorum articulorum.

241. Item, de confirmatione libertatum et liberarum consuetudinum civitatis.

242. Item, quod Major et Vicecomites, absente Rege et Baronibus de Scaccario, [1] præsentetur Constabulario Turris.

243. Item, quod cives sint quieti de Pavagio, Pontagio, Muragio, etc.

244. Et quod Vicecomites amercientur secundum qualitatem delicti, sicut cæteri Vicecomites de regno, etc.

245. Item, de confirmatione libertatum et liberarum consuetudinum.

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[1] Evidently a mistake for *præsententur*.

246. Item, licet cives civitatis prædictæ aliquibus libertatum, quietanciarium, seu liberarum consuetudinum prædictarum aliquo casu emergente hactenus plene usi non fuerint, ipsi tamen cives et eorum successores etc., de cætero eis plene gaudeant et utantur. F. 46. a.

247. Item, quod nullus Justiciarius assignabitur infra civitatem, nisi Justiciarii Itinerantes apud Turrim, Justiciarii pro Gaola de Neugate et erroribus apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum, etc.

248. Item, quod Major et Vicecomites civitatis prædictæ juxta tenorem Chartarum progenitorum Domini Regis eligantur, et non alio modo.

249. Et quod nullus Vicecomes habeat nisi duos clericos et duos servientes.

250. Item, quod Major civitatis, dum Major fuerit, non habeat aliud officium ad civitatem illam spectans quam officium Majoratus ejusdem.

251. Item, quod Major non sibi attrahat placitum Vicecomitale.

252. Item, quod tallagia et auxilia, in civitate ad opus Regis assidenda per Majorem et Aldermannos, non augmententur seu exaltentur nisi de communi consensu civitatis.

253. Item, quod denarii de hujusmodi tallagiis provenientes sint in custodia quatuor proborum hominum, Communiariorum civitatis prædictæ.

254. Item, quod nullus alienigena in libertatem civitatis prædictæ admittatur, nisi in pleno Hustengo.

255. Et quod indigena, et præcipue Anglicus mercator, de certo mistero vel officio in libertatem non admittatur nisi per manucaptionem sex hominum proborum, etc.

256. Item, singulis annis inquiratur si quis advocaverit bona forinseca ut sua propria, etc.

257. Item, quod singuli de libertate sint in Lotto et Scotto et participes omnium onerum.

258. Item, quod omnes et singuli de libertate, extra

eandem civitatem manentes ac per se vel suos mercandisas infra civitem exercentes, sint in Lotto et Scotto.

259. Item, quod Commune Sigillum civitatis sit in custodia duorum Aldermannorum et duorum Communiariorum.

260. Et quod pondera et stateræ de mercandisis inter mercatores ponderandis etc., sint in custodia proborum et sufficientium hominum de eadem civitate.

261. Item, quod Vicecomites theoloneum, et alias custumas ad firmam suam pertinentes, committant sufficientibus hominibus, pro quibus respondere voluerint.

262. Item, quod mercatores qui non sunt de libertate etc., infra eandem civitatem vina seu alia mercimonia non vendant ad retalliam.

263. Item, quod abroctatores non existant nisi per mercatores de misteris in quibus ipsi abroctatores habent officia sua, etc.

264. Item, quod communes hospitatores, quamvis non sint de libertate, sint participes onerum dictam civitatem etc., contingentium.

265. Quod custodia Pontis et redditus, et proficua inde, duobus probis et sufficientibus hominibus, aliis quam Aldermannis, committantur.

266. Item, quod nullus capiat feodum de communitate, nec executionem faciat, nisi unus per communitatem ad hoc electus.

267. Item, quod Camerarius, Communis Clericus, et
F. 46. b. Communis Serviens per Communitatem civitatis eligantur et amoveantur.

268. Item, quod bona Aldermannorum taxentur in tallagiis et auxiliis etc., per homines de Gardis ubi illi Aldermanni moram faciunt.

269. Item, quod Major, Aldermanni, cives, et communitas etc., assidere possunt inter se tallagia pro communi utilitate civitatis, etc.

270. Item, quod licet cives libertatibus seu liberis consuetudinibus hactenus plene usi non fuerunt etc., ipsi tamen eis et eorum quolibet de cætero plene gaudeant et utantur.

271. Item, quod si aliquæ consuetudines in aliqua parte difficiles sive defectivæ existant, vel emendatione indigeant, iidem Major et Aldermanni remedium congruum et bonæ rationi consonum ordinare possunt, etc.

272. Perdonatio Communitatis de omnibus transgressionibus et excessibus.

ALIA CHARTA REGIS EDWARDI [TERTII].

273. Quod servientes pro clavis in civitate prædicta clavas illas auratas vel argenteas, aut argentatas, et signo armorum nostrorum vel aliorum ornatas, libere deferent, etc.

CHARTA REGIS RICARDI SECUNDI.

274. Vicecomitatus Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ dimissus ad firmam civibus Londoniarum trecentis libris sterlingorum.

275. Quod cives Londoniarum de seipsis faciant Vicecomites quos voluerint, et amoveant quando voluerint, et pro eis respondeant.

276. Quod Vicecomites non amercientur pro aliquo delicto ultra xx libras.

277. Item, quod Vicecomites de periculo vitæ vel membrorum judicentur secundum legem civitatis.

278. Item, si aliquod gravamen, impedimentum, vel diminutio de hiis quæ ad Vicecomitatum pertinent per Regem concessum fuerit, illud in acquietatione firmæ ad Scaccarium computetur.

Alia Charta Ejusdem Ricardi.

279. Amotio Kidellorum per totam Thamisiam vel Medeway sub pœna decem librarum, et cives habeant amerciamentum.

280. Item, quod Custos Turris nihil capiat de Kidellis.

Alia Charta Ejusdem Ricardi.

281. Quod nullus civium placitet extra muros, præter de tenuris exterioribus, etc.

282. Item, quod nullus civis faciat duellum.

283. Item, quod cives habeant quietanciam murdri.

284. Item, quod de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possunt disrationare.

285. Item, quod infra muros civitatis, neque in Portsokene, nemo capiat hospitium per vim seu liberationem Marescalli.

F. 47. a. 286. Item, quod cives sint quieti de theolonio, lastagio, et omni alia consuetudine.

287. Item, quod nullus de misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi secundum legem civitatis.

288. Item, quod in civitate in nullo placito sit Miskenninga.

289. Item, quod Hustengum semel tantum in hebdomada teneatur.

290. Quod cives terras, tenuras, vadimonia, et debita sua juste habeant.

291. Item, quod de terris et tenuris suis quæ infra urbem sunt rectum eis teneatur.

292. Item, de debitis Londoniis accommodatis placita ibidem teneantur.

293. Item, de namiis apud Londonias capiendis.

294. Item, quod cives habeant fugationes suas, ubicumque eas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici Secundi.

295. Quod cives sint quieti de Brightol, Childwite, Jeresgive, et Scotale.

296. Quod cives habeant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas, prout habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, avi Regis Henrici.

297. Item, quod Warenna de Stanes sit deawarennata.

Alia Charta.

298. Quod Major et cives habeant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, etc.

299. Item, quod Rege non existente apud Westmonasterium, Major Baronibus de Scaccario præsentetur, et ab eisdem ut Major admittatur.

300. Allocatio libertatis Sancti Pauli.

301. Item, quod cives sint quieti de theolonio, etc.

Alia Charta.

302. Quod cives Londoniarum de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possint disrationare, secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis.

303. Item, quod tam forinseci quam alii attornatum facere possint, tam agendo quam defendendo, sicut alibi in Curia Regis.

304. Item, quod nullus mercator vel alius obviam eat mercatoribus venientibus per terram vel per aquam cum mercandisis et victualibus suis versus civitatem, ad emendum vel revendendum, quousque ad

dictam civitatem venerint, et mercimonia sua ibidem venditioni exposuerint.

305. Item, quod nullus exponat mercimonia sua venditioni quæ custumam debent, quousque debita custuma levetur.

306. Quod Major et Vicecomites, Rege nec Baronibus de Scaccario præsentibus apud Westmonasterium vel Londonias, præsententur Constabulario Turris Londoniarum, extra portam ejusdem Turris; ita tamen, quod in proximo adventu Regis apud Westmonasterium vel Londonias, Regi [1] repræsentetur.

[[2] 307. Item, de Pavagii, Pontagii, et Muragii acquietatione.]

308. Quod Vicecomites Londoniarum amercientur in Curia Regis secundum quantitatem delicti, sicut cæteri Vicecomites regni in casu consimili, etc.

[3] 307. Item, quod Vicecomites sint quieti de theolonio, lastagio, etc.

F. 47. b. 309. Confirmatio libertatum et consuetudinum prædictarum.

310. Licet cives aliquibus libertatum etc. hactenus plene usi non fuerint, ipsi tamen eis et eorum quolibet de cætero plene gaudeant et utantur.

311. Quod Dominus Rex vel hæredes sui non assignabunt Justiciarios infra civitatem, pro aliquibus infra eandem civitatem emergentibus, alios quam Justiciarios Itinerantes apud Turrim Londoniarum, et Justiciarios pro Gaola de Neugate deliberanda et erroribus apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum corrigendis.

312. Quod Major et Vicecomites civitatis Londoniarum eligantur juxta tenorem Chartarum progenitorum Domini Regis, et non alio modo.

313. Item, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum habeant

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[1] A mistake for *repræsententur*.

[2] Inserted in the Elizabethan copy. It was, probably, overlooked in abstracting for the original.

[3] Thus numbered in the Elizabethan copy.

nisi duos clericos et duos servientes ratione officii sui, pro quibus respondere voluerint.

314. Item, quod Major Londoniarum, dum Major fuerit, non habeat aliud officium ad civitatem illam spectans, quam officium Majoratus ejusdem.

315. Item, quod Major coram ipso non trahat nec teneat placitum Vicecomitale, nec alia quam illa quæ Major tenere debet secundum antiquas consuetudines civitatis.

316. Item, quod tallagia, postquam assessa fuerint in Londoniis per Majorem et Aldermannos, non augmententur nisi de communi assensu Majoris et Communitatis.

317. Item, quod denarii de hujusmodi tallagiis et auxiliis provenientes, sint in custodia quatuor proborum hominum ejusdem civitatis.

318. Item, quod nullus alienigena admittatur in libertatem civitatis, nisi in Hustengo.

319. Item, quod quilibet admissus in libertatem civitatis sit de certo mistero vel officio, per manucaptionem sex proborum hominum ejusdem misteræ vel officii.

320. Item, si quis homo liber civitatis convictus fuerit contra juramentum suum prius præstitum, vel contra statuta dictæ civitatis, libertatem suam amittat.

321. Item, modus et formæ [1] antiquiti de apprenticiis observentur.

322. Si quis liber civitatis advocaverit bona forinsecorum esse sua, libertatem civitatis amittat.

323. Item, quod cives ejusdem civitatis, nisi sint in Lotto et Scotto et participes omnium onerum pro statu civitatis, libertatem suam amittant.

324. Item, quod cives extra libertatem dictæ civitatis manentes, per se vel suos mercandisas in eadem exercentes, sint in Lotto et Scotto cum civibus, sub pœna amissionis libertatis.

325. Item, quod Commune Sigillum sit in custodia

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[1] For *antiqui*.

duorum Aldermannorum et duorum Communiariorum; et quod non negetur rationalibiter indigentibus; et quod pro appositione ejusdem nihil capiatur.

326. Item, quod pondera et stateræ de mercandisis inter mercatorem et mercatorem ponderandis sint in custodia proborum hominum ejusdem civitatis, in officio illa expertorum, per Communitatem eligendorum; et non aliis committantur.

F. 48. a. 327. Quod Vicecomites theoloneum et custumas ad firmam suam pertinentes, aut officia publica ad ipsos spectantia, illis committant pro quibus respondere voluerint; et delinquentes convicti ab officio suo amoveantur et juxta eorum demerita puniantur.

328. Item, quod mercatores qui non sunt de libertate vina aliqua seu alia mercimonia infra eandem civitatem, seu ejus suburbia, ad retalliam non vendant.

329. Item, quod abroctatores mercandisarum per mercatores eligantur, et coram Majore præstent sacramentum.

330. Item, quod communes hospitatores, quamvis non sint de libertate, sint participes omnium onerum sicut liberi hospitatores.

331. Item, quod mercatores de Vasconia et alii alienigenæ ad invicem hospitari poterunt, prout hactenus facere consueverunt.

332. Item, quod custodia et proficua Pontis duobus probis hominibus, aliis quam Aldermannis, per Communitatem eligendis committantur, qui inde annuatim respondeant.

333. Item, quod nullus serviens Cameræ capiat feodum de Communitate, aut executionem faciat, nisi unus ad hoc per Communitatem electus.

334. Item, quod Camerarius, Communis Serviens, et Communis Clericus per Communitatem eligentur, et ad eorum voluntatem amoveantur.

335. Quod bona Aldermannorum in auxiliis et tallagiis civitatis per homines Wardarum ubi moram trahunt taxentur, sicut bona cæterorum civium.

336. Confirmatio articulorum præscriptorum.

337. Quod Major, Aldermanni, et Communitas, tallagia assidere possunt tam super redditibus quam aliis bonis suis, etc.

338. Item, quod denarii de hujusmodi tallagiis provenientes, sint in custodia quatuor proborum hominum ad hoc eligendorum.

339. Item, licet cives aliquibus libertatum seu liberarum consuetudinum plene hactenus usi non fuerint, ipsi tamen eisdem libertatibus et eorum [1] quolibet de cætero plene gaudeant et utantur.

340. Quod Major et Aldermanni de assensu Communitatis possunt facere ordinationes.

341. Quod civitas Londoniarum habeat omnes libertates suas et liberas consuetudines suas, tam scriptas quam non scriptas, sicut habuerunt temporibus Sancti Edwardi Regis

[2] 342. et Confessoris, et Willelmi Conquæstoris, et aliorum progenitorum suorum.

343. Quod Major Londoniarum sit unus Justiciariorum apud Neugate pro gaola deliberanda.

344. Item, quod cives habeant Infangthef, et Outfangthef, et catalla felonum de omnibus qui adjudicati fuerint infra libertatem.

345. Item, Vicecomitatus Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ dimissus ad firmam pro ccc libris.

346. Item, quod cives Londoniarum tenementa sua infra libertatem civitatis legare possunt, ad manum mortuam vel alio modo.

347. Item, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum amercientur sicut cæteri Vicecomites regni amercientur, pro delictis contingentibus.

348. Item, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum amer- F. 48. b.

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[1] For *qualibet*.

[2] Thus numbered according to the Elizabethan copy.

cientur pro escapio latronum ad c solidos, sed tantummodo.

349. Item, quod cives non onerentur de custodia illorum qui fugerint ad ecclesias.

350. Item quod cives Londoniarum amoveant omnes Kidellos in Thamisia, et habeant punitiones inde ad Dominum Regem pertinentes.

351. Item, quod mercatores alienigenæ in Angliam venientes mercandisas suas infra xl dies post adventum illorum vendant, et quod morentur ad mensas liberorum hospitum.

352. Item, quod senescallus Marescalli seu clericus Mercati infra libertatem non sedeant, nec aliquod officium ibidem exerceant, nec cives extra libertatem de emergentibus infra eandem civitatem trahant quovismodo.

353. Item, quod nullus nisi Major exerceat officium Escaetoris ibidem ; ita quod sacramentum faciat Domino Regi inde respondere.

354. Item, quod cives Londoniarum non distringantur ad proficiscendum seu mittendum in guerram extra civitatem.

355. Item, quod Constabularius Turris Londoniarum non capiat prisas per terram nec per aquam, nec naves vel batellos arestet vel arestari faciat.

356. Item, quod cives Londoniarum habeant custodes de seipsis ad placita in omnibus bonis feriis Angliæ.

357. Item, quod Vicecomites non distringantur ad faciendum sacramentum, nisi super redditione compotorum suorum ad Scaccarium.

358. Item, quod cives Londoniarum, licet contra antiquam consuetudinem compulsi fuissent ad clamandas libertates et liberas consuetudines suas, per usum et consuetudinem ab antiquo eas habeant et utantur, ut antiquitus consueverunt.

359. Item, quod cives Londoniarum recordare possint

libertates et liberas consuetudines suas coram Rege, Justiciariis, et ministris suis quibuscunque, non obstantibus Itinere statutis seu judiciis in contrarium editis seu promulgatis.

360. Item, quod unum breve sufficiat civibus Londoniarum, quoad allocationem Chartarum suarum, in omnibus placeis Domini Regis, pro tempore unius Regis.

361. Item, quod nulla summonitio, attachiamentum, seu executio fiat per aliquos ministros Domini Regis infra libertatem per breve vel sine brevi, nisi per ministros ejusdem civitatis.

362. Item, quod Vicecomites in auxilium firmæ civitatis habeant plene omnes forisfacturas victualium, et aliarum rerum et mercandisarum, et inde non occasionentur.

363. Item, quod cives Londoniarum deducantur in Itineribus prout deducebantur temporibus Johannis et Henrici, quondam Regum Angliæ.

364. Si aliqua in ultimo Itinere contra libertates et liberas consuetudines civitatis facta seu attentata fuerint, non cedatur eis in præjudicium quin ut antiquitus deduci et consueverunt.

365. Quod cives Londoniarum, in auxiliis, concessionibus, et contributionibus ad opus Regis, taxentur et contribuant cum communitate regni, ut homines comitatuum et non ut homines civitatum et burgorum; et quod de omnibus tallagiis sint quieti. F. 49. a.

366. Item, quod libertas civitatis non capiatur pro singulari delicto ministri civitatis in manum Regis, nec Custos in eadem ea occasione deputetur, sed minister hujus pro qualitate transgressionis puniatur.

367. Item, quod nullus provisor, captor, officiarius, seu minister Regis vel alterius, faciat prisam in Londoniis vel extra de bonis civium contra eorum voluntatem, nisi debitam fecerit solutionem vel de voluntate venditoris habeat inde respectum.

368. Item, quod de vinis civium, videlicet uno dolio

ante malum et alio retro malum, nec alio modo, prisa fiet per aliquem ministrum Regis vel alterius contra eorum voluntatem; sed inde perpetuo sint quieti.

369. Nullus officiarius seu provisor Regis mercandiset per se vel per alios, infra civitatem vel extra, de rebus officium suum tangentibus.

370. Item, quod terræ et tenementa forinseca civium qui erunt ministri civitatis, erunt obligata ad conservandos eos erga Regem indemnes pro eorum officiis, sicut tenementa sua infra eandem civitatem.

371. Item, quod nullum mercatum infra septem leucas in circuitu civitatis de cætero alicui concedatur.

372, 373. Quod omnes Inquisitiones per Justiciarios et alios ministros Regis de hominibus civitatis capiendæ, apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum et non alibi capiantur; exceptis Inquisitionibus in Itinere, et pro deliberatione de Neugate.

374. Item, quod nullus de libertate implicitetur ad Scaccarium nec alibi per billam, nisi tangat Regem vel hæredes suos.

375. Villa de Suthwerk civibus Londoniarum dimissa ad firmam.

376. Quod cives Londoniarum habeant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas illæsas, non obstante statuto edito apud Eboracum anno Regis Edwardi Tertii nono.

377. De clavis pro servientibus civitatis portandis.

378. Amotio Aldermannorum annuatim die Sancti Gregorii.

Alia Charta.

379. Quod pistores et molendarii furantes pastum vel farinam trahantur super clayam, et committantur delinquentes Tonello super Cornhulle, et ibidem includantur.

380. Ponderatio bladi et obolus de quolibet quarterio concessi Majori Londoniarum.

381. Confirmatio libertatum prædictarum, cum clausula, licet.

382. Quod nullus mercator extraneus a libertate vendat vel emat ab altero extraneo infra libertatem dictæ civitatis aliquas mercandisas, sub forisfactura etc.

383. Quod Major et cives non sint intendentes mandatis alicujus domini, constabularii, senescalli, marescalli, admiralli, etc., nisi mandatis regiis et hæredum suorum.

384. Item, quod de custumis, consuetudinibus, impositionibus, et purpresturis infra civitatem per cives ejusdem inquiri debeat, et non per alios. F. 49. b.

385. Item, quod protectiones in obsequium Regis vel hæredum suorum profecturis, sive in eodem moraturis, locum non teneant de cætero in placito debiti pro victualibus, etc.

386. Item, quod breve de Scaccario non exeat ad venire faciendum corpus alicujus imprisonati in Gaola Regis de Neugate vel alibi in eadem civitate, pro damnis aut debitis ipsis civibus adjudicatis, nisi etc.

387. Si vero aliqua ambiguitas sive difficultas super aliquo articulo inveniri contigerit, Rex, per advisamentum Consilii sui, talem inde interpretationem faciet qualis fuerit bonæ fidei ac magis consona rationi.

CHARTA REGIS HENRICI QUARTI RECITANS ET CONFIRMANS OMNES ET SINGULAS CHARTAS SUPRASCRIPTAS.

388. Vicecomitatus Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ dimissus ad firmam pro ccc libris civibus Londoniarum.

389. Item, quod cives faciant de seipsis Vicecomites quos voluerint, et amoveant quando voluerint.

390. Item, quod Vicecomites præsententur Baronibus de Scaccario, etc.

391. Item, quod Vicecomites non amercientur pro aliquo delicto, nisi ad summam viginti librarum.

392. Si vero Rex vel hæredes sui alicui dederint aliquid quod ad firmam Vicecomitatus pertinet, illud in acquietatione firmæ suæ ad Scaccarium annuatim computetur.

393. Item, quod omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia vel in Medewaye amoveantur, etc.

394. Et quod Custodes Turris nihil capiant de prædictis Kidellis.

395. Item, quod cives habeant acquietanciam murdri infra urbem, et in Portsokene.

396. Item, quod nullus eorum faciat duellum.

397. Item, quod nemo capiat hospitium per vim vel per liberationem Marescalli.

398. Item, quod cives sint quieti de theolonio, lastagio, et omni alia consuetudine.

399. Item, quod nullus de misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis.

400. Et quod in civitate in nullo placito sit Meskenninga.

401. Item, quod Hustengum semel tantum in hebdomada teneatur.

402. Item, quod terras, tenuras, vadimonia, et debita omnia juste habeant.

403. Et quod de terris et tenuris suis infra civitatem rectum eis teneatur.

404. Item, quod de debitis suis quæ accommodata fuerint placita ibidem teneantur.

405. Item, si quis theoloneum vel aliquam aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit etc., Vicecomites Londoniarium namium inde apud Londonias capiant.

406. Item, quod cives habeant fugationes suas, sicut habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, etc.

407. Item, quod sint quieti de Brithtol, Childwyte, Jeresgyve, et Scotale.

408. Item, quod warenna de Stanes sit deawarennata, etc.

409. Confirmatio libertatum et liberarum consuetudinum civitatis, etc.

410. Quod, Rege et hæredibus suis non existentibus apud Westmonasterium, præsentetur Major annuatim Baronibus Domini Regis de Scaccario, etc. F. 50. a

411. Item, quod allocentur Vicecomitibus Londoniarum annuatim septem libræ in compoto suo ad Scaccarium, pro libertate Sancti Pauli.

412. Et quod iidem cives per totam potestatem Regis sint quieti de omni theolonio et omni alia consuetudine.

413. Item, quod cives de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possunt disrationare, secundum antiquam consuetudinem, etc.

414. Item, quod tam forinseci quam alii attornatum facere possunt, tam agendo quam defendendo, sicut alibi in curia Regis.

415. Item, quod nullus mercator vel alius obviam eat mercatoribus venientibus, per terram vel per aquam, cum mercandisis suis et victualibus, quousque etc.

416. Item, quod nullus exponat mercimonia sua venditioni, quæ custumam debeant, quousque debita inde custuma levetur.

417. Item, quod Rege vel Baronibus non existentibus apud Westmonasterium, Major præsentetur Constabulario Turris Londoniarum.

418. Quod cives sint quieti de Pavagio, Pontagio, et Muragio, per totum regnum, etc.

419. Quod cives amercientur juxta quantitatem delicti, sicut cæteri Vicecomites Angliæ.

420. Confirmatio libertatum prædictarum, cum clausula, licet.

421. Quod Rex non assignabit Justiciarios infra civi-

tatem alios quam Justiciarios de Itinere, Justiciarios pro Gaola de Neugate et erroribus apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum.

422. Item, quod Major et Vicecomites juxta tenorem Chartarum progenitorum Regis eligantur, et non alio modo.

423. Item, quod nullus Vicecomes habeat nisi duos clericos et duos servientes ratione officii illius, pro quibus respondere voluerint.

424. Item, quod Major non habeat aliud officium ad civitatem illam spectans quam officium Majoratus ejusdem, nec sibi attrahat placitum Vicecomitale, etc.

425. Item, quod tallagia vel auxilia, ad opus Regis et hæredum suorum assidenda per Majorem et Aldermannos, non augmententur nec exaltentur.

426. Item, quod denarii de hujusmodi tallagiis provenientes in custodia quatuor proborum Communiariorum liberentur, etc.

427. Item, quod nullus alienigena in libertatem civitatis prædictæ admittatur, nisi in Hustengo.

428. Item, quod indigena, et præcipue Anglicus mercator, de certo mistero vel officio in libertatem civitatis non admittatur, nisi per manucaptionem sex proborum hominum de mistero de quo ille erit.

429. Item, quod singulis annis inquiratur si quis liber advocaverit bona forinseca tanquam sua, etc.

430. Item, quod omnes de libertate sint in Lotto et Scotto, et participes omnium onerum; alioquin libertatem amittant.

F. 50. b. 431. Item, quod Commune Sigillum civitatis prædictæ sit in custodia duorum Aldermannorum et duorum Communiariorum.

432. Item, quod pondera et stateræ de mercandisis inter mercatores ponderandis sint in custodia proborum et sufficientium hominum de eadem civitate.

433. Item, quod Vicecomites theoloneum et alias custumas ad firmam suam pertinentes committere pos-

sunt hominibus sufficientibus, pro quibus respondere voluerint.

434. Item, quod mercatores qui non sunt de libertate vina aliqua seu alia mercimonia infra eandem civitatem ad retalliam non vendant.

435. Item, quod abroctatores aliquarum mercandisarum in civitate prædicta de cætero non existant, nisi per mercatores electi et coram Majore jurati.

436. Quod omnes hospitatores, quamvis non sint de libertate, sint participes onerum dictam civitatem contingentium, etc.

437. Item, quod custodia Pontis duobus probis hominibus, aliis quam Aldermannis, committatur.

438. Quod nullus serviens capiat feodum de Communitate nisi unus per Communitatem ad hoc electus.

439. Item, quod Camerarius, Communis Clericus, et Communis Serviens per Communitatem eligantur et amoveantur.

440. Et quod bona Aldermannorum in auxiliis et tallagiis taxentur per homines de Gardis in quibus illi Aldermanni moram fecerint.

441. Quod cives habeant libertates suas secundum formam Magnæ Chartæ, et quod impedimenta seu usurpationes eis in hac parte facta revocentur et adnullentur.

442. Item, quod Major sit unus Justiciariorum ad Gaolam de Neugate deliberandam.

443. Item, quod cives habeant Infangthef, et Outfangthef, et catalla felonum.

444. Item, quod cives legare possunt tenementa sua infra libertatem, tam ad manum mortuam quam alio modo.

445. Item, quod Vicecomites amercientur pro escapio latronum ad centum solidos.

446. Item, quod cives amoveant omnes Kidellos in Thamisia et Medeway.

447. Item, quod omnes mercatores alienigenæ vendant mercandisas suas infra xl dies post adventum illorum, et morentur ad mensas liberorum hospitum civitatis.

448. Quod senescallus Marescalli seu clericus mercati hospitii nostri infra libertatem civitatis non sedeant, nec aliquod officium ibidem exerceant.

449. Item, quod nullus nisi Major civitatis officium Escaetriæ exerceat in eadem civitate.

450. Et quod dicti cives a modo non distringantur ad proficiscendum seu mittendum in guerram extra civitatem prædictam.

451. Item, quod Constabularius Turris Londoniarum non faciat prisas per terram nec per aquam de victualibus aut aliis rebus, etc.

452. Quod cives habeant custodes de seipsis ad placita in omnibus bonis feriis Angliæ.

F. 51. a. 453. Item, quod Vicecomites non distringantur ad faciendum sacramentum ad Scaccarium Regis, nisi super redditionem compotorum eorundem.

454. Item, quod unum breve sufficiat in qualibet placea, quoad allocationes Chartarum, pro tempore unius Regis.

455. Quod nulla summonitio, attachiamentum, seu executio fiat etc., nisi per ministros ejusdem civitatis.

456. Item, quod Vicecomites in auxilium firmæ habeant plene forisfacturas victualium et aliarum rerum, juxta tenorem Chartarum, etc.

457. Item, quod cives in Itineribus Justiciariorum apud Turrim deducantur per easdem leges sicut deducebantur temporibus Dominorum Johannis et Henrici, quondam Regum Angliæ.

458. Item, quod cives in concessionibus et tallagiis taxentur et contribuant cum communitate regni, sicut homines comitatuum et non sicut homines civitatum et burgorum.

459. Item, quod pro aliqua personali transgressione

non capiatur libertas civitatis in manum Regis, videlicet pro personali judicio vel transgressione alicujus ministri.

460. Item, quod nullus provisor, captor, vel alius officiarius, faciat prisam aliquam in civitate prædicta de bonis civium contra eorum voluntatem.

461. Item, quod de vinis ipsorum civium nulla prisa fiat per aliquem ministrum Regis contra eorum voluntatem. [1] [Item, quod nullus provisor etc., mercandizet infra civitatem de rebus officium suum tangentibus].

462. Item, quod terræ et tenementa forinseca ministrorum dictæ civitatis sint obligata ad conservandam dictam civitatem indemnem erga Dominum Regem et hæredes suos, de hiis quæ officia sua contingunt.

463. Item, quod omnes Inquisitiones, per Justiciarios et alios ministros Regis capiendæ, capiantur apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum et non alibi, extra Inquisitionibus in Itineribus apud Turrim Londoniarum et pro deliberatione Gaolæ de Neugate.

464. Item, quod nullus de libertate civitatis implicitetur seu occasionetur ad Scaccarium nostrum nec alibi per billam, nisi de hiis quæ tangunt nos vel hæredes nostros.

465. Villa de Suthwerk dimissa ad firmam civibus Londoniarum.

466. Confirmatio libertatum et liberarum consuetudinum prout antiquitus habuerunt, statuto apud Eboracum anno Edwardi nono de Mercatoribus facto non obstante.

467. De clavis servientium Majoris et Vicecomitum.

468. De Aldermannis annuatim die Sancti Gregorii eligendis.

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[1] Supplied in another, but perhaps contemporary, hand.

469. Item, de gubernatione pistorum, molendinariorum, et de ponderatione bladi, et de obolo cujuslibet quarterii bladi recipiendo.

470. Confirmatio libertatum, cum clausula, licet.

471. Item, quod nullus extraneus a libertate civitatis prædictæ vendat vel emat ab altero extraneo aliquas mercandisas, sub forisfactura eorundem.

[1][472. Et quod cives non sint obedientes præceptis seu mandatis alicujus domini etc., nisi tantum mandatis etc., Domini Regis. De nominibus et titulis suis etc., et sigillis suis et privatis signatis, etc.]

F. 51. b. 473. Item, quod de custumis, consuetudinibus, impositionibus, et purpresturis infra civitatem, per cives ejusdem inquiri debeat et non per alios.

474. Item, de protectionibus regiis allocandis.

475. Item, quod breve Regis non exeat de Scaccario ad venire faciendum corpus imprisonati in Neugate vel alibi infra libertatem civibus condemnati ad respondendum Regi de debitis regiis in Scaccario suo, nisi inveniatur per examinationem quod debitum Regis fuerit debitum verum, et non fictum, ante condemnationem.

476. Si difficultas sive ambiguitas fuerit super aliquo articulo in Chartis regiis vel progenitorum suorum contento, Rex per avisamentum Consilii sui inde faciet interpretationem rationi et bonæ fidei consonam.

477. Item, quod cives Londoniarum, colore seu virtute alicujus concessionis seu responsionis petitionibus eorum in Parliamento per Regem factæ, de eorum aliquibus libertatibus seu liberis consuetudinibus antiquis et approbatis aliqualiter [2][non] restringantur.

478. Confirmatio omnium libertatum [3]per Parliamentum.

479. Quod cives Londoniarum, hæredes, et succes-

[1] Inserted in another, and somewhat later, hand.

[2] Accidentally omitted.

[3] Inserted in another hand.

sores sui ad omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas adeo integre et plene restituantur, sicut eas tempore aliquorum progenitorum Regis liberius et plenius habuerunt.

480. Item, quod omnimoda vina in civitate vendenda, necnon vitellarii, tam piscenarii quam alii, in eadem civitate habitantes, et ad civitatem prædictam cum victualibus exnunc venturi, sub regimine et gubernatione Majoris et Aldermannorum de cætero existant.

481. Item, quod Major non compellatur ad Scaccarium facere aliud sacramentum quam tempore Regis Edwardi Tertii facere consuevit.

482. Item, restitutio libertatis et franchesiarum Londoniarum civibus ejusdem, in manus Regis prius captarum [1] [propter tepidam correctionem.]

483. Confirmatio libertatum, cum clausula, licet.

484. Custodia portarum de Newgate et Ludgate, et omnium aliarum portarum et posternarum, una cum collectione theolonii et omnium custumarum de Chepe, Billyngesgate, et Smythfelde civibus Londoniarum concessa etc.—[2] [necnon tronagii, scilicet ponderationis plumbi, ceræ, piperis, alum, maderæ et aliorum hujusmodi mercimoniorum infra civitatem prædictam.]

[3] IN CHARTA REGIS HENRICI QUINTI.

[485. Confirmatio libertatum, cum clausula, licet cives vel prædecessores sui illis plene usi non fuerint, ipsi tamen cives et eorum hæredes et successores eis plene gaudeant et utantur, etc.]

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[1] Added in a later hand. It appears in the Elizabethan copy.

[2] Added in another hand. It appears in the Elizabethan copy.

[3] This abstract is added in the original work, evidently by the hand of the Elizabethan transcriber. It is followed by abstracts of several other Charters down to the reign of Henry VII., which, being already in print, it has been deemed advisable to omit.

LIBER TERTIUS.

PARS PRIMA.

De Hustengis de Communibus Placitis et Placitis Terræ, et de modo tenendi Hustengum de brevibus Exigendi et Milites faciendi, Amerciamentis, pœna Forstallamenti panni lanei, et Assisis Novæ Disseisinæ et Mortis Antecessoris.

F. 171. a. In primis, de Hustengis de Placitis Terræ et de processu in eisdem.

Item, ad habendam executionem de certis judiciis redditis in Hustengis per billam.

Item, quod summonitiones quæ fient in brevibus de recto debent fieri per duos dies vel iii ante Hustengum, vel die Dominica proxima ante Hustengum.

Item, de Hustengis de Communibus Placitis et de processu in eisdem.

Item, de brevi de Dote et de processu ejusdem.

Item, de brevi de Gaiveletto et de processu ejusdem.

Item, quod si tenens non veniat infra annum et diem, tunc post annum et diem petens habebit *Scire facias* adversus tenentem ad veniendum et respondendum, etc.

Item, de brevi de Vasto et de processu ejusdem.

Item, in brevi de Errore corrigendo et de processu ejusdem.

Item, de Replegiare et de processu ejusdem.

Item, de brevi de Participatione facienda et de processu ejusdem.

Item, quod quilibet bedellus civitatis Londoniarum per consensum et consilium Aldermanni sui contra quodlibet Hustengum de Communibus Placitis summoneat vi homines [1] sufficienter Wardæ suæ.

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[1] An error evidently for *sufficientes*.

Item, de brevibus de Exigendo.

Item, de amerciamentis in Hustengis prædictis.

Item, quod Aldermanni Londoniarum erunt summoniti ad veniendum ad [1] dictam Hustengum.

Item, de quodam brevi pro Militibus faciendis, et de returno ejusdem.

Item, de quodam brevi pro Militibus faciendis, et de returno ejusdem.

Item, de quodam fine quia quidam forstallant pannos laneos antequam venerint Londonias.

Item, de assisis Novæ Disseisinæ, vocatis '*Fressh-force*.'

Item, de assisis Mortis Antecessoris.

De Actionibus Personalibus et Processibus in Curia Vicecomitum et modo placitandi in eadem curia, et de ejusdem curiæ gubernatione.

Quod Vicecomites Londoniarum Curias suas separatim tenebunt in Guihalda; videlicet, quilibet per se de actionibus personalibus duas Generales Curias in septimana pro indigenis, et omni die pro extraneis, nisi causa diei festi.

Item, quod clerici et ministri Vicecomitum super querelis factis incontinenti adjudicent *Capias* et alium processum.

Item, quod consuetum est adjudicare *Capias* in placitis debiti, compoti, et conventionis, et omnium aliarum actionum personalium.

Item, quod quilibet arrestatus poterit invenire manucaptionem in Computatorio vel alibi coram Vicecomitibus vel eorum clericis ad hoc deputatis de veniendo ad proximam curiam, etc.

Item, quod si defendens, postquam captus fuerit et manucaptus in aliqua querela transgressionis, verbera-

[1] An error for *dictum*.

tionis, vel bonorum asportationis, aut alterius actionis personalis ubi damna sunt recuperanda, fecerit defaltam, tunc defendens ut attinctus adjudicetur.

Item, quod licet manucaptores per defaltam principalis debitoris arrestati fuerint, nihilominus si debitor principalis ad sectam manucaptorum arrestatus [1] fuerint, manucaptores erunt deliberati.

F. 171. b. Item, quod manucaptores, postquam reddiderint corpus manucapti in Curia vel Computatorio ipsorum, ab eorum mancupatione erunt exonerati.

Item, de auditoribus assignandis in placito compoti.

Item, si testatum fuerit quod defendens fregerit sequestrum, arrestetur et finem faciat pro contemptu, etc.

Item, quod in actione personali nullus essonietur ante vel post. Et licet defendens, postquam se jungerit inquisitioni, fecerit defaltam, nihilominus si venerit quando inquisitio capietur habeat calumnias suas versus juratores, etc.

Item, quod defendens, liber vel forinsecus residens, in placito debiti faciat legem suam cum septima manu sua statim in curia vel in proxima curia: et forinsecus non residens cum tertia manu vel ad sex ecclesias Guyhaldæ propinquiores.

Item, quod defendens liber potest vadiare legem in placito transgressionis.

Item, quod executores respondebunt sine specialitate, et quod possunt facere legem in placito debiti conventionis.

Item, quod defendens in placito debiti pro victualibus expendendis et pro locatione domorum non faciat legem suam.

Item, quod mulier quæ sola mercandizat respondeat ut sola mulier sine viro in omnibus, etc.

Item, quod si mulier ut sola mulier locaverit hospi-

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[1] An error for *fuerit*.

tium seu domum, si implicitetur pro redditu dicti hospitii vel domus, licet maritata fuerit tempore locationis dicti hospitii sive domus, respondebit ut sola sine viro.

Item, de placito transgressionis factæ per virum et uxorem.

Item, de querela debiti facta versus virum pro contractu uxoris suæ.

Item, quod si defendens vadiaverit legem ut liber, oportet ut dicat qualiter liber sit, in nativitate vel redemptione.

Item, de duobus vel pluribus obligatis implicitatis pro obligatione debiti quolibet eorum in solidum, et unus illorum solvat totale debitum, prosequatur versus alios conjunctim vel divisim de contributione facienda.

Item, de forinsecis attachiamentis.

Item, quod serviens defendentis habebit probationem bonorum ejusdem defendentis in forinseco attachiamento.

Item, quod nulla acquietancia sive relaxatio portans datam extra Londonias solutionis, vel aliqua alia materia, allegetur.

Item, in querimonia transgressionis et aliis actionibus personalibus de barganeis et contractibus factis infra civitatem Londoniarum, defendens non erit admissus ad placitandum aliquod placitum forinsecum.

Item, de obligatione portante datam in nullo certo loco et querens allegaverit dictam obligationem esse factam in certa parochia Londoniarum, et defendens allegat dictam obligationem esse factam in certo loco extra Londonias, querens vult verificare quod dicta obligatio facta fuit Londoniis, tunc inquiratur per patriam per dictum querentem allegatio, si querens hoc petierit.

Item, quod querens in obligatione de duplo non recuperet nisi debitum clarum per sacramentum in hac parte præstandum et damna sua taxata per curiam.

Item, quod querens in simplici obligatione ad instantiam defendentis examinetur per sacramentum suum

quantum sit verum debitum in dicta obligatione, et in tali casu querens nihil recuperabit nisi illud quod voluerit jurare esse verum debitum.

Item, de obligatione facta super diversis conditionibus per indorsamentum vel per indenturam, quantum querens recuperabit pro conditionibus fractis.

Item, de obligatione in curia monstrata, et defendens allegat quod ipse habet acquietanciam, vel indenturas,
F. 172. a vel aliquod aliud sigillatum in partibus longinquis quæ [1] si valeret si ille paratus habuisset, tunc defendens habebit diem assignatam per curiam ad importanda munimenta sua sigillata, secundum distantiam loci.

Item, quod liber homo civitatis erit arrestatus per corpus suum, si testatum fuerit per querentem et alios fide dignos quod defendens fuerit fugitivus et se absentans.

Item, quod placita captionis namiorum in loco de *Replegiare* possunt teneri coram Vicecomitibus sicut in Hustengo, si non pertinent libero tenemento.

Item, in actionibus personalibus si ambæ partes comparuerint coram Vicecomitibus ad primum diem et querens narret versus defendentem, defendens respondebit incontinenti eodem die absque aliquo die habendo ad consulendum.

Item, quod consuetudines placitati vel allegati coram Vicecomitibus, unde Vicecomites non sunt plenius informati, erunt determinati per Majorem et Aldermannos ante judicium redditum.

Item, quod partes coram Vicecomitibus placitantes non habeant diem nisi semper usque ad proximam curiam.

Item, de actionibus manutenendis absque specialitate.

Item, quod defendens non faciet legem contra tallium sigillatum.

Item, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum et quilibet

[1] Apparently redundant.

eorum possunt capere coram eis recognitiones debiti in curiis suis de quacumque summa.

Item, quod Vicecomites possunt custodire prisones [1] coram condemnatione, ita bene ad hospitia sua ubi morantur et ad eorum Computatoria, sicut in gaolis communibus.

Item, de querela debiti, compoti et aliorum personalium contractuum factorum inter mercatorem et mercatorem.

Item, de placitis inter mercatores et mercatores.

Item, quod terræ et tenementa defendentis qui moram suam retraxit extra civitatem post quartam defaltam extendentur et liberabuntur querenti.

Item, quod Vicecomites possunt examinare partes in omnibus actionibus personalibus.

Item, de materia allegata in placito per defendentem ad expellendam actionem querentis.

Item, quod defendens, licet invenerit manucaptionem usque ad proximam curiam et fuerit exactus in congruo tempore, et ipse et manucaptores sui fecerint defaltam, et venerit, sedente curia, poterit salvare plegios suos, extra quod non faciet legem suam in hoc casu.

Item, quod querentes possunt emendare querelas suas et billas suas.

Item, quod querens in actione compoti non potest narrare quod defendens fuit ballivus suus, in nullo casu.

Item, quod actio compoti potest manuteneri versus fœminam solam, et versus infantes infra ætatem existentes.

Item, quod Major Londoniarum potest capere coram illo querelas et placita levata coram Vicecomitibus.

Item, quomodo debitor obligatus in certa summa erit arrestatus ante diem solutionis in obligatione contentam.

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[1] Evidently meaning *ante condemnationem*.

Item, quomodo liber civitatis per adjutorium vicinorum suorum absque alio ministro potest arrestare debitorem suum infra eandem civitatem subito inventum.

Item, de amerciamentis capiendis in curiis Vicecomitum.

Item, de bonis alicujus tenentis qui fugit extra civitatem, quæ arrestata sunt vel appreciata ad sectam diversorum. Adhuc *les* [1] *landboras* erunt ante omnes alios pro redditu domorum suarum a retro per duos annos.

Item, qualiter tenentes ad voluntatem facient præmunitionem dimissoribus suis.

Item, quod querens potest habere executionem versus
F. 172. b. aliquem condemnatum de corpore, vel de bonis ipsius condemnati, ad periculum querentis.

Item, quod manucaptores et attornati capti in Computatoriis Vicecomitum, et alii processus ibidem debite facti, sunt de recordo.

Item, quod quilibet Aldermannus Londoniarum potest recordare attornatum.

Item, quod curia ex assensu partium potest dare diem juratæ coram Vicecomitem captæ.

Item, quod juratores qui summonentur in inquisitione non amerciantur ultra iii denarios.

Item, quod inquisitiones officii capti pro affraiis non erunt contradicta per novas inquisitiones.

De Scawangia, Tronagio, et aliis diversis custumis, feodis, firmis, et ponderatione lanæ, mensuratione bladi, brasii, et salis, et aliarum diversarum rerum, et de vinis.

In primo, de Scawangia.

Item, de rebus subtilibus.

Item, de ponderatione.

Item, de Tronagio.

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[1] A clerical error for *landlords.*

F. 182. b.

[1][Des Chartrez et Testamentz Enrollez, et de Examynatiouns des Feamez.

Enrolment of wills.

Item, la ou reversioun ou rent sount devysez par testamente enrollez de recorde in Husteng, mesmes lez reversions et rentz passent mayntenaunt aprez la morte le testatour; issint que ceux as quex tieux rentz soyent devysez poyent distreyndre pur le rent et fayre avowrye. Et ceux en reversyon poyent suer bryef de Waste a lour volunte sanz attornementz de tenauntz; et poent pleader par mesme lez enrollementz, si mestier soyt, coment qe ils neyent mye lès ditz testamentz en poygn.

Enrolment of deeds and indentures.

Et mesme la custome tyent lieu dez chartrez, endenturez, et autres escriptz enrollz en Hustenge de recorde. Et tieux enrollementz ount este usez de tout temps; issint qe lez testamentz soyent proclaymez et provez en pleyne Husteng, come [2]devaunte est dit. Et lez chartres, et endenturez, et autrez escriptz ensealez poyent estre acceptez, et les conysauncez et confessions dez femez ent estre receux devaunt le Mayre et un Audreman, ou devaunt le Recorder et un Aldermann, ou devaunt deux Audremanz, pur necessitate, sy bien hors de courte come dedeinz: issint qe mesmez lez chartrez, endentures, et autrez escriptz yssynt conuz, soyent en aprez entrez et enrollez en ascune dez Hustenge, et les feez ent payez come le maner est.][3]

Enrolment of cognisances of women.

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[1] This article is inserted in a later hand, probably of the end of the fifteenth century.

[2] In reference apparently to a prior passage in the record from which the present passage is extracted.

[3] A translation of these passages will be given at the end of the present work.

De Hustengis.

F. 183. a. Two Hustings for Pleas as to lands and tenements, &c.

Fait assavoir, qe touz les terres et tenementz, rentes et services, deinz la citee de Londres et les suburbes dicelle, sont pledables a la Guyhalle deinz mesme la citee en deux Hustenges, dount lun Hustenge est appellee "Hustenge de Plee de Terre," et lautre Hustenge est appellee "Hustenge des Comunes Plees;" et les queles Hustenges sont tenuz en la dite Guyhalle devaunt les Maire et Viscontz de mesme la citee chescune semaigne, les jours de Lundy et Marsdy; cest assavoir, le Lundy, a demander les demandantz, et agarder nounsuytes, et allower essoignes; et le Marsdy, pur agarder defautes et pleder,—forspris certeins temps et jours festivalx et altres causes resonables, es queux temps nulles Hustenges poent estre tenuz, par custume de la citee suisdite. Cest assavoire, Hustenge du Pley de Terre doit estre tenuz lune sesmaigne apar luy, et Hustenge des Comunes Plees laltre sesmaigne apar luy, as jours suisditz: mais les enroulementz et titles des ditz Hustenges fount mencion de Lundy soulement.

Hustings for Pleas of land.

En Hustenge du Plee de Terre sount pledez briefs de droit patentz, directz as Mair et Viscountz de Loundres: en queux briefs y ad tiel proces par la custome de la citee; cestassavoir, le tenaunt ou les tenauntz adeprymes averount trois somons, a les tenementz demaundez, as troys Hustenges du Plee de Terre proscheins ensuantz apres la liveree du brief, et sanz demaunder les tenauntz a nulle des Hustenges suisditz; et apres les troys somons termines, troys essones as trois autres Hustenges du Pley de Terre adoncqes proscheins ensuantz. Et al proschein Hustenge apres la tierce essone, si les tenauntz facent defalt, proces serra fait devers eaux par *Graunt Cape,* ou *Petit Cape* apres appara unce; et altre proces, come au Comune Ley.

Et si les tenauntz appiergent, les demandantz counterount devers les tenauntz en nature du quel brief qils voedrount (forsprys certeins briefs qi sount pledables en Hustenge de Comune Pleez, come serra declaree en apres,) saunz faire protestacoun de suyer en nature dascun brief. Et les tenauntz averount le View, et serront essoniez apres le View, come a la Comune Ley. Et averount auxi les tenauntz essone apres chescun apparaunce, par custume de la citee. Et coment qun tiel brief soit abatuz apres le View, par excepcoun de jointenauntz ou altre excepcoun dilatorie, et altre autiel brief soit resuscite, les tenauntz, par la custume de la citee, averount le View en le secound brief, nyentcontreesteaunt le Viewe a devaunt. Et si les parties pleident a jugement, le jugement serra done par bouche de loure Recordour ; et sis Aldermanns soleient estre presentz a meyns a chescun tiel jugement a doner.

Et chescun bedelle de la citee, par avys de soun Alderman, encountre chescun Hustenge de Plee du Terre, ferra somonder xii hommes eyantz fraunkz tenementz, des meillours et pluis sufficeauntz de sa Garde, de veignire a le Guyhalle pur passer en enquestes, si mestier soit, si y soient a tauntz des gentz enheriteez en la dite Garde. Et si les parties pledauntz descendent en enquest, adouncqes serra lenquest prys des gentz enheritez, eiantz au meyns fraunc tenement de mesme le Garde ou les tenementz sount, et des autres troys Gardez pluis proscheins a le liew ou les tenementz sount ; issint qe quatres hommes sufficeauntz de mesme le garde ou les tenementz sount, serrount jurez en mesme lenquest, si y soient atauntz. Et nulles damages par la custume de la citee sount recoverables en nulle tielle brief de droit patent.

Et lenquest purra passer a mesme le jour par tielle comune somons del bedelle, si les parties soient a issue et les jurrours veignent. Et altrement, serra proces

fait de faire venir lenquest as altres Hustenges du Plee de Terre ensuantz, par precept du Mair direct as Viscountz. Et les Viscountz serrount ministres, par comandement du Mair, de servir les briefs et de faire les F. 183. b. execucouns dicelles, nientcountreesteaunt qe le brief originale soit direct au Mair et Viscountz en comune. Et fait assavoire, qe sibien les tenauntz come les demaundauntz poent faire loure attournes es tieux plees. Et si les demandantz countent devers les tenauntz en nature du brief de droit, et les parties descendent en enquest sur le meindre droit, adoncqes serra lenquest prys de xxiiii, en nature de Graunt Assise, solonc ceo qe la custume demaunde; issint toutz foithes qe vi de le Garde ou les tenementz sount, sil y ad atauntz de mesme le Garde, soient en lenquest de xxiiii. Et les tenauntz, es toutz tieux briefs, poent voucher a garrant deinz la dite citee, et auxint en forrein counte, par fait monstre. Si les vouches neient tenementz deinz la citee, et si les tenauntz es tieux briefs vouchent au garaunt en forein counte, en quel cas proces ne poet mye estre fait devers les vouchez par ley de la dite citee, adounqes serra le recorde fait venir devaunt les Justices du Comune Bank, al suyte le demaundant; et la serra proces fait devers le vouche. Et quaunt le voucher serra termine en le dit Bank, adouncqes serra tout le parole remaunde en Hustenge, de proceder avaunt en la pley solonc la custume de la dite citee, et solonc ceo qest pluis pleinement contenuz es certeins estatutz.

Et auxint, si les tenauntz es tieux briefs pledent en barre par relees portantz date en foreyn countee, ou autre foreyn matiere pledent qe ne poet estre trye deinz la dite citee—adouncqes le demandaunt ferra le processe venir en Court le Roy, pur tryer le dit matier la ou elle est allegge; et solonc ceo qe trove est sera la parole remaunde en Hustenge, de proceder avaunt solonc ceo qe le cas demaunde. En

tout le mesne temps surserra la pley en Hustenge, en manere come ad este fait avant ces heures.

Et auxint, ad este avaunt ces heures usee qe homme poet suyr es Hustenges du Pley de Terre pur avoir execucoun hors des certeins jugementz renduz es Hustenges; et ceo par bille en nature de *Scire facias,* sanz brief.

Et fait assavoire, qe les somons qe sount affaire as les tenauntz es tielx briefs de droit, poent estre faitz par deux jours ou troys devaunt les ditz Hustenges, ou le Dymenge proschein devaunt le dit Hustenge.

De Hustengo de Communibus Placitis.

Hustings of Common Pleas.

En Hustenges des Comunes Plees sount pledablez briefs appellez *Ex gravi querela,* pur avoir execucoun des tenementz hors des testamentz queux sount enroulles de record en Husteng, briefs de Dowere *Unde nihil habet,* briefs de Gavelett des custumes et des services en lieu de *Cessavit,* briefs derrour des jugementz donez devaunt les Viscountz, briefs de Wast, briefs *De Participatione facienda* entre parceners, briefs de *Quid juris clamat* et *Per quæ servitia,* et autres les queux breves sount closez et directz as Maire et Viscountz: et auxi *Replegiare* des neymes et destresses atort pryses sont pledables devaunt Maire et Viscountz, es mesmes les Hustenges des Comunes Plees, par pleint sancz brief. Et fait assavoir, qe mesmes les Viscountz sount ministres de faire loffice et servire toutz les ditz briefs et *Replegiare* par precept de Maire direct as ditz Viscountz: et le proces est tielle :—

Writs pleadable there.

Procedure on Writ of Ex gravi querela.

En primes, des briefs *Ex gravi querela* premunicoun serra fait as les tenauntz; cestassavoire, par deux jours

ou troys devaunt le Hustynge ou le Dymenge devaunt, come en Plee de Terre; et issint serra fait des toutz autres somons touchauntz mesme le Hustenge. Et si la premunicoun soit fait et tesmoigne par le Viscount ou ses ministres, les tenauntz purront estre essoniez un foithe. Et si les tenauntz fassent defalt al dite premunicoun tesmoigne, adouncqes serra agarde le *Graunt Cape;* et sils appiergent, ils poent estre essoniez et avoir le View. Et sur ceo tout altre proces serra fait pleinement, come dit est en brief de droit patent en Hustenge du Plee de Terre. F. 84. a.

BREVE DE DOTE.

Procedure on Writ of Dower.

Item, en brief de Dower *Unde nihil habet,* les tenauntz averount a comencement troys somouns, et une essone apres les troys somouns; et puis averount le View, et apres le View, une essone. Et les tenauntz en tiel brief de Dowere averount le Viewe, coment qils entrerunt par mesme le baroun le demandant, et auxi nientcountreesteaunt qe le baroun murrust seisi. Et auxi les tenauntz purront vouchier a garaunt, et estre essoniez apres chescun apparaunce; et tout autre proces serra fait come en brief de droit en Hustenge du Plee de Terre. Et si le demaundant recovere dower vers le tenaunt, par defalt ou par juggement en ley en tel brief de Dower, et mesme la femme demaundante allegge en courte de recorde qe soun baroun murrust seisy—adouncqes le Mair maundra as Viscountz par precept qils facent somounder enquest del visynee ou les tenementz sount, encontre le proschein Hustenge de Comune Pley; denquerer si le baroun murrust seisi, et de le value des tenementz, et des damages. Et si elle recovere par enquest, les damages serrount enquys par mesme lenquest.

De Gavellet.

Procedure on Writ of Gavelett.

Item, en brief de Gaivelett les tenauntz averount troys somons et troys essones; averont auxi le Viewe, purrount voucher a garrant denszein et foreyn, et serront essoniez, et averount autres excepciouns; et tout autre proces serra fait sicome desclare est enavaunt en brief de droit en Hustyng du Plee de Terre; save, si le tenaunt face defalt, apres defalt adouncqes le demandant avera jugement de recoverir et tenir par un an et un joure; sur tielle condicoun qe le tenaunt purra veignir deinz mesmes lan et le jour proscheins ensuauntz, et faire gree des les arreragees, et trover suretee come la courte agarde de paier le rente ou le service loialment en apres, et reavoire ses tenementz. Et dedeinz queux an et joure, le tenaunt poet venire et faire le demandaunt venire en court par *Scire facias;* et reavera ses tenementz, fesant come devaunt est dit.

Scire Facias.

Procedure on Writ of Scire facias.

Et si le tenaunt ne veigne mye deinz laan et joure, come devaunt est dit, adoncqes apres lan et joure le demaundant avera *Scire facias* devers le tenaunt de veignire et respounder, sil sache riens dire pur qey le dit demandaunt ne doit mye recoverir les tenementz quitement a luy et ses heirs as toutz jours. Et si le tenant ne veigne, ou sil veigne et sache riens dire, adouncqes le jugement serra qe le demandaunt recovere les tenementz quitement as toutz jours, solonc le jugement appelle '*Shartfort,*' par custome de la cite suisdite.

Brief de Wast.

Procedure on Writ of Waste.

En brief de Wast, processe sera fait devers les tenauntz par somons, attachiementz, et destresses,

accordaunt a lestatut ent fait. Et si le tenaunt veigne et plede, adoncqes avera une essone, et issint apres chescune apparaunce; et sil face defalt a la graunde destresse, adouncqes serra maunde as Viscountz par precept du Maire qe les ditz Viscountz voisent a lieu waste, et enquergent del wast et des damages solonc lestatut; et qils [1] retourerent lenquest au proschein Hustenge des Comunes Pleys. Et le pleintif recovera le lieu wastee et les damages et treble par lestatut.

Brief Derrour.

F. 184. b.

Procedure on Writ of Error.

Item, en brief derrour de jugement donez en court devaunt Viscountz es accouns personelx, et en assise de Novelle Disseisyne ou Mort dauncestre prys devaunt Viscountz et Coroner, le brief derroure serra direct as Maire et Viscountz; et le Maire ferra precept as Viscountz de faire venire le recorde et processe a le proschein Hustenge des Comunes Plees, et qils facent garnier les parties doier le record. Et apres ceo qe le record et processe soient en Hustenge, coment qe le defendaunt veigne par garnisement ou face defalt, les errours serrount assignez, et la le jugement serra afferme ou reverse come la ley demaunde.

Et fait assavoir, qe par usage de la dite citee quaunt homme soit condempne en dette ou attient des damages en ascune accoun personelle devaunt les Viscountz, et porte tielle brief derroure, mesme celuy qi porte le brief deyt et soleit, avaunt ceo qil fuist deliverez de prysoune, trover suffisaunte suretee des gentz resteauntz deinz mesme la citee, devaunt les Maire et Viscountz, de paier les deniers ou avoire le corps prest en cas qe le juggement fuist afferme. Et issint serra fait ou damages sount recoverez en assises devaunt Viscountz et Coroner.

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[1] Rather indistinct. It is *retournent* in the Elizabethan copy.

REPLEGIARE.

Procedure on Writ of Replevin.

Item, en *Replegiare* le proces est tielle.—Sascun homme preigne destresse en altre soil deinz la dite citee, celuy a qy les biens sount purra venir a lun des Viscountz et avera un ministre par comandement de la court, daler a la partie qe prist les biens; et sil poet aver le Vewe, preiser mesmes les biens par deux prodehommes. Et adoncqes serra une pleynt fait en papir del Viscount en tielle manere—"un " tielle *queritur versus* un tielle *de namiis suis* " *injuste captis in domo sua vel in libero tene-* " *mento suo, in tali parochia;*" et mesme la partie trovera illeoqes deux plegges sufficieauntz de pursuier et faire returne des les biens ou le prys en cas qe return soit agarde, et issint avera la deliveraunce. Et les parties averount joure par prefixioun al proschein Hustenge des Comunes Pleys. Et puis al dite proschein Hustenge des Comunes Plees, le Viscount ferra une bille contenaunt tout le matier et la pleint, et portera mesme la bille a mesme le Hustenge, et la serra mys en filace, et les parties serrount demaundez, a quel jour lun et laltre purrount estre essoniez de comune essone; et a quel jour qe le pleintif face defaut, retourne serra agarde al avowant; et retourn en tiel cas est agardable troys foythes par la custume, et al tierce foythe nientreplenizable. Et adouncqes le vowaunt poet aver lassise de mesme le rent, coment qil ne fuist uncqes seisy du dit rent adevaunt. Et a quelle heure qe lavowant face defalt, adoncqes serra agarde qe les naymes demurgent al pleintif,—"*videlicet, morentur namia,*" sanz ascun damage recoverer.

Et si issint soit qe le Viscount ne poet aver view del destres prys, adouncqes il certifiera ceo en le dit Hustenge, et la serra agarde le Wythername, et sur

ceo serra proces fait. Et si les parties veignent, et avowerie soit fait, et pledent a jugement ou a issue denquest; adoncqes serra jugement done ou processe fait de faire venir lenquest, solonc ceo qe le cas demaunde; et les parties purront estre essoniez apres chescune apparaunce. Et si la partie clayme propirtee en la destresse, adouncqes ceo certifie en le Hustenge, et le processe serra fait par precept fait as Viscountz de trier la proprete, etc. Et coment qe la partie soit essoniez de service le Roy en *Replegiare*, et al jour qil ad par essone face defalt ou ne porte my soun garaunt, il emportera nulle penaunce.

Brief de Participation.

Item, en brief *De Participatione facienda*, pur faire departisoun par entre parceners des tenementz en Loundres, brief clos serra direct as Mair et Viscountz, contenaunt le matier solonc la fourme du tiel brief; et les parties serrount garniz par precept du Mair direct as ditz Viscountz. Et les tenauntz purrount estre essoniez, et sils vignount ils purrount pleder lour matier; et sils facent defalt, la departisoun serra agarde par defaute, solonc la custume de la citee.

Procedure on Writ of Partition.

F. 185. a.

De Returno Bedellorum.

Item, chescun bedelle de la dite citee, par avys de soun Aldermann, encountre chescun Hustenge des Comunes Plees, ferra somoundre sis hommes eyantz fraunc tenement, des meillours et pluis sufficeauntz de sa Garde, de veignir a Guyhalle avauntdite pur passer es enquestes, si mistier soit, si soient as tauntz des gentz enheritez en le dite Garde. Et les en-

Returns to be made by the bedels.

questes serrount pryses come devaunt est dit en Hustenge du Plee de Terre.

Brief Dexigent.

Procedure on Writ of Exigent.

Item, briefs dexigendes sount demaundables es Hustenges, sibien en Hustenges des Comunes Plees come es Hustenges du Pley de Terre. Mais ceux Exigendes qe sount demaundez en lun Hustenge ne serront my demandez en laltre Hustenge. Et a le quinte Hustenge, les utlaries et weyveries serront agardez en pleyn Hustenge devaunt les Maire et Aldermans, pur bouche de lour Recordour; et auxint toutz jugementz qe sount donez en Hustenge serrount donez en mesme le manere. Et les queux Exigendes apres chescune Hustenge serrount counteroullez et maundez en la Chambre de la Guyhalle suisdite.

De Amercimentis.

Amercements belong to the Sheriffs.

Item, fait assavoir qe toutz les amercementz incidentz des ditz Hustenges perteignount as Viscountz du dite citee.

De Aldermannis.

Aldermen to be summoned to Court of Hustings.

Item, les Aldermans de Loundres serrount somounz de veignir as les Hustenges; et deyvent par usage de la dite citee estre somounz par un ministre del Viscount seant sur un chival, prys de cent soulz a meyns.

Breve de Militibus Faciendis.

Writ of Edward III., enforcing knighthood.

"Edwardus, etc., Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. "Præcipimus vobis, firmiter injungentes, quod in

" civitate prædicta, ubi expedire videritis, publice " faciatis proclamari quod omnes illi qui quadraginta " libratas terræ [1] vel redditus per annum habent et " eas per tres annos integros tenuerunt, et milites " non sunt, ordinem suscipiant militarem citra festum " Sancti Laurentii proxime futurum, vel in eodem " festo ad ultimum, sub periculo quod incumbit; et " de nominibus eorum qui quadraginta libratas terræ " vel redditus per annum habent in civitate prædicta, " sicut dictum est, diligenter inquiratis, et nos de " nominibus illis in Cancellaria nostra constare faciatis, " ante festum supradictum. Et hoc nullatenus omit- " tatis. Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, xxx° " die Junii anno regni nostri Angliæ XVIII°, regni " vero Franciæ quinto. [2] Returnum inde."

on persons worth £40 per annum.

RETURNUM EJUSDEM.

" Proclamari fecimus per totam ballivam nostram " omnes articulos in brevi contentos, prout in eodem " præcipitur. Inquiri etiam fecimus, per sacramentum " proborum et legalium hominum de dicta balliva " nostra, si qui habeant quadraginta libratas terræ vel " redditus per annum in eadem balliva nostra, et eas " per tres annos integros tenuerunt; et similiter de hiis " qui partem in balliva nostra, et partem alibi, usque " ad prædictum valorem habeant. Per quorum sacra- " mentum invenimus, quod omnia tenementa et red- " ditus in civitate prædicta tenentur de Domino Rege " in capite ut liberum burgagium, ad feodi firmam; " nec est aliquis qui habet quadraginta libratas terræ " vel redditus in eadem per annum in certo; eo quod

Return of the Sheriffs to the same.

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[1] This and the next word are repeated by mistake.

[2] Evidently superfluous.

"tenementa in civitate prædicta aliquando locantur
F. 185. b. "ad plus, aliquando ad minus, et sæpius stant vacua "et non locantur, tamen diversis oneribus, et reparationibus, et emendationibus frequentius indigent; et "ob illas causas, incendiaque domorum, et alia diversa "pericula emergentia, certitudo veri valoris eorundem "per annum sciri non potest. Et, quoad terras et "redditus quos cives civitatis prædictæ habent alibi "extra ballivam nostram, jurati dicunt, quod de valore "eorundem per annum nihil sciunt nec inquirere possunt."

BREVE DE MILITIBUS FACIENDIS.

Another writ of Edward III. to a like effect.

"Rex Vicecomitibus Londoniarum salutem. Præcipimus vobis, firmiter injungentes, quod in civitate "prædicta et suburbiis ejusdem, in locis ubi expedire "videritis, ex parte nostra firmiter proclamari faciatis "quod omnes illi qui quadraginta libratas terræ et "redditus per annum habent et eas per tres annos "integros tenuerunt, et milites non sunt, ordinem "suscipiant militarem citra festum Sancti Michaelis "proxime futurum, vel in eodem festo ad ultimum, sub "periculo quod incumbit; et de nominibus illorum "qui quadraginta [1]libratas terræ et redditus per annum "habent in balliva vestra, sicut prædictum est, diligenter inquiratis, et nobis de nominibus illis in Cancellaria nostra constare faciatis, ante festum supradictum. Et hoc nullatenus omittatis. Teste meipso, "apud Westmonasterium, primo die Augusti, anno regni "nostri Angliæ tricesimo, regno vero nostri Franciæ "xvii."

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[1] *Libere* in the original, evidently an error.

RETURNUM INDE.

Return of the Sheriffs to the same.

"Virtute brevis huic schedulæ consuti, Nos Walterus "Forster et Thomas de Brandone, Vicecomites Lon-"doniarum, publice proclamari fecimus in civitate "prædicta et suburbiis ejusdem, in locis ubi expediri "viderimus, omnes articulos in dicto brevi contentos, "prout in eodem præcipitur. Inquiri etiam fecimus "per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de "dicta balliva nostra, si qui habeant quadraginta li-"bratas terræ vel redditus per annum in eadem bal-"liva nostra, et eas per tres annos integros tenuerunt. "Per quorum sacramentum invenimus, quod omnia "tenementa et redditus in civitate prædicta tenentur "de Domino Rege in capite ut liberum burgagium, "ad feodi firmam. Nec est aliquis qui habet quadra-"ginta libratas terræ vel redditus in eadem per annum "in certo; eo quod tenementa in civitate prædicta "aliquando locantur ad plus, aliquando ad minus, et "sæpius stant vacua et non locantur, tamen diversis "oneribus, reparationibus, et emendationibus frequenter "indigent; et ob illas causas, incendiaque domorum, "et alia diversa pericula emergentia, certitudo veri "valoris eorundem per annum sciri non potest."

QUIDAM FINIS PRO FORESTALLEMENTO PANNORUM.

Fine exacted for forestalling cloth.

Quia in Chartis Domini Regis civibus Londoniarum concessis et confirmatis, concessum sit quod nullus mercator vel alius obviam eat mercatoribus venientibus per terram vel per aquam cum mercandisis suis et victualibus versus civitatem illam, ad emendum vel revendendum, quousque ad dictam civitatem venerint

et mercimonia sua ibidem venditioni exposuerint, super forisfacturam rei emptæ et pœnam carceris, a quo sine gravi castigatione non evadat—ac jam, primo die Julii anno Regis Ricardi secundo, præsentatum est Majori et Aldermannis per Robertum Somersete et socios suos, supervisores misteri Pannariorum electos et juratos ad defectus in eodem mistero inventos [1] fideliter hic præsentandos, quod quidam Johannes Olyver, pannarius de Cornhulle, ultimo die Junii proxime præterito, emit de quodam Willelmo Eyot de Comitatu Surreiæ, in Cornhulle, duos fardellos panni ad tunc existentes in Suthwerk, et in veniendo ad mercatum in Londoniis, et sic eosdem pannos, antequam ad mercatum et locum ordinata in Londoniis venissent, forstallavit, contra concessionem prædictam ac contra consuetudinem civitatis, etc.

F. 186. a. Qui quidem Johannes Olyver, inde hic eodem die allocutus, dicit quod emit quinque pannos inde in forma superius versus ipsum narrata; et de hoc ponit se in gratiam curiæ, etc. Et dicit quod non emit plures pannos, prout superius supponitur, et de hoc vadiat legem ut liber; et habet diem ad faciendam legem suam secundum consuetudinem civitatis secundo die Julii proxime sequente etc.; et manucaptus per Symonem Mordone, etc.

Postea, eodem secundo die Julii idem Johannes Olyver ponit se in gratiam curiæ de omnibus pannis superius computatis etc.; super quo consideratum est, quod omnes panni prædicti sint forisfacti ad opus communitatis. Et postea, eodem die, ex gratia Majoris et Aldermannorum idem Johannes fecit finem pro forisfactura prædicta pro v marcis, quas solvit Camerario ad opus communitatis.

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[1] Repeated by mistake in the original.

De Assisis Novæ Disseisinæ, vocatis "Fresshforce."

Item, les assises de Novelle Disseisine, appellez '*Fressheforce*,' des terres et tenementz et rentz deinz la citee de Loundres, de disseisins faitz deinz les quarant semaignes, sount tenuz et terminables devaunt les deux Viscountz et le Coroner du dite citee en comune, chescun Samady en la Guyhalle, forsprys certein temps qe les assises ne poent estre tenuz pur causes resonables. Et dount le processe est tiel; cestassavoire, quaunt ascune homme se sent greve, et qil soit disseisy de soun fraunc tenement deinz la dite citee ou les suburbes dycelle, il viendra en ascune Hustenge tenuz a le Guyhalle, ou, pur defaute de Hustenge, en la Chaumbre de Guyhalle en congregacoun des Maire et Aldermans, ascun Lundy, et la ferra une bille. Et serra la bille tiele;—" Un tiel *queritur de intrusione versus* un tiel " *de libero tenemento suo in tali parochia Londoniarum* " *in Londoniis, vel in tali parochia in suburbio Londoniarum*," et mesme la bille serra enroulle. Et *De intrusione* sur ceo, serra fait autre bille par le Comune Clerke de la citee, fesant mencoun del title de Hustenge ou del joure de congregacoun du Mair et Audermans, contenaunt tout la primer bille: et dilleoqes serra celle bille, faite par Comune Clerk, maunde as les Viscountz ou a lun des eaux, de faire processe et droit as las parties.

Assize of Novel Disseisin, called "Fresshe-force."

Et adoncqes, coment qe la bille soit servie, le Mesquardy proschein ensuant cestassavoir, le ministre del Viscount a qi la bille est deliveree ferra somoundre le tenaunt ou les tenauntz nomez en la dite bille de assis, par le vewe des deux frauncz hommes de la citee, et ceo a les tenementz dont la disseisine est faite, ou a les tenementz dount le rent est suppose estre issant. Et serra dit illeoqes as les tenauntz, qils gardent lour jour a la Guyhalle le Samady adoncqes proschein en-

suant, a lour peril; et les nounns des deux somonours serront endossez sur la bille. Et adoncqes purra le pleintif suyer de arraier lassise et de somounder les jurrours encontre celle Samady, ou encontre autres Samadies apres, a sa voluntee. Et issint purront les tenauntz suir pur lour deliveraunce sils vuillent, et tiele somouns serra fait le Vendirdy devaunt le dit Samady. Et larraiement de les panels des jurrours serrount faitz par les Viscountz et loure ministres, ou par les Mair et Audermans, sascuns des parties sur cause resonable le voedra prier. Et en apres, mesmes les assises serrount pledez et reullez pur la greindre partie auxi come aillours a la Comune Ley.

Et si relees portant date en forein counte, bastardie, ou autre foreyn matier qe ne purra estre trye deinz la dite citee, soit allegge es tielx assises, adouncqes les pleintifs purrount suir de faire venir le recorde en court nostre Seignur le Roy, pur trier le matier la solonc ceo qe le cas demaunde. Et quaunt le matier serra termine en court le Roy, tout le processe serra
F. 186. b. remaunde as ditz Viscountz et Coroner, ou a lour successours, de proceder avaunt solonc la custume de la citee, en manere come ad este fait avaunt ces heures. Et fait assavoir, qil y ad nulle discontinuance es tielx assises, ne nulle mencoun est fait en le recorde de les mesnez jours parentre lassise porte et le jour qe lassise serra porte ou jugement done, sil ne soit par cause necessaire ou qe tieux assises soient ajournez par causes especialx. Et quaunt les assises sount prys devaunt les Viscountz et Coroner, come devaunt est dit, et ent juggement soient donez, adoncqes serront tieux assises terminez entrez de recorde, et apres serront portez en la Chaumbre de le Guyhalle pur demourier illeoqes en tresorie come de recorde. Et fait assavoir, qe homme ne poet my entrer en nulle tenementz deinz la dite citee par force, ne nulle tenement tener a force et armes ou desturbaunce de la pees. Mas si tiel entre

soit fait par force, adouncqes soit tiele force oustee. Et les parties adoncqes poent venir devaunt les Mair et Aldermans, et illeoqes monstrer lour matiers, loure evidences, et lour munimentz; et la serra ordeigne par mesmes les Maire et Aldermans, solonc leur discrecoun, quel partie serra ajugge en possessioun pur le temps et qi serra ajugge par voye de seute; salvant toutfoithes as les parties lour respouns et lour avauntages, par voye du pley, devaunt les Viscountz et Coronere en lassise.

De Assisis Mortis Antecessoris.

Item, les assises de Mort Dauncestre sount tenuz et terminablez devaunt les Viscountz et Coronere de Loundres les Samadies, de xiv jours en xiv jours a la Guyhalle, et dount le processe est tiel; cestassavoir, celuy qi voet avoir tielle assise, viendra en Hustenge ou en congregacoun du Mair et Aldermans en la Chaumbre de la Guyhalle ascun Lundy, sicome dit est en assize de [1]*Fressheforce*, et ferra une bille contenaunt la fourme dassize de Mort Dauncestre solonc le cas, et quelle bille serra enroulle. Et apres, le Comune Clerk ferra une autre bille contenant tout le matier du primer bille, fesant mencioun del title del Hustenge ou de jour de congregacoun des Maire et Aldermans; et celle bille serra maunde as Viscountz, ou a laltre des y ceaux, pur servir solonc la custume. Et la quelle bille serra servy par ascun sergeaunt ou autre ministre del Viscount; cestassavoir, le dit ministre, le Mesquardy proschein apres la liveree de bille, ferra somons a les tenauntz, a les tenementz demaundez, par tesmoignaunce de deux francs hommes de la citee, qils soient a la Guyhalle le Samady proschein ensuant pur oier

Assize of Mort d'Ancestor.

[1] See page 195.

la reconusaunce, sils vuillent. Encountre quelle Samady le demaundaunt purra suyer, le Vendirdy proschein devaunt, darraier et somonder les jurrours; et issint apres, encountre les Samadies, de xiv jours en xiv jours, a sa voluntee. Et issint purrount les tenauntz suyer, sils vuillent, pur lour deliveraunce.

Et les arraiementz des panelx des tielx assises serront faitz par les Viscountz et lour ministres, ou par les Maire et Audermans, sascun des parties le voedra demaunder sur resonable cause, en manere come usee est en assise de [1] *Fressheforce*. Et es tieux assises de Mort Dauncestre, les parties purront essonier come a la Comune Ley, et les tenauntz purront vouchier a garant deinz la citee, et auxi en forein countee si le vouche neit tenementz deinz la citee. Et si les tenauntz pledent relees portant date en forein countee, ou autre forein matier qe ne pourra estre trye deinz la citee, ou qils vouchent a garaunt en forein counte celuy qi riens nad deincz la citee, adoncqes al suyte de partie serra le recorde fait venir en court nostre Seignur le Roy, par brief maunde as ditz Viscountz
F. 187. a. et Coroner; et illeoqes serront tielx foreins plees et foreins vouchers triez et terminez, et puis remaundez as ditz Viscountz et [2] Coroners, pur aler avaunt et proceder solonc la custume de la citee. Et continuaunce serra fait en tielx assises sur les causes precedentz, et sur autres causes resonables. Et quaunt les assises serront terminez, et juggement ent soient donez, adouncqes mesmes lassises serront engrossez, et entrez en recorde par les ditz Viscountz et Coroner, et puis maundez a la Guyhalle pur demourier illeoqes de recorde, en manere come serrount les assises de *Fresshe-force*.

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[1] See page 195.

[2] A mistake for *Coroner*.

De Diebus Curiæ Vicecomitum.

En primes, fait assavoir qe les ditz Viscountz tenent les courtz nostre Seignur le Roy devaunt eux, en la Guyhalle de Loundres, et plees de dette de qicouncqes somme et des toutz autres accиouns personelx, al suyte des parties. Et chescun des ditz Viscountz tient sa court a dite Guyhalle apar luy severalement, et ceo par vertue des pleintes et querelles faitz devaunt lun et laltre de mesmes les Viscountz, si bien en lour Countours come a le dit Guyhalle, solonc la custume de la citee avauntdite. Et chescun des ditz Viscountz use de tener, apar luy, deux courtz generalx en la sesmaigne; et chescun jour, pur deliveraunce des foreyns et estraungers, si mister soit; sils ne soient destourbez pur jours festivalx ou autres causes resonables. Sittings of the Sheriffs' Courts.

De Capias.

Et les clerks et ministres des ditz Viscountz, meyntenaunt sur les pleyntes faitz, usent de agarder *Capias* et autres proces envers les defendantz par tesmoignaunce des sergeauntz del dit office a ceo deputeez, sibien es les ditz Countours come a le Guyhalle. Et usee est dagarder *Capias* en pleyntes de dett, accompt, covenaunt, et autres accouns personelx qecouncqs. Writ of Capias.

Adhuc de Capias Adjudicando.

Et celuy qi est issint arrestu, al suyte du partie pur dette ou autre accoun personelle, purra trover maynpryse es les ditz Countours ou aillours devaunt les Viscontz ou lour clerks a ceo deputeez, de veignir au proschein court a le dite Guyhalle a tener de- Persons arrested on Capias in personal actions may find bail.

vaunt mesme le Viscount devaunt qi la pleynt fuist faite; sur tiele condicoun, qe si le defendant ne veigne my al dite proschein court pur garder soun jour, adoncqes il serra condempnez en le dette comprys en la dite pleynt; sauf qe le pleintif, sil soit present ou purra bounement estre fait venir en court, serra examine par soun serement quelle somme luy soit clerement due: et par quelle cause, outre quelle somme trove dewe par examinacoun, le pleintif recovera riens forsprys ses damages, queux luy serrount ajuggez par taxacoun de la court, ou par enquest si mestier soit. Et si le defendant ne soit trove, adouncqes serrount les maynpernours prys et chargez de le dette et des les damages suisditz.

QUOD ARRESTATUS POTERIT INVENIRE MANUCAPTORES.

Procedure where the defendant makes default.

Et sil soit pleint du trespas, de baterie, des biens emportez, on autre accoun personelle ou homme doit recoverir damages, si le defendaunt face defalt,—en tiel cas, apres ceo qil soit arrestu et eyt trovez meinprys, come devaunt est dit, adoncqes il serra ajugge come attient, et le pleintif ferra declarer par bille la cause del suyte, et le quantite des tiels damages et tiel lien. Et sur ceo, serra fait venir enquest doffice de mesme le lien, pur taxer les damages al pleintif. Et si le defendant ne soit my trove, les meynpernours serrount chargez come devaunt. Et si la court poet estre asserte clerement par mesme lenquest, ou par sufficeaunt examinacoun del pleintif, qe le defendaunt nest my culpable, en tiel cas le pleintif recovera riens, nient contreesteaunt le defalte.

DE MAYNPERNOURS.

Limits of the liability of Mainpernors.

Et quaunt ascuns tielx mainpernours sount arrestuz et commys a la prysoune, pur ceo qe les principalx

ne sount my trovez; nepurquaunt, a quelle hure qe les principalx poient estre trovez, et soient en arrest al suyte des meynpernours, adouncqs les ditz meinpernours serrount deliverez.

De Eodem.

Item, quaunt homme est arrestu par soun corps et trove meynpryse de venir a soun jour, ou sil se mette al enquest ou plede en juggement, et trove meynpernours datteindre tancqes la querele soit termine, solonc la custume de la citee; nepurquaunt, a quelle heure qe les principalx meynpernours vuillont venir en Courte de recorde, ou al Countour en quelle la pley est appendaunt, et susrendre le corps de celuy pur qi ils devenoient meynpernours, ils serrount bien receaux, et enapres serrount deschargez de lour meynpernaunce. Discharge of their liability by Mainpernors. F. 187. b.

De Auditoribus.

Et si homme soit arrestu en pleynt daccompt, et trove meynpryse de veiner al proscheine court, et face defalt, adoncqes les meynpernours serront garniz de venir al proschein courte adouncqes a tenir, et le pleintif avera mesme le jour; et adoncqes, si les meynpernours venent, Auditours serront assignez pur oyer laccompt en presence du pleintif et des meynpernours. Et les meynpernours serront escutez sils sachent riens dire en descharge de laccompt. Et si les meynpernours ne vuillent venir, adoncqes le pleintif recovera ses arrerages par examinacoun et par soun serement. Et en mesme le manere serra fait, si le defendaunt soit convict daccompt par enquest. Auditors of disputed accounts.

De Sequestro fracto.

Et auxi, si pleynt soit fait devers ascun fraunc homme sufficeaunt, ou devers autre homme sufficeaunt et resident deinz la citee, adoncqes tiel defendaunt serra somouns par ascun sergeaunt des Viscountz de venir a la Guyhalle pur respounder al partie pleintif, al Court de denzeins; a quelle court, sil face defalt, il serra asmercie et la Graunt Destresse serra meyntenaunt agarde par usage de la citee, et serra adouncqes agarde qe les huyses del defendaunt soient affermez et ensealez, tanqes il voedra venir pur respounder a la partie pleintif. Et a chescune court de denzeins qil soit demaunde et ne veigne my, il perdra ses issues. Et sil debruse le sequestre, et ceo soit tesmoigne en courte par le sergeaunt, adouncqes serra agarde qe le defendaunt soit arrestu par soun corps, et qil face fyn pur le contempt. Et quaunt il est issint arestu, it trovera suffisauntz plegges de venir adounqs a la proschein court de respounder a la partie, sur peyne limite adevaunt lou *Capias* est agarde. Et si tielle defendaunt face plusurs deslaies, et tesmoigne soit par le sergeaunt qe le defendaunt est futif ou nounn-sufficeaunt, adounqes serra agarde le *Capias* de prendre soun corps, ou darrester et preiser les biens de mesme le defendaunt, auxi come foreyn attachiement.

The Grand Distress.

Breach of sequestration.

De Essoniis.

No Essoins in personal actions.

Et sascuns parties veignent et pledent al enquest ou en juggement, adouncqes ils serrount rewles solone les usages de la citee, saunz ascune essone avoir es tieux accouns personelx, devaunt ou apres. Et coment qun tiel defendaunt qad plede al enquest face defaut

apres lenquest joynt, nepurquaunt, sil veigne apres quaunt lenquest serra charge, il avera ses chalenges as les jurrours et dirra ses evidences, nient countreesteaunt le defalt.

De Lege Facienda.

Et apres ceo qe les parties soient a issue denquest, mesmes les parties ne sount pas demaundables sinoun qe lenquest soit somouns. Mais lenquest purra estre somouns, sibien al suyte le defendaunt come al suyte le pleintif. Et en pley de dette, le defendaunt poet gager sa ley par usage de la citee qil doit riens a pleintif; cestassavoir, sil soit homme enfraunchise deinz la citee on receaunt deinz mesme la citee, ovesqes la septisme mayn luymesmes nomez pur une. Et purrount tielx defendauntz faire loure leys meyntenaunt en court sur la ley gage, sils eient gentz prestes; ou autrement averont jour de faire la ley al proscheine court sewaunt. *Wager of law by freemen in action of debt.*

[1] Et si le defendaunt soit forein, estraunge, et nient resident en la citee, il purra gager et faire sa ley meyntenaunt ove la tierce mayn, luy mesmes nomez pur un, qil doit riens au pleintif, et issint estre quitez. Et sil neit deux hommes prestez affaire le serement ovesqes luy, adouncqes le defendant, al request du pleintif, deit aler en garde dun serjaunt de la court as vi esglises pluis proscheins a la Guyhalle, et deinz mesmes les esglises jurra que le serement qil fist en la Guyhalle fuist boun. Et adouncqes serra le defendant remesne a la Guyhalle, et avera soun jugement destre quitez, et le pleintif serra asmercie. Et en mesme le manere serra fait en autres accouns per- *F. 189. a.* *By strangers.*

[1] In the numbering of the folios in the original, No. 188 has been accidentally omitted.

By women. sonelles lou la ley est acceptable. Et lou femmes en tieux cases sount empledez et gagent lour ley, elles purront faire lour ley ovesqes hommes ou femmes a loure voluntee.

De Lege Facienda.

Wager of law in actions of trespass.

Et si homme enfraunchise deinz la citee soit emplede par voye de trespas pur biens emportez, ou pur baterie lou nulle sank est espaunduz ne coupe apparant, et pur autre trespas suppose estre faitz encontre la pees, tiel fraunc homme issint emplede poet gager et faire sa ley, par usage de la citee, qil nest pas culpable, ove la septisme mayn come devaunt est dit.

De Executione.

Executors and administrators in an action of debt may wage their law.

Item, accouns de dette et de covenauntz sount meyntenables vers executours et administrours sauncz especialte; et tieux executours et administrours, par usage de la dite citee, quaunt ils venont en respouns, poent avoir lour ley par taunt des mayns come la court voedra agarder, sur tiels paroles, qils savoient riens del duite, ne del contract, ne de le covenaunt, et qils entendent par lour conscience qe lour testatour a soun mouriant riens devoit al pleintif, ne nulle covenaunt luy avoit enfreint; et par tiel manere estre deschargez.

Action of debt for victuals or house-rent.

Et si homme soit emplede par pleint de debt pur vitalx despenduz en la mesoun le pleintif, ou pur la ferme des measouns allowez, appellez '*househire,*' en tieux cas le defendaunt navera my sa ley; ne nulle proteccoun en tieux cases ad estee allowe.

Uxor quæ Sola Mercandizat.

Married woman trading as a femme sole.

Et lou feme coverte de baroun usee ascun craft deinz la dite citee apar luy soule, dount le baroun se melle

rienz, tiele femme serra chargee come femme soule de tout ceo qe touche soun dit craft. Et si le baroun et la femme soient empledez, en tiel cas la femme pledera come femme soule en courte de recorde, et avera sa ley et autres avauntages par voy du pley come femme soule. Et si elle soit condempnee, elle serra commys a la prisoune tancqes elle eit fait gree; et le baroun ne ses biens ne serrount my en tiel cas chargez nenpeschez.

De Domibus Allocatis.

Item, si une femme, come femme soule, allowe ascune measoun ou shope dedeinz la dite citee, elle serra charge de paier la ferme de dite measoun ou shope, et serra enpledee et pursuy come femme soule, par voye de dette si mestier soit, nient countreesteaunt qelle fuist covertee de barounn a temps del lesse, nient sachant le lessour. Married women renting shops or houses.

De Placito Transgressionis.

Item, si pleinte de trespas soit fait devers un homme et sa femme de trespas fait par la femme soulement, adouncqes la femme respoundera soule sanz soun baroun, si le baroun ne viegne mye, et avera pley come femme soule. Et si elle soit attient de trespas, elle serra condempne et commys a prysoun tauncqes eyt fait gree. Plaint of trespass against a married woman.

De Eodem.

Item, si pleinte de trespas soit faite par le baroun et sa femme de baterie faite a la femme, en tiel cas la femme serra resceu pur luy, et pur soun baron de pursuir et recoverir ses damages devers le defendant, coment qe le baroun ne soit my present. Plaint of trespass by husband and wife.

De Debito.

Plaint of debt against husband and wife.

Item, lou pleinte de dette est faite devers le baroun, et le pleintif counte qe le baroun fist le contract ovesqes le pleintif parmy la meyn la femme le defendaunt, adonqes mesme le defendant avera eyde de sa femme, et avera jour tauncqes al proschein courte de conseiller ovesqes sa femme, et '*Idem dies*' serra done au pleintif.

F. 189. b.

Coment Franc.

Proof by the defendant that he is a freeman of the City.

Et quaunt ascun defendant en pley du dette ou autre accoun personel gage sa ley come fraunk homme de la citee, et le pleintif demaunde coment faunk, ycovient qe le defendant allegge le quel il soit, fraunc par nestre ou par redempcoun; et sil die qil est fraunc par redempcoun, le pleintif purra dire qe le defendaunt eit soun recorde al proscheine court. Et sil faille de soun record, adoncqes il serra attient et ajugge convict en la cause. El si le defendant allegge qil est fraunk par nestre, le pleintif purra dire qil ne fuist pas nee deinz la citee; et ceo serra enquys par enquest prys deinz la dite citee de tiel lieu ou le defendaunt voedra allegger qil fuist nee. Et celle issue est peremptorie.

De Contributione.

Contribution by joint obligors.

Item, lou deux ou plusurs sount obligez deinz la citee par obligacoun de dette, et chescun des eaux en lentier, adouncqes, si un des obligez paie lentierte, ou celuy a qi lobligacoun est faite pursuy deinz mesme la citee et recovere le dette vers un des obligeez soulement, adouncqes celuy qi ad paie le dette, ou issint est condempne, purra suir devers les autres obligez par pleynt de dette

jointement ou severalement pur contribucoun faire; issint qe chescun paiera pur lafferaunt solonc lusage de la citee, salvant resonable respouns as les parties.

De Forinsecis Attachiamentis.

Item, quaunt pleynt de dette est fait devaunt ascun des ditz Viscountz, et tesmoigne soit par le ministre qe le defendaunt nest pas sufficeaunt deinz la citee, et soit allegge par le pleintif qe le defendaunt ad biens et chatelx ou dettes es autres meyns ou en altre Garde dedincz la dite citee; et prye soit par mesme le pleintif qe tieux biens et chatelx soient arrestuz et les dettes defenduz, adounceqes al suyte et suggestioun de tiel pleintif serrount tieux biens et chateux, ou qils soient trovez deinz la citee, arestuz, et les dettes defendus en les meyns des dettours al perille du pleintif. Foreign attachment.

Et sur ceo, le pleintif pursuiera as quatre courtz devaunt mesme le Viscount devaunt qi la pleinte fuist afferme, tauncqes le defendaunt soit quatre foythes demaunde, et si le defendaunt ne veigne al quarte courte, et eit fait quatre defaltz, adoncqes serrount les defautz biens et chateux issint arrestuz, preysez et lyverez au pleintif; et si les biens ne soient mye a le value de dette, adouncqes les dettes defenduz es mayns des dettours serrount levez et liverez a mesme le pleintif taunqes al somme en demaunde. Et tieux arrestes des biens et defenses des deniers sount appellez 'Foreyns attachiementz,' solonc la custume de la citee.

Et sur ceo, le pleintif trovera sufficieaunt suretee al court par plegges avaunt ceo qe la liveree luy soit faite, sur tiele condicoun de faire restitucoun al defendaunt des toutz les biens et chateux issint pryses, ou de le prys dycelles, et de les deniers des queux il avait execucoun, si issint soit qe le defendaunt veigne deinz lan et le jour proschein ensuant en la court, et se purra descharger

et justifier par la ley, qil devoit riens al pleintif al temps du pleynte faite. Et mesme le defendaunt voedra venir deinz lan et le jour, come devaunt est dit, de luy justifier et pleder ovesqes le pleintif, adoncqes il avera *Scire facias* hors du mesme le recorde devers la partie qe avoit tiele execucoun, de luy garnier de venir al proscheine courte, sil sache rien dire pur qey restitucoun ne serra my fait en manere avauntdit.

Et si celuy vers qi le *Scire facias* est suy soit garny, et face defaut, ou sil soit tesmoigne qil nad riens deinz la citee, ou qil poet estre garny, et ne veigne mye al proscheine court, adoncqes celui qi suist le *Scire facias* avera restitucoun des toutz ceaux biens et chateux issint pryses, ou de le prys; et des toutz les deniers dount la partie avoit la lyveree par le
F. 190. a. forein attachiement. En mesme le maner avera restitucoun, sil luy purra descharger par voy de pley. Et en mesme le manere serra restitucoun fait, solonc la afferant, si le defendant se purra descharger par voy du pley de parcelle de dette, coment qil ne se purra discharger de lentier. Et si la partie qe avoit tiele execucoun ne soit my sufficeaunt de fair restitucoun en manere avaunt dit, aduncqes ses ditz pleggez serront chargez.

Et si celuy sur qi tiel foreyn attachiement est fait ne veigne mye deinz lan et le jour de luy justifier come dit est, adoncqes il serra forclos en apres. Et fait assavoir, qe pendaunt tieux foreyns attachiementz, sascun autre veigne en Court de recorde avaunt le quart defalt recorde, ou avaunt execucoun suye, et soit prest de prover qe les biens arrestuz furent ses biens propres a temps de larrest fait, et uncqore sount et nient a celuy come ky biens its furount arrestuz, et qe mesme celuy come qi biens ils furount arrestuz navoit nulle propirtee en mesmes les biens, ne nulle autre forsqes luy mesmes, a le value de iv deniers, adoncqes il avera le prove, et ferra soun serment en manere avaunt-

dite par sa mayn propre etc., et avera la livere des toutz tieux biens issint arrestuz, ou de parcelle des yceaux, solonc ceo qil ad faite le prove.

De Eodem.

Et issint avera un servaunt le prove des biens soun mestre esteiauntz en sa garde, solonc discrecoun de la courte. Et auxint, si le defendaunt en tiel forein attachiement veigne en court al quart defalt recorde, ou devaunt, il serra resceu de pleder ovesqes le pleintif; et en mesme le manere serra resceu sil veigne avaunt execucoun suye, issint qe le pleintif soit present en court ou autrement garny. Et en mesme le manere, en tieux foreyns attachiementz, ceux en qi mayns ascuns biens sount issint arrestuz par suggestioun de les pleintifs, et ceaux en qi meyns ascuns deniers sount defenduz, purrount venir en court de recorde devaunt mesmes les Viscountz et estre excusez et deschargez par loure serement, qils navoient nulles tieux biens en loure garde, et qils devoient nulle denier as tieux defendauntz, a temps qe les arestes et defenses furent issint faitz en loure mayns.

Grounds of defence in Foreign attachment.

De Forinseca Acquietancia vel Relaxatione Allegata.

Item, lou homme est emplede devaunt un des Viscountz de Loundres par pleynt du dette, et le pleintif mette avaunt obligacioun portant date en Loundres, en prove de la dewete luy, quel qe la dite obligacoun soit simple, ou endosse, ou par endentures de cest, en tiel cas par usage de la citee le defendaunt ne serra mye receu de pleder nulle acquitaunce ne relees del pleintif portant date en forein countee, ne nulle paiement estre fait, ne condicoun nautre matier, sinounn tiel matier qe purra estre enquys et trye deinz mesme la citee. Et sascun

A foreign acquittance not pleadable in certain cases.

defendant, en tiel cas, plede ascune tielle acquitaunce ou relees, ou allegge ascun paiement ou autre matier estre fait en foreyin countee hors de la dite citee, pur ouster la court de jurisdiccoun, et tiel defendaunt ne vuille autre chose dire, il serra conclus pur defaut de respouns. Mais si issint soit qe lendocement del obligacioun ou les endentures ent faitez facent expresse mencoun de fair ou parfourner ascune condicon ou autre matier aillours hors de la citee, et tiel matier soit allegge par le defendaunt, adouncqes la court surserra, et serra dit au pleintif qil suye a la Comune Ley.

Et en mesme le manere est usee en pleint du trespas. Et es autres accouns personelx des bargaynes et contractz faitz deinz la dite citee, les defendantz ne serront my resceaux de pleder nallegger matier hors de la dite citee, sinounn tielle matier qi purra estre enquys et trye deinz mesme la citee.

De Obligatione sine Data certi Loci.

Case of bond with the place where made not named.

Item, lou obligacoun est mys avaunt qe porte date en nulle certein lieu, et le pleintif en contaunt allegge qe la dite obligacoun fuist faite en certeine paroche F. 190. b. deinz la citee de Loundres, et le defendant de sa part allegge qe mesme lobligacoun fuist faite en certein lieu hors de la citee, et ceo soit prest daverrer, et ovesqes ceo plede forein matier illeoqes en voidaunce du dite obligacoun; et le pleintif tende daverrer par pays qe la dite obligacoun fuist faite deinz la citee de Loundres, en manere come il ad counte; en tiel cas, est usee de prendre lenquest en Loundres de la paroche ou le pleintif ad counte qe lobligacoun fuist faite, si le plentif le prye. Et si trove soit qe lobligacoun [1] fuist faite en

[1] This and the next word are repeated in the original; evidently a clerical error.

Loundres, sicome le pleintif ad suppose par soun count, adoncqes serra le defendaunt condempne en le dette, et en damages a taxer par mesme lenquest.

De Obligatione de Duplo.

Item, la ou obligacoun est faite en la double par endossement ou par endentures, et la partie oblige soit emplede et conusse lobligacioun, et le jour de paiement soit encoruz, come apparer poet par mesme lobligacoun; et nepurquaunt le pleintif doit recoverer fors tauntsoulement le cler dette qest aderer, et ceo par le serement le pleintif ou par loial informacioun de soun attourne, si le pleintif ne soit my present, et nemy le double dette contenuz dedynces la dite obligacoun; et ses damages luy serrount taxez par la court solonc le temps passe, par lour discrecioun ou par enquest. Et coment qe le defendaunt en tiel cas, encontre tielle obligacoun faite en la double, plede qe nient soun fait, ou qil ad parfourne les jours de paiement contenuz en lendossement ou en lendentures ent faitz, ou autre matier semblable, et sur ceo se mette en enquest, et trove soit encountre le defendaunt par voirdit denquest; uncqore le pleintif recovera riens mais ceo qest trove due clerement par enquest, cestassavoir la sengle duete et ses damages taxez par mesme lenquest. Bond with a double penalty.

Et si obligacioun sengle soit mys avaunt, et la partie defendaunt conusse lobligacioun, et le jour soit passe et le defendaunt allegge qe le pleintif est paie de parcelle de dette; adoncqes le pleintif, al request del defendaunt, serra examine par soun serement comebien soit aderere; et en tiel cas le pleintif recovera riens outre ceo qil voedra jurer qe soit due et aderere; et ses damages serrount taxez par la courte. Et si encountre tiele obligacoun faite en le sengle, le Allegation of part-payment.

defendant plede nient soun fait, et trove soit qe ceo soit le fait le defendaunt; uncqore le pleintif recovera riens mais ceo qest trove due par lenquest et clerement aderer, et ses damages taxez par mesme lenquest. Et le defendaunt en tiel cas ferra fyn pur countredire de soun fait; et en les autres cases serra asmercie.

De Obligatione "Sur Certeins Condicions."

Obligation on certain conditions.

Item, la ou obligacioun est faite de certeine somme sur diverses condicouns a parfourner, par lendossement ou par endentures ent faitez, et sur ceo pleynt soit fait, et les parties soient atravers et a issue sur ascune condicoun especiale enfreynt; et trove soit par enquest al myse des parties encountre le defendant, qest issint obligee et qil ad enfreint celle condicoun; uncqore le pleintif ne recovera mye lentier obligacoun, mais il recovera les damages queux il ad sustenuz par cause de celle condicoun enfreynt; et les damages luy serront taxez par mesme lenquest, et lobligacoun luy serra sauve pur server les autres condicouns en apres. Mais ascuns sount en awere de cest custume.

De Acquietancia Allegata in Partibus Longinquis.

Acquittance alleged, but in foreign parts.

Item, si obligacoun de dette soit mys avaunt et le defendaunt allegge qil ad acquitaunce, ou endentures, ou autre chose enseale par le pleintif, les queux luy purrount vailloir et descharger envers le pleintif, si il les avoit prest en poign; et die outre qe les
F. 191. a. ditz munimentz sount en foreyn countee et hors

de la citee, et ceo soit prest a jurer; adoncqes mesme le defendaunt, apres soun serement fait, avera joure assigne par la court davoir ses ditz munimentz ensealez a certeine court apres solonc la distaunce del lieu, et sur ceo trovera pleggez a son peril; issint qe sil veigne al dit joure done et porte mesme le fait enseale quel il allegea, adoncqes il sera resceu de pleder et de prendre ses avauntages par mesme le fait: et sil face defaut a celle joure, ou sil faille de ceo qil alleggea, adouncqes il serra condempne en la dite obligacoun; et damages serront taxez par la court, sauf qe le pleintif ou soun attorne serrount examinez sur la dewete.

De Fugitivis.

Of absconding debtors.

Item, si pleynt de dette soit fait sur un fraunc homme et resident deinz la citee, la ou par la ley de la citee il averoit une somouns par cause de sa fraunchise; si le pleintif veigne al Viscount, et face amener ovesqes luy vi ou iiii fraunks hommes et creables du dite citee, qi vuillent tesmoigner qe le defendaunt soit fugitif, et qil se voet retreare et absentier; adoncqes le dit Viscount par loure tesmoignance poet arrester le defendaunt par soun corps ou par ses biens auxi come dun foreyn.

Replegiare.

Jurisdiction of the Sheriffs in Pleas of Replevin.

Item, les Viscountz poent tener devaunt eux pleys des pryses des neymes en lieu de *Replegiare*, et avowere poet estre fait et retourn agarde es tieux pleys, auxi come en Hustenge, si la cause ne toche my fraunc tenement. Et tielle suyte est appelle '*De Placito captionis et detentionis catallorum*,' et pleg-

ges serrount trovez de faire retourne des biens ou de le value auxi come en *Replegiare*.

The practice in such personal actions.

Item, usee est es teux accouns personelx devaunt les Viscountz, a primer jour quaunt les parties appiergent et le pleintif ad countee devers le defendaunt, mesme le defendaunt respoundera mesme le jour saunz avoir ascun jour outre pur emperler: et en mesme le manere, si le defendaunt plede ascune pley ou matere allege encountre le pleintif, mesme le pleintif respliera mayntenaunt saunz avoire ascun jour outre pur emperler, saunz assent des parties.

Item, sascuns custumes ou usages soient pledez ou alleggez es courtz des Viscountz, dount les Viscountz ne loure ministres ne soient mye pleynement enfourmez, adoncqes tieux custumes et usages serrount discuz par les Mair et Aldermans, et ceo avaunt juggement sur ceo rendue.

Et fait assavoir, qe nulle ajournement est fait en courte des Viscountz, ne nulle jour done par prefixioun; mais soulement qe les parties gardent loure joure al proschein court generalement, sil ne soit sur ascune cause especiale.

Item, accouns de dette sount mayntenables par usages des simples grauntz, et dassignementz, et de plegiage, et de covenaunt, simplement sauncz especialtee.

De Tallia Sigillata.

Debt on a sealed tally alleged.

Item, un taille de dette enseale par usage de la citee est auxi fort come une obligacoun; et la ou pleynt de dette est fait, et tiel taille enseale soit mys avaunt en prove del dewete, le defendaunt navera my sa ley qil doit riens, nautre matier nientpluis qe encountre une obligacoun; einz il dirra bien qe le jour du paiement est autre qe le pleintif nad countee.

De Recognitionibus per Vicecomites Capiendis.

Item, les Viscountz de Loundres usent, et chescun des eaux par soy, de prendre reconisaunce de dette en lour courtz de qecounqes somme; et si le jour de paiement soit passe et les deniers nient paiez, adouncqes al suyte celuy au qi la reconusaunce fuist faite, sil soit deinz lan, toutz les biens et chateux le reconusour trovez deinz la citee serrount preysez et livereez a la partie, tanqes a le value de le dette contenuz deinz le dite reconisaunce, saunz extendre ascune terre del reconusour. Et si lan soit passe, adoncqes *Scire facias* serra suye devers le reconusour, de venire si sache rien dire pur qoy execucoun ne serra my faite de ses biens, come devaunt est dit.

Recognizances of debt taken before the Sheriffs.

F. 191. b.

De Prisonibus Condemnatis Custodiendis.

Item, les Viscountz poent par usage tener qecouncqes prysoners devaunt eaux condempnez, ou commys en lour garde, sibien a lour measouns ou ils sount demorauntz, et a lour Countours, come en les comunes gaoles; issint qils soient tout foythes detenuz en garde, et nient alantz a large hors des measouns ne des Countours susditz.

Prisoners in custody of the Sheriffs.

De Placitis inter Mercatores et Mercatores.

Item, en pleyntes de dette et accompt, et autres personels contractz faitz parentre marchaunt et marchaunt, si le pleintif counte qe le defendaunt a ascune ville marchaunt, ou en lieu marchaundable deinz le roialme, bargana ou achata de mesme le pleintif ascuns marchaundises, ou receust ses deniers pur luy paier, liverer, ou ent rendre accompte en ascun lieu deinz

Plaint of debt between merchant and merchant.

la citee de Loundres; en tiel cas, le defendaunt par usage serra mys a respounder, nient countreesteaunt qe le contrait se fist hors de la citee; et si les parties soient atravers et pledent a issue denquest, adoncqes serra lenquest prys des gentz de la dite citee, cestassavoir des marchauntz passantz par entre la dite citee et la ville marchaunt ou le contract est suppose; a celle entent qe tieux marchauntz passauntz poent avoir notice du dit contract.

De Eodem.

Procedure in action of debt between merchant and merchant.

Item, les Viscountz de Loundres ount usez de tout temps de tener plees devaunt eaux par entre qicouncqes marchauntz, la ou ambedeux parties sount marchauntz, des touz bargaynes et contractz personelx qe touchent marchaundys faitz outre le meer a ville marchaunt ou a lieu merchaundable, lou les bargaynes et contractz sount faitz par expresse parole sur paiementz ou liveree des marchaundises, ou de rendre accompt deinz la dite citee de Londres. Et en tiel cas, si les parties descendent en issue denquest, adouncqes serra lenquest prys des gentz demorantz deinz mesme la citee, cestassavoir des marchauntz passauntz, qi usent de passer outre meer, qi poent meiltz avoir conisaunce de les bargaynes et contractz suisditz. Et sascun estraunge merchaunt et alien soit partie al pley, et tiel enquest soit a prendre, adouncqes le marchaunt alien avera la moite de lenquest de sa lange.

De Retrahente extra Civitatem.

Procedure on the debtor's withdrawal from the City.

Item, si pleynt de dette soit fait, et tesmoigne soit par le ministre qe le defendaunt nest pas resident deincz la citee, einz qil se ad retreit et esloignez ses biens, et

tesmoigne soit qil ad terres ou tenementz deincz mesme la citee; aduncqes a la pursuite del pleintif, apres le quart defaut, mesmes les terres et tenementz, par usage de la citee, serrount extenduz et liverez a mesme le pleintif, a tener par mesme lextent tancqes il eyt eut leve les deniers a lui duez; trovant suretee de sustener les tenementz covenablement, et auxint de repaier al defendaunt les deniers ent resceuz en le meisne temps; si issint soit qe mesme le defendaunt veigne en court de recorde deinz un an et un jour apres la livere fait, et luy purra descharger qil doit riens au pleintif.

Examinacoun en Ple Personelle.

Item, les Viscountz usent dexaminer les parties en toutz accouns personelx pendauntz devaunt eaux, sascun des parties le prye, et de proceder a juggement solonc ceo qe trove est par examinacoun. Examination of the parties on oath in personal actions.

Item, lou ascune accoun personele est pendaunt devaunt ascun des ditz Viscountz, et ascun matier soit allegge par le defendaunt en barre del accoun, ou chose materiel pur deslaier le pleintif, et le pleintif se mette sur le serement le defendaunt peremptorie qe la pley ou F. 192. a. lexcepcioun done par mesme le defendaunt ne soit my veritable; adoncqes le dit defendaunt, sil soit en court ou sil soit resident deinz la citee qil purra bounement venir par discrecoun de la court, adouncqes il serra serementez, sil vuille, qe soun pley ou lexcepcoun quelle il ad done est boune et veritable. Et sil veigne et refuse de faire tiel serement, adoncqes il serra tenuz auxi come convict en la cause; et sur ceo le pleintif recovera ceo qest en demande solonc ceo qe purra estre trove par examinacoun del pleintif, ou par enquest doffice si mestier soit. Et sil face le serement, le pleintif serra ouste de sa suyte.

Et en mesme la manere serra le pleintif ouste de sa suyte ou de saccoun, sil ne voedra jurer de sa part qe sa suyte, ou autre matiere allegge par luy, ne soit boun et veritable. Et si tielle serement soit mys sur le pleintif et le pleintif face le serement, il recovera par mesme le serement, si lexcepcoun soit materielle. Et issint sount tielx serementz peremptories dune part et dautre, solonc le matiere de les excepciouns.

De Defaute Apres Meinprise.

Default by defendant after mainprise.

Item, si homme soit arrestu par pleynt de dette ou pur autre accoun personele, et trove maynprys de veignir prest a la proscheine court devaunt les Viscountz de respoundre a la partie; a quelle court coment qe le defendaunt soit demaunde en covenable temps de venir et sauver sa meynprys, et face defaute, et le defaute soit recorde; unncqore, si mesme le defendaunt veigne, seante mesme la court, il serra receu de pleder; sauf en tiel cas il ad perdue lavauntage de gager sa ley, coment qil purroit aveir ew sa ley sil eust venuz par temps.

Nota—Des Billes Amender.

Amendment of bill or plaint by plaintiff.

Item, la ou les parties appiergent en court des Viscountz, use est qe les pleintifs poent amender lour pleintes et loure billes tout temps avaunt ceo qe meismes les parties soient a issue ou pledez en juggement en court de recorde.

Accioun Daccompt.

Declaration by plaintiff in action of account.

Item, en accoun daccompte devaunt les Viscountz, le pleintif par usage de la citee ne purra mye counter

qe le defendaunt fuist soun baillif en nulle cas, mais receivour de ses deniers ou de ses biens.

Item, accoun daccompt est mayntenable par usages devers une femme sole, et devers enfauntz dedincz age, sils soient marchauntz ou sils teignent comunes shopes de mestier ou des merchaundises; et accouns de dette, en mesme le manere, de ceo qe touche lour mestier ou lour marchaundises.

Actions of account maintainable against femmes soles and children.

Des Pleintz leves hors Courte Viscountz.

Item, lou plees sount pendauntz devaunt Viscountz, usee est de tout temps qe le Maire de Loundres, qi soit pur le temps, poet maunder as les Viscountz de faire venire la querelle et le processe devaunt luy et les Audermans, pur terminer et discusser mesme la querelle devaunt eaux; ou de remaunder la dite querelle devaunt mesmes les Viscountz, daler avaunt en le processe solonc ceo qe les Mair et Audermans veiount qe soit affaire, et de comander les Viscountz de surseier a lour voluntee.

Pleas before Sheriffs removable by order of the Mayor.

Coment le Dettour sera arrestu avaunt le Jour contenu en Lobligacioun, ou pur le Rent dun Meason.

Item, quaunt un dettour est lye deincz la dite citee par obligacioun en certeine somme appaier a certein jour venaunt, lequel dettour fuist tenuz sufficeaunt a temps quaunt il fuist obligeez, et puis est devenuz futif ou nounn sufficeaunt; adouncqes, si le creaunceour veigne devaunt le Maire ou Viscountz du dite citee, fesaunt tielle suggestioun, et amesne ovesqes luy vi ou iiii gentz creables de mesme la citee, qi vuillount loialment tesmoigner qe le dettour se voet retrer

Arrest of the debtor before day named in the obligation.

et esloigner ses biens hors de la citee, ou qil ne soit my sufficeaunt de faire le paiement ; adouncqes, le Maire ou un des Viscountz, devaunt queux la suggestioun est fait, usent darrester le dettour, coment qe le jour contenuz deinz lobligacoun ne soit my venuz, et
F. 192. b. detener mesme le dettour en prysoun tauncqes le jour du paiement soit venuz, ou autrement qil trovera plegges dattendre mesme le joure ; et issint, darrester pur *househir* devaunt le jour, si le tenaunt soit futif.

Arrest for house-hire about to come due.

Darrester un homme saunz Serjeant.

Arrest of a debtor by the creditor without the aid of an officer.

Item, si fraunc homme de citee trove soun dettour sodaignement deinz mesme la citee, quel dettour se ad retreit adevaunt ou soit futif, et le quelle dettour vuilloit eschaper avaunt ceo qe le creaunceour purroit avoir un ministre de faire larest, usee est en tiel cas qe le fraunc homme mesmes par eyde de ses veisyns, sauncz autre ministre, poet arrester soun dit dettour el luy amesner tancqes al office dun des Viscountz, et illeoqes faire sa suyte come la ley demaunde.

Damerciemens.

Amercements in the Sheriffs' Courts.

Item, tochant les asmerciementz a prendre des pleintes es courtz des Viscountz, usee est, si les demaundes soient de xl soulz ou dedincz, dapprendre iiii deniers pur lamercyment, et sils passent xl soulz, usee est de prendre xii deniers pur lamerciement.

De Lanlordis.

The landlord to be a preference creditor for two years' rent.

Item, si un fermer deinz la citee soit futif ou retreit, pur qey ses biens deinz sa measoun soient arrestuz ou preisez a la suyte des parties par pleynt ; uncqore le

lessour, appelle '*landlorde,*' serra devaunt toutz autres pur la ferme de sa measoun aderer par ii ans; et pur taunt de somme serrount biens deinz la dite measoun sessez en mesme la measoun al oeps du dit *landlorde.* Et coment qun tiel fermer deinz la dite citee face felonye ou autre contempt, pur qey ses biens et chatelx soient arestablez ou forfaitablez, uncquore le lessour, par usage de la citee, serra servye de sa ferme aderer par ii ans, come devaunt est dit, des biens trovez deinz mesme la measoun.

LA GARNISSEMENT QE LE TENAUNTZ FERRONT AS LANLORDES.

Item, la ou tenauntz deinz la citee teignount a voluntee, et vuillent aler hors et loure measouns susrendre, ils ferrount garnissementz al lessour devaunt lour departir; cestassavoir, des maisouns qe voisent a ferme pur xl soulz et dedincz serra fait garnisement par un quarter devaunt. Et si la ferme de la maison passe xl soulz, le garnisement serra fait par demy an devaunt le departir, al peril del tenaunt. Et en mesme le manere serra fait garnisement al tenaunt, si le lessour voet ouster le tenaunt.

Notice to be given by tenant to landlord.

Notice by landlord to tenant.

NOTA—DE LEXECUCIOUN ESLIRE AU PERILLE DU PLEYNTIF.

Item, quaunt homme est condempne al suyte du partie en dette ou en damages devaunt les Viscountz, la partie qad issint recovere poet eslir davoir le corps celuy qest condempne commys a la prysoun tanqes il eyt fait gree, ou davoir execucioun de ses biens a soun peril.

The plaintiff, at his own risk, can elect to take the debtor's body in execution, or to take possession of his goods.

Des Mainpernours et Attournez [1] resceivers.

Pledges, mainpernors, and attorneys at the Counters acknowledged in the superior courts.

Item, les plegges et maynpernours et attournez prysez et receux dedincz les Countours des Viscountz et autre processe illeoqes duement fait, sount tenuz de recorde si bien come as les courtz tenuz deinz la Guyhalle.

De Attournes recordez par Audermans.

Aldermen can enter attorneys upon the records.

Item, chescun Aldermann de Loundres poet par usage recorder attournez en plees pendantz en courtz des Viscountz et aillours, en Hustenge et en la Chaumbre.

Des Jours donez as Enquestes.

A future day may be named for the verdict of an Inquest.

Item, quaunt une enquest parentre parties est joynte et juree devaunt les Viscountz en plees personelles, si les parties vuillent assentier, la court par usages poet doner jour a lenquest pur eux aviser de lour voirdit, tanqes a autre jour apres, en maner come les parties poent accorder; et ceo au peril du pleintif, sascun jurour denye ou autre cas aveigne en le [2] mesme temps.

Amercement des Jurours.

Punishment of jurors for delay.

Item, les jurours qi sount somouns en enquest ne sount mye asmerciez, coment qils facent defaut, outre iii deniers; mais sils tarient longement et ne vuillent my venir, les Viscountz par usage poent fermer lour huys de les constreindre de venir.

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[1] This is apparently the word; but it has evidently been patched up by a comparatively modern hand.

[2] An error probably for *mesne*.

Enquestes Doffice nient traversables.

Item, les enquestes doffice qe sount prys par les Viscountz, denquerer des affrayes et bateries faitz encountre la pees, ne sount my traversables par novelx enquestes, par usage; mais al suyte du partie, chescune partie avera respounce, nient contreesteaunt celle enquest doffice.

F. 193. a. Inquests of office not traversable.

Et fait assavoir, qe sount plusurs autres pointz et usages touchauntz les Courtz de Viscountz, dount homme ne poet mye avoir remembraunce de toutz.

Other matters touching the Sheriffs' Courts.

De Scawanga.

[1]Qi est contenuz des queux merchaundises venauntz en Loundres deit estre prys Scawenge nostre Seignur le Roy; et comebien doit estre prys de chescun. De la quelle custume la moite partient as Viscountz, et lautre moite as hostes en les mesouns des queux les marchauntz sount herbergez, qi amesnent marchaundises dount Scawenge vient; meis nepurquaunt qe yceaux hostes soient de la fraunchise de la citee. Et fait assavoir qe 'Scawenge' est dit come 'demonstraunce,' pur ceo qe y covient qe marchauntz demonstrent as Viscountz marchaundises des queux deit estre pris custume, einz qe riens de ceo soit vendue. Et fait assavoir, qe toutz les avers, des queux serra prys custume par karke, doit le karke poysera iiii centaines; horsprys graine, le quele karke poysera iii centaines; et peivere, le quel karke poysera iii centaines et demi.

Scavage, or customs for showage of merchandise.

The various Karkes, their weight.

Kark du grein, iii centaines, tauntsoulement dorra demi marke; karke de alom, del poys de iiii centaines, dorra xvi deniers.

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[1] This word was probably intended originally to be *Ci*; the illuminator having made a mistake in the initial letter.

Karke de peivere Kark de zucre Kark de comyn Karke alemaundes Karke de brasille Karke dargent vif Kark de gingivre Kark de cetewale Kark de lycorys Kark de lak Kark de spicerie Kark de vermiloun Kark de glasce Karke de figes Kark de reysins Karke de symak	xii^{d}	Karke de soufre Karke de yvoire Kark de canelle Kark de ensens Karke de [1] pyoine Karke de anys Karke de dates Kark de chestaine Karke de orpyment Karke de oille dolive Karke de [2]gingebred Karke de rys Karke de [3]cirmounte Karke de cotounn Karke de baleyne.	xii^{d}

De Rebus Subtilibus.

Et auxi des choses sotils, sils veignent par kark ou par demy kark, ou par centaines ou par demy centaines, solom la quantite del poys soit prys del kark xii deniers. Et qi meyns eit ke kark de les autres choses nomez qe devent poiser iiii centaines, ou karke du greyne, qe doit poiser iii centaines, ou karke de peivere qe doit peiser iii centaines et dimy, meyns dorra solonc quantitee de la merchaundise.

La livre de saffran doit obole, dount la moitee de la custume appent a Viscount, et lautre moitee al hoste ou il est herberge, frank homme de la citee.

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[1] In a somewhat similar passage in Liber Horn, (see p. 230, *post*) this is spelt *pyoingne;* a sweet liquid is probably meant, but the word "*prunes*" is here given in a similar passage "in Arnold's Customs of London," dated 1503, a copy of which is preserved in the Guildhall Librar .

[2] *Greneginger* in the book above mentioned. See p. 230 *post*, Note.[1] It is *gingebred*, however, in the Liber Custumarum.

[3] Written *termenteyne* in Arnold's book, meaning turpentine.

La charge de mercerie
La charge de leyne dEspayne
La charge de wadmal
La charge de canevas
La charge de draps et [1] cappes
La charge de genetre
La charge de conyng
La charge de forure
La charge de peletrie
La charge de lienge teile
La charge de fustain
La charge de feutre — xii^{d} — F. 193. b.
La charge de lymere
La charge de pyles
La charge de coreis
La charge de hapertas
La charge de crute texture et des autres choses veignaunt [2] en Linoges
La charge desquireus dEspaigne
La charge de parmentrye
La charge de chalouns et draps du Reyns
La charge du draps de soy

(all the above: xii^{d})

De Eodem.

Et qi meyns ad qe une charge, si dorra solonc la quauntite de la chose. La liveree de soye dorra i denier; la dozein de cordewane dorra ii deniers; la dozeine de baseyne dorra i denier. Et fait a remembrer, qe soulement des marchaundises venantz doutre meer doit estre prys lavaundit Scawage: mais des marchaundises desouthe escriptz nulle chose doit estre prys, par la reasoun avaundite; sicome de cire, de argoil, de [3]quivere, [4]destein, de grys overe, ne dautres

Scavage charged on other commodities.

[1] *Capp* in the original.

[2] *De* in Liber Custumarum.

[3] Above this word is written *copre* (copper), in apparently a contemporary hand.

[4] "*Brass*" in Arnold's book, but tin is really meant.

merchaundises qe marchauntz dAlemaine amesnent, sils ne amesnent celes amount escriptz; cestassavoire, qi deivent Scawage, sicome est avaunt note. Et fait assavoire, qe Scawage doit estre prys des merchaundises qi veignent en la citee par marchaunt qi deyvent custume.

De Ponderatione.

Pesage due to the King, and to be paid by the buyer.

Au Poisage perteignent, qe chescune merchaundise qe serra vendue par peis, amesne en la citee par marchauntz estraunges, si elle soit vendu en groos par cent ou par demy cent, deit estre peise par balaunce le Roy: adouncqes, dorra le acatour as Viscountz pur un cent poise obole, et de plusurs centeines poisez ne dorra pluis desqes a un miler, et adoncqes dorra il de celle miler i denier; et de xi centz dorra il iii oboles, et nient pluis deqes a ii milers; et doncqes dorra il des yceux deux milers poisez ii deniers, et issint en avaunt. Et fait assavoir, qe lacatour toutz jours fra venir a soun cust la balaunce le Roy et les pois a la measoun ou le vendour est herberge; issi qe le vendour nulle chose dorra a nulluy par lenchesoun avauntdite.

De Tronage.

Payments for Tronage.

Au Tronage partient celes choses qe serront poisez par trone le Roy, et moultz des choses qe ne serrount point poisez (cestassavoir, custume de wyn, wede, et dautres choses); cestassavoir, del sak de leyne hors alaunt de Loundres, de treys peises, vers les parties de outre meer, par marchauntz qi deivent custumes, deit aver le Viscount xi deniers; et si pluis de leyn soit contenuz en le sak qe iii peises et dimy, ou quatre poises, le Viscount pur ceo ne prendra del sak qe xi deniers. Et si le marchaunt eit plusurs saks del dit poyse alaunt hors de la citee, le Viscount prendra du prymer sak xi deniers, et de chescun des autres x

deniers. Del sak des ii peises hors alaunt de la citee par marchauntz qi deivent custume, prendra le Viscount vi deniers. Et si le marchaunt eit plusurs sak, si prendra du primer sak vi deniers en lavaundit manere, et de chescun des autres v deniers; et si en un sak soit contenuz pluis qe deux peises, il ne prendra pluis, mais qil conteigne xii clous. Mais sil conteigne pluis qe xii clous, aduncqes prendra de ceo le Viscount ataunt com dun sak de iii peises, cestassavoir xi deniers. Et fait assavoir, qe nulle cruturenne es les sacs deit le Viscount rien, fors en le manere avauntdit; cestassavoir, si en sak de ii peises poise la cruture pluis qe xii clous, douncqes prendra de ceo xi deniers, sicome avaunt est dit.

De Ponderatione Lanæ.

Le marchaunt bien poet faire sa ley ne peiser od le trone le Roy, sil voedra, et ne dorra pluis que nest dit. Et si sa leyne ne[1] est este poynt poyse, ne dorra my meyns qe lavauntdite custume.

Weighing of wool at the owner's option.

F. 194. a.

De Venditione Lanæ.

De leyne qe deit estre vendue en la citee, mes qele soit amesne par marchauntz qi deivent custome, ne ne doit point aver Tronage; ne de plom, ne de oint, ne daltres choses qe serrount poisez par trones. Mais a la voluntee del vendour et del achatour porront par autres trones del sende estre poise, et par qecunqes trone ils vodraient.

Exemptions of wool and other articles from Tronage.

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[1] *Eit* in Liber Custumarum.

De chescun tonelle de vyn venaunt en la citee par marchauntz qi devent custume prent le Viscount ii deniers.

De chescun quartre de [1] wisde hors alaunt de la citee, prent le Viscount obole, laquelle chose ne partient mye al Tronage.

De Weyde.

Regulations as to woad.

Et est assavoir, qe aunciement ne soleit nulle weyde estre herbergee en la citee, mais tout estre vendue deinz niefs. Pur temps qe passe est, herbergerent les marchauntz loure wedes, loer prys par coungee des Viscountz. Apres ceo, en temps qe Andrew Bokerelle fuist Mair, par assent des pluis grauntz de la citee, purchacerent les marchauntz de Amias, de Nele, et de Corby, une lettre enseale de Comune Seale de la citee, par la quelle graunte lour est qil toutdiz puissent, et quaunt il voedrount, lour wedes herberger, et pur ceo dorrount al Meir chescun an l marcs desterlinges; cestassavoir, a la Feire Seint Yve xxv marcz, et a le Feire de Wyncestre xxv marcs. Et ja le pluis tarde, dorreient obole de chescun quarter de wede, sicome est avauntdit.

De Custume de Marchans de Normandie.

Custom of the merchants of Normandy as to storing woad.

Marchauntz de Normandye fount fyn vers les Viscountz pur coungee [2] de herberger lour wedes. Mes nepurquaunt, purveu fuist en le temps qe Thomas le Fitz Thomas et Mathew Bokerelle estoient Viscountz, qe eaux outre mesure demaundrent des les merchauntz

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[1] Another form for *weyde*, meaning 'woad.' It is also written *wisde* in Liber Custumarum.

[2] Repeated by mistake.

pur la dite coungee, queux desore enavaunt dorreient as Viscountz de freelle vii soulz pur coungee de herberger: et ja le pluis tard, obole de custume, sicome est avaunt dit.

DE NIEFS DE SCALTERS.

De chescune nief de Scaltres qe seet en Tamyse prent le Viscount ii deniers; et mes qelle seesse es plusurs lieux ne prendra pluis, si issint naveigne qelle sesse dedincz les marches de le [1] Ryver la Reyne. Et adouncqes dorra al Gardein de celle Ryve de custume ii deniers. Customs exacted from ships from the Scheldt.

De la ferme del cimitere qest appelle 'la Nief Cimitere' prent celuy qi quille Scawage, al oeps des Viscountz, une mark par an, a quatre termes del an. Yearly payment to the Sheriffs for the New Cemetery.

[DE LA FERME DES COLONIENS.]

De la ferme des Coloniens, cestassavoir de la saille des Deneis, est pris par an xl soulz; cestassavoir, a le Pask et a le [2] Fest, pur avoir lour court et lour attachiementz de eux mesmes en lour court, dehors par eyde des Viscountz. Rent paid by the Cologne merchants.

Ici sount notes les custumes qe soleient estre pryses des choses venauntz en Londres ou hors alantz a vendre; sicome par les citeyns al maundement de nostre Seignur le Roy presente fuist as Barouns del Escheker, taunt come la citee fuist es les mayns le Roy apres la perturbaunce du realme qe fuist en le temps Sir Symonde de Mountforde, Counte de Leycestre. Customs payable on goods sold.

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[1] *Rive* in Liber Custumarum. | [2] *Seint Michel* probably understood.

De Custumis Civitatis. De Scawangia.

Customs of the City in the early part of the reign of Henry III.

Ceo est lenqueste fait en la citee le Loundres, par les citeyns de mesme la citee, des pryses et des custumes qe le Roy doit prendre des marchauntz et des merchaundises entrantz et issauntz de mesme la citee; cestassavoir, des ceaux qi custume deivent.—

Rates for Scavage.

La karke du greine qe poise ccc livers deit a Escawenge xl deniers.

Le karke de peivere qe poise ccc livers et demi, vi deniers.

La karke de aleum qe poysee cccc livers, viii deniers.

F. 194. b.

La karke de sucre, comyn, alemaundes, brasil, vif argent, gingivre, cedewale, lake, licorys, menue espe-cerie (sicome de gilofre, maces, cubibes, nois, nuigettes), vermiloun, glace, figes, reysyns, symac, suffre, yvoire, canele, [1] gyngebraz, rys, [2] cermountyn, cotoun, [3] baleyn, fraunkensens, [4] pioine, annys, datez, chasteines, orpiment, oille de olive, et dautre manere de aver de poys dount la karke doit peser cccc livres doit de Escawenge vi deniers. Et si meyns ia dune karke, solonc la quantite de la chose jeqes la quarte partie; cestassaver, de la demy karke iii deniers, et de quarte partie i denier obole. Mesme la custume prent le Roy de sotils choses qappendent a especerie, et de menu semences solonc la quantite du poys, et despecerie confitee.

Les Fees de Layn de Spaigne et Haberdasshrie.

Charges upon woollen goods.

Les feez de leyne dEspaigne, wadmal, mercerie, canevas, genettz, conins panes, pelletrie, linge teille,

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[1] Probably for *gyngebraet*. See p. 224.

[2] Perhaps for *termountyn*. It means turpentine. See p. 224.

[3] *Balayne* in the parallel passage in Liber Horn.

[4] *Pyoingne* in Liber Horn. *Pioyne* in Liber Custumarum. See p. 224.

fustiane, feutre, lormerie, peil, haberdassherie, esquireux, parmentrie, chalons, draps du Reynes et draps de soye, et des autres choses qe lem acustument par fee, vi deniers; et pur demy feez iii deniers; et de la quarte partie de un fee i denier obole.

La dozein de cordewayne i denier, la dozein de [1] godelmynges i denier, la dozeine de bazeine obole, la livre de soy obole, la livre de safran quart. Et fait assavoir, qe cest custume nest prys fors des avoirs qe veignent doutre meer: ciere, argoil, quivere, estein, [2] grisoevere ne deyvent nulle custume, sil ne passe outre la Rue de Tamise vers le Northe. Et sil passe, dorra del fees vi deniers, et dimy fees iii deniers, et la quarte partie del fees i denier obole.

Articles exempt from custom.

De Custumis Victualium.

Les custumes qappendent al menu mestier en le marche de Londres.—Chescune somme de poletrie qe vient sur chivalle paiera iii quarts, horsprys fraunchise. Chescun homme qi porte fourmage ou pultrie, sil amount a iiii deniers obole, paiera obole, horsprys fraunchise. Si homme a pee porte c oefs ou pluis, dorra v oefs, horsprys fraunchise. Si homme ou femme meigne nulle manere de poletrie sur chivalle, et le avale a la terre, paiera de stallage iii quarts. Et si homme le porte sur soun dos et la mette a terre, paiera obole, de quelle fraunchise qil soit.

Customs levied upon the sellers of provisions.

Poultrymen.

Chescun corbaille de payn dorra, le jour, obole. Le corbail du payn du pestour qe meint devers le West de

Bakers.

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[1] This word is erased in the parallel passage in Liber Horn, and is altered very indistinctly to *godanesines*, with a Note above, . *i. juvenum pellium cordewanorum*. It is *godelminges* in Liber Custumarum.

[2] A Note in Liber Horn explains this as *grai werk*.

la Walbrok, qe entre en la marche par Dymenge, paiera iii oboles, et les autres jours fors obole. Chescun mascref foreyn qe vent chare en le marche dorra le Dymenge i denier pur estallage.

Butchers.

Customs levied on the sellers of other articles.

Chescune charecte qe mesne blee en la citee pur vendre, paiera obole; et sil entre par Holburne ou par Flete, dorra i denier, horsprys fraunchise. Chescun homme qi meigne blee sur chival, soit ceo quarter ou dimy, et le [1] mettre a terre, paiera [2] quart, de quelle fraunchise qil soit. El sil soit fraunk, et le vent sur soun chivalle, rien ne dorra. Chescune charecte de [3] Bremble ou de Stevenhethe qe vient en la citee ove pain dorra chescun jour obole. Charecte qe meisne pain en la citee dautre ville, dorra chescun jour obole ou un payn, du quelle fraunchise qil soit. Charecte qe meisne pottes de terre dorra obole, de quelle fraunchise qil soit. Charecte qe meisne carboun a vendre, ou quelle carboun soit vendue, paiera [4], de quelle fraunchise qil soit. Charecte qe meisne merisme de aune avendre, paiera obole. Charecte qe meisne merisme, ove lescorce ou saunz lescorce, horsprys merisme de cheyne quarre, (qe riens ne dorra,) paiera obole. Charecte qe meisne bordes a vendre, si elle meisne un quartrounn ou pluis, dorra i borde; et si elle meisne meyns de un quartrounn, rien ne dorra. La charecte qe meisne lattes de cheyne, dorra i latte; Et si elle meisne lattes de [5] fou, si dorra obole et une latte. La charecte qe meisne [6] notz ou fourmage paiera ii deniers; et si elle entree par Flete ou par Holeburn, dorra ii deniers obole.

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[1] More properly *met*, as in Liber Horn.
[2] *i.e.* a farthing.
[3] A Note in Liber Albus says *juxta Stratford*.
[4] The amount is omitted here. It is given as *quart*, a farthing, in Liber Horn and Liber Custumarum.
[5] A Note is added in the original, *beche* (beech).
[6] Indistinct, probably for *noiz*. *Nouz* in Liber Custumarum.

La charecte qe meisne pessoun ou poletrie en Westchepe, paiera ii deniers. La charecte lowys qe vient en la citee ove leyns, ou quirs, ou autre merchaundise, paiera ii deniers. El si elle entree par Holburne, ou Flete, ou par Allgate, dorra ii deniers obole. De chescune [1] vidue mort en Loundres enterre, iii deniers obole. De chescune charecte qe meisne escorce, obole; et si elle entre par Holburne ou par Flete, rien ne dorra. Chescune charecte qe meisne porrez en Quaresme, paiera obole et un fesselette de porrez. La charette qe meisne weyde hors de la citee, si elle meisne quatre quarters ou pluis, paiera vii deniers obole; et si meyns, chescune quarter paiera i denier. La charette qe meisne mulvelle, harang, ou autre manere de pessoun, paiera obole de la charecte. Si homme ou femme porte payn de Seint Auban a vendre, [2] iiii deniers et obole, paiera quart.

CUSTUMÆ SMYTHFELDE.

Customs levied in Smithfield.

Ceaux sount les custumes de Smythefelde.—De chescune vache ou boef venduz surannez, horsprys fraunchise, i denier. De chescune dozeine de berbiz, i denier; et si yl ia meyns, obole; et si ilia fors un soul, obole. Si marchauntz foreyns meisnent boefs, vaches, berbiz, ou porcz, entre le Fest Seint Martyn et le Nowelle, dorra au baillif la tierce beste meillour apres les deux primers meillours; ou face gree au baillif avaunt qil entre en le Counte de Middelsexe.

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[1] This would almost look like taxing *dead widows!* Liber Horn, however, enlightens us, as the word is properly *Judeu*, showing that the tax was levied upon dead Jews. It is *Judeu* also in Liber Custumarum.

[2] The corresponding passage in Liber Horn is *iiii darres et une maillee ou plus, payra quart.* The compiler of Liber Albus has probably given the value, in place of the quantity of the load.

Et si le baillif prent boef ou vache pur le Scawange del champ, del prys dune mark ou pluis, le baillif luy doit restorer xl deniers pur le quir. Si marchant forein meisne porcz megres a vendre entre le Hokeday et le Fest Seint Michel, il dorra au baillif le tierce meillour porc apres les deux primers meillours, sil ne face sa fyn ove le baillif pur vi deniers ou pur xii deniers.

Custumæ Pontis.

Customs levied at London Bridge.

Ceux sount les custumes del Pount. La nief qe meisne mulvel, saunz autre pessoun, dorra deux mulvelx, horsprys fraunchise. La nief qe vient ov mulvel ou rayes, dorra i mulvel et i raie, horspris fraunchise. La nief qe vient ove harang, fres ou sale, dorra c haranges, horspris fraunchise. La nief [1] ove Scaltres qe seet en Tamise, dorra ii deniers pur straundage, horsprys fraunchise. La nief qe meisne bars du meer, congre,[2] sormulett, turbut, alosez, anguilles, nulle custume doit paier, fors pur la nief ii deniers pur straundage. La nief ov bailles qe seet en Thamyse, dorra i denier, horspris fraunchise. La nief qe meisne makerelle, dorra xxvi makereux, horsprys fraunchise. Mesmes les custumes prent le baillif de la nief qe meisnent merlyng ou haddok. Le batelle qe meisne v paniers de welkes, dorra i panier et obole, horsprys fraunchise. Mesme les custumes prent le baillif de la nief qe meisnent merlyng; et sil meisne pluis, ne paiera pluis. Si batelle a homme foreyn meisne merlyng, makerelle, ou haddok, et le pessounn soit a fraunc homme de la citee, nulle custume paiera fors

[1] *Ou* in Liber Custumarum and Liber Horn. *Or* and not *with* is, perhaps, the meaning. *Scaltres* is probably a Flemish-built vessel from the Scheldt. See p. 229.

[2] *Dore* "dory," is omitted here. It is inserted in Liber Horn and Liber Custumarum.

del batelle obole pur strandage. Et si le pessounn soit a homme forein, le baillif prendra xxvi pessouns, et del bat obole. Et si la moitee del pessoun soit a homme foreyne, il ne paiera fors la moite de la custume.

Le bate qe nage en tholles, qe vient a Oistergate, paiera obole, horsprys fraunchise. Le bate qe nage deinz orlok, qe vient a Oistergate, paiera i denier; et si la moitee del bate soit a fraunk homme de la citee, et lautre moitee au foreine, le foreyn paiera la moite de la custume, cestassavoir obole. Si homme estraungee achate mulvelle en la citee, et le meisne hors a revi-
endre, il dorra de cent ii deniers, et de demi cent i F.195.b
denier, et del quatroun obole, forsprys fraunchise. Si homme estraunge achate harang blank en la citee, ou harang sor, il dorra pur le millere del blaunk, obole; et pur miller del autre, quart. Les marchauntz qi meinent pessoun en la citee par terre sur chival, [1] dorra de chescun dosser i pessoun, et obole pur le chival, horsprys mulvelle et raye. Les marchauntz estraunges [2] achatent pessoun en la citee et le meignent hors de la citee pur revendre, dorrount a chescun [3] de chivalle quart pur le chival. Si charecte meigne samounn [4] a foreyn en la citee, le baillif prendra i samounn apres le meillour de la custume, et ii deniers de la charecte. Et si le samounn soit a fraunk homme de la citee, le baillif ne prendra rien de pessoun, fors ii deniers de la charette. La charecte qe meisne en la citee harang blank ou sor, dorra v harangz, et ii deniers de la charecte, horspris fraunchise. La charett qe meisne makerelle, dorra v makerews, et ii deniers de la charecte, horsprys fraunchise. Et en mesme le

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[1] *Dorrount* in Liber Custumarum.

[2] *Qi* is accidentally omitted here.

[3] The word *somme*, "load," is omitted here. It is found in Liber Horn.

[4] *De* in Liber Custumarum.

manere prent le baillif de merlyng qe vient en charecte. La charecte qe meisne [1] melvelle, dorra i melvelle, et ii deniers de la charecte, horsprys fraunchise. [2] En mesme le manere prent le baillif de merlyng qe vient en charecte. La charecte qe meisne anguilles, dorra ii deniers, et rien del pessoun.

Chival qi porte pommes ou peires, ou autre manere de fruyt, paiera obole pur le chival. La charecte qe mene autre manere de fruyt, paiera obole pur la charecte.

Feoda Ballivi Pontis.

Fees of the Bridge Bailiff.

De fees de un homme ne prent le baillif rien. De chescun bat qe meisne sprottes, si le bat ne soit de la fraunchise de Loundres, le baillif avera une [3] tandelle de sprot, et del bat quart. De la nief qe meisne dabbes, dorra de cent xxvi dabbes; et si meyns meine, rien ne dorra, et si pluis meisne ne dorra fors.[4] Purpeys deit i denier, et sil est trenche pur vendre a detaille, le baillif avera le chaundoun, et la cowe, et les iii fynnes. De la nief qe meigne coungre, prendra le baillif le meillour et un autre jouste le meillour pur ses deniers, sicome il charra en lachat. Et sil est de Cinq Portz, rien ne dorra. La niefs dEscoce [5] qe mesne salmouns, dorra ii salmouns. Et si elle meisne salmoun et mulvel, dorra i salmoun et i mulvel; et si salmoun et haddok, i salmoun et trezse haddoks; et pur la nief ii deniers. La primer nief qe vient de Gernemue ove harang blaunke, qe deit pleine custume,

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[1] Another reading for *mulvelle*, as in Liber Custumarum.

[2] This passage is not to be found in either Liber Horn or Liber Custumarum.

[3] *Tendell* in Liber Horn and Liber Custumarum.

[4] The compiler has omitted the amount. It is *c dabbes* in Liber Horn; but the amount is also omitted in Liber Custumarum.

[5] This word is repeated by mistake.

dorra cc haranges; et chescune autre nief qe viendra apres, dorra c harangz, horsprys fraunchise.

Custuma de Billyngesgate.

Chescune graunte nief qe seet a terre, dorra pur estraundage ii deniers. De une petite nief ove orlokes qe seet a terre, un denier. Dune batelle qe seet a terre, obole. De ii quarters de blee, mesurer par la quarter le Roy, quart. De i coumbe de blee qe vient par [1] leawe, i denier. De chescune quarter de weyde issaunt hors de la citee par eawe, obole. De ii quarters de carboun de meer, mesure par la quarter le Roy, quart. De chescune tonel de cervoise issant vers les parties doutre le meer par marchauntz estraunges, iiii deniers. De chescun miler de harang entraunt et issaunt par estraunge, quart, horsprys fraunchise. Si estraunge meigne hors de la citee mulvelx, il dorra de c ii deniers. Si marchaunt estraunge meigne hors outre meer bure, sue, ou oynt, dorra du prymer poys iii deniers obole, et de chescun autre poys obole. De chescun poys du furmage issaunt par estraunge, iiii deniers. De chescun last du quir issaunt par estraunge, xii deniers. De la dacre du quir issaunt, ii deniers. De quir nounpier issant, obole. De chescun trusselle de quir lyez de cordes, iiii deniers.

Customs levied at Billingsgate.

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De chescun trusselle lyez en cordes, de quelle merchaundise qil soit, graunt ou petit, iiii deniers. De chescun trusselle de draps issauntz outre meer par estraunge, petit ou graunt, iiii deniers. De harpoys et fyssheponde, i denier quart. De code [2] et sofre, i denier quart. De chescune tonelle de vyn qe custume doit, entraunt et issuaunt, ii deniers. De chescun

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[1] This word is represented by *la livere* in Liber Custumarum; a mistake, to all appearance.

[2] A mistake for *de*, as given in Liber Custumarum and Liber Horn. A certain measure of sulphur is meant. See page 246.

tonelle de mel qe custume doit, xii deniers. De chescune [1] qe porte noisz, iiii deniers. De un soul garner en une nief.[2] Karke de noiz, iiii deniers. De chescun karre de plumb issant par estraunge, iiii deniers. De chescun c de fer entraunt et issaunt outre meer par estraunge, quart. De chescuns ii quarters de oynouns entrauntz par estraunge, quart. De chescun c de bunchees de ayle, obole. De chescun last du terre et [3] putlerie entraunt et issaunt par estraunge, iii deniers. De chescun last de barelharang par estraunge, iii deniers. De chescun c du bord appelle 'weynscotte,' obole. De chescun c de borde appellee 'Ryghholt,' i deneire. De i tonelle de lyn entrant et issaunt par estraunge, iiii deniers; et sil soit meyns qun tonel, ii deniers. De lyn qe vient en bundelle, de chescun dozein i denier. De chescun poys de plumes par estraunge, ii deniers. De chivalx et daltres bestes issantz par estraunge, pur le test iiii deniers. De barelle de lytemoise par estraunge, quart. De c de stokfisshe venaunt del Pruz, quart. De valatil venaunt, cestassavoir turnes, caboches, patyns, pottes de terre, ne dautres menuez merchaundises entrauntz ne issauntz le meer, nient susecriptz, le dit baillif ne prendra riens.

Fares from Billingsgate to Gravesend.

Item, ordene est que chescun maryner menaunt hommes de Billyngesgate jesqes a Gravesende, narere a Billynggate, ne prendra pluis pur i homme qe ii deniers.

CONSUETUDINES [4] RIPÆ REGINÆ.

Customs levied at Queenhythe.

De qualibet cipha salis (videlicet una mensura continente quinque quarteria,) quæ fuerit hominis extranei, ac etiam si fuerit alicujus hominis de Quinque Portibus,

[1] *Nief* is omitted here.

[2] The words *iiii deniers* are omitted here by inadvertence. They are given in Liber Horn.

[3] *Putl* in the original, to all appearance.

[4] These ordinances were revised, according to Liber Horn, in the 28th year of Henry III.

dabit ad firmam Ripæ ii deniers: et si aliquis liber civitatis habeat partem de dicta [1] cipha, nihil dabit de portione sua.

Item, de qualibet navi in qua navigatur infra orlokes, capiendi sunt ii denarii, nisi sit de Londoniis vel de Quinque Portubus.

Item, de qualibet navi in qua navigatur cum tholliis, capiendus est obolus.

Item, de qualibet scut descendente in dicta Ripa, cum busca sive blado, capiendus est i denier.

Item, de qualibet quarteria wisdæ hominis extranei, exeunte per prædictam Ripam, capiendus est obolus.

Item, de quolibet millenario allecis hominis extranei empto ad revendendum, exeunte [2] prædictam Ripam, obolus.

Item, de qualibet centena piscis salsati hominis extranei empta ad revendendum, exeunte ut supra, capiendum [3] est ii denarii.

Item, de qualibet carecta mercium diversarum emptarum ad revendendum, exeunte ut supra, i denarius.

Item, de quolibet dolio vini hominis extranei empto ad revendendum, quod debet carcari super carectam, exeunte per prædictam Ripam, capiendus est pro caretta, si fuerit locata, i denarius.

Item, de quolibet summagio equi quorumcunque mercium hominis extranei [4] vendibilis, intrante vel exeunte per prædictam Ripam, [5] capiendus quasi pro uno equo obolus.

Item, de qualibet carecta lanæ et pellium intrante per prædictam Ripam, capiendus est quasi pro carecta ii denarii obolus.

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[1] A Note in Liber Horn, to a somewhat similar passage, translates this word '*sife*,' meaning probably the present word *sieve*.

[2] *Per* omitted by mistake.

[3] So in the original.

[4] So in the original.

[5] This word is repeated by mistake.

Item, si quis forinsecus, et etiam de Quinque Portubus, venerit cum salmone, si c vel amplius attulerit, dabit duos salmones ad firmam Reginæ; et si in Soka Reginæ applicuerit, unum dabit de meliori et unum de [1] mediocribus; et si minus quam c attulerit, dabit secundum quantitatem rei, usque ad quartam partem; et si minus quam quartam partem c attulerit, nihil dabit præter strandagium.

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Item, de milwello salso eadem capienda consuetudo.

Item, de makerello, haddok, merlyng, et de coungre salsato et hujusmodi piscibus salsatis, eadem capienda est consuetudo ad firmam Reginæ in eadem Soka quam Vicecomites capiunt ad opus Domini Regis apud Billyngesgate.

ADHUC DE CONSUETUDINIBUS RIPÆ REGINÆ.

Customs of Queen-Hythe continued.

Item, si forinsecus, et etiam de Quinque Portubus, alleciam salsatam in navi sua adduxerit in Soka Reginæ, capiendum est de navi c. Et si quis de civibus Londoniarum partem habeat secum, nihil dabit de portione sua.

Item, quicumque forinsecus primum rubrum allec adduxerit, non fraellatum, dabit c; et alii qui supervenerint cum eodem genere, utrum fraellatum fuerit vel non, nihil dabunt præter strandagium navis; videlicet pro magna navi ii denarios, pro parva i denarium, et pro batello obolum.

Item, si aliquis forinsecus salmonem sive mulvel salsatum emerit in navi, et illud in altera navi posuerit adducendum per aquam, dabit pro qualibet c ii denarios. Et si minus quam c emerit, dabit secundum quantitatem rei emptæ.

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[1] Written '*medicoribus*.'

Item, si quis forinsecus allec emerit in una navi et posuerit in altera, dabit de quolibet millenario i denarium obolum.

Item, de salmonibus et mulvellis emptis in shopis in eadem Soka, de qualibet c capiendum [1] est ii denarii.

Item, de allecia empta in shopis ejusdem Ripæ [2] dabit de quolibet millenario capiendus est obolus, sicut de navibus.

Item, de omni genere piscium recentium venientium in Soka Reginæ eadem consuetudo capienda est quæ capitur de eisdem generibus ad firmam Domini Regis ad Pontem Londoniarum.

Item, bladum quod applicuerit inter gutteram Guyhaldæ Colonensium et Sokam Archiepiscopi Cantuariæ, non debet nec solet mensurare per aliud quarterium quam per quarterium de Soka Reginæ.

Item, licitum erit ballivo Reginæ capere Scawyngam in selda Wyntoniæ ad opus Reginæ sub eadem forma quam Vicecomites Londoniarum alibi in Londoniis Scawyngam capiunt Domini Regis. Omnes consuetudines præscriptæ observandæ sunt et tenendæ tam in portu de Douegate quam in Ripa Reginæ.

Item, omnes assisæ civitatis in Hustengo provisæ et statutæ, ad emendationem civitatis, statuendæ sunt et observandæ in Soka Reginæ.

De Mensuratione Bladi et Salis.

Inquisition as to carriage and measurement of corn and salt at Queen-Hythe.

" Inquisitio capta coram Elya Russell, tunc Majore " civitatis Londoniarum, et Aldermannis ejusdem civi- " tatis, die Sabbati proximo post Festum Conceptionis " Beatæ Mariæ anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis " Henrici, vicesimo nono, per Johannem de Stratford, " Willelmum de Welles, Ricardum de Chinggeford,

[1] *Capiendi sunt* in Liber Horn.
[2] This word is redundant. It is not in Liber Custumarum.

"Willelmum Poyntelle, Johannem Page, Willelmum de "Gartone, Petrum de Hungrie, Willelmum Cok, Jo- "hannem de Parys, Johannem Dode, Johannem le "Coffrer, Adam Bras, Henricum le Esporner, Adam "Trygg, Vyncentium de Stratforde, et Ricardum le "Hareber, de Bredestrete, qui jurati et diligenter exami- "nati dicunt super sacramentum suum—quod antiqui- "tus statutum fuit et hucusque usitatum in civitate et "suburbio civitatis Londoniarum, quod pistores et bra- "ciatores et alii de civitate solverent pro mensuratione, "cariagio, et portagio ad domos suas unius quarterii "bladi, cujuscunque generis, empti ad Ripam Reginæ; "videlicet, ab illa Ripa per omnes vicos et venellas "usque Westchepe et usque ad Ecclesiam Sancti Antonii, "usque [1] Horsobrigg, et usque Wolsiesgate in Corderia, "obolum quadrantem. Et ab illa Ripa Reginæ per "omnes vicos et venellas ultra loca prædicta usque "Pontem de Flete, et usque Newgate, et usque Crepul- "gate, et usque ad oppositum de Bercheneslane super "Cornhulle, et usque Estchepe, et usque Billyngesgate, "i denarium. Et ab illa Ripa Reginæ per omnes vicos "et venellas ultra prædicta loca, usque Barrum suburbii, "i denarium quadrantem.

"Dicunt insuper, super sacramentum suum, quod qui- "libet capitalis magister mensurator de omnibus populis "apud Ripam Reginæ servientibus inveniet quarterium, "bussellum, dimidiatum bussellum, et stricum, et unum F. 197. a. "equum. Et erunt ibidem octo magistri capitales; "et quilibet prædictorum octo magistrorum habebit "tres socios stantes; et quilibet istorum trium stan- "tium inveniet unum equum et septem saccos, etc. "Et qui contra ordinationem venerit, officium abju- "rabit, etc. Jurati dicunt quod de jure esse debent "in Ripa Reginæ octo mensuræ capitales pro blado

[1] *Horshobrogge*, in Liber Custumarum.

" mensurando; videlicet, quilibet mensurarius habens " sub se tres servientes, et quod quilibet dictorum " mensurariorum et eorum servientium habeat unum " equum ad serviendam communitatem civitatis; ita " quod nullus dictorum equorum per Vicecomites seu " alios eorum nomine capiatur extra officium suum. Et " quod quilibet serviens habeat quinque saccos; et " quod quilibet capitalis mensurarius habeat unum " quarterium, et bussellum, et stryk, et corndisshe.[1] " Et quod nullus dictorum mensurariorum, nec eorum " servientes, capiat plus pro labore mensurandi et " cariandi quam ex antiqua consuetudine capi solebat, " et pro eisdem [2] bundas. Et quod nullus mensu- " rator, nec eorum servientes, se intromittant inter " ementes et vendentes; et quod ipsi mensuratores " non cedant pro blado mensurando ultra Aulam Teon- " tonicorum.

" Item, dicunt quod esse debent quatuor mensuratores " pro sale mensurando, et quilibet mensurator habebit " sub se unum servientem. Et quilibet dictorum ser- " vientium habebit octo saccos bonos et sufficientes, ad " serviendum populum. Et quilibet dictorum mensu- " rariorum habebit busshellum, et strik, et spud; et " dictus mensurator debet implere busshellum de sale " ad duos tractus, et in tertio tractu radere men- " suram. Et quod nullus dictorum mensuratorum nec " servientium capiat nisi quadrantem plus pro quar- " terio mensurando et cariando quam pro blado, et " per bundas bladi. Et quod nullus [3] mensuratores " nec eorum servientes intromittant se inter ementes " et vendentes. Et quod nullus alius mensurarius sit,

[1] The following, as given in Liber Custumarum, is omitted here:— "*Et quod nullus dictorum mensu-* "*rariorum debet mensurare alicui* "*extraneo sine licentia ballivi Ri-* "*pæ Reginæ.*"

[2] A mistake in the original, as also in Liber Custumarum; probably for *bundis*.

[3] *Mensurarius*, in Liber Custumarum.

"de Londoniis usque la Zenlade, nisi dicti mensurarii "et busshelli de Ripa Reginæ. Et quod ballivus de "Ripa Reginæ per easdem bundas recipiat de quali- "bet cipha salis ii denarios. Et quod nullus dictorum "mensuratorum mensurat inter extraneos. Et quod "capiat pro custuma unius ciphæ ii denarios (conti- "nens v quarteria) de extraneo, ut non plus. Et "quod nullus ballivus de Ripa Reginæ afforciat ali- "quem mercatorem de libertate civitatis, neque extra- "neum, de ipso capiendo. i [1] ciphe salis ad opus "suum. Et quod sal non vendatur nisi super Salt- "Wharf. Et quod ballivus Ripæ Reginæ, ante men- "surationem, sciat venditionem per juramentum ven- "ditoris."

De Feodo Ballivi Ripæ Reginæ.

Fees to be taken by the Bailiff of Queen-Hythe.

"Item, ballivus Ripæ Reginæ non capiat plus quam "v solidos de capitali mensurario bladi et salis, nec de "serviente suo plus quam ii solidos, pro feodo suo. "Et quod nullus mensurator, nec serviens bladi nec "salis recipiatur in officiis prædictis sine assensu pro- "borum hominum dictorum officiorum. Et quod nulla "misericordia capiatur de pauperibus operariis nisi ex "antiqua consuetudine, videlicet ad minus ii denarios, "vel iii, vel iv ad plus; quia quam cito convicti sunt "de aliqua transgressione contra juramentum suum, ab "officio suo amoveantur."

De Batellis Ducentibus Ostreas, Welkes, Muscles, vel Sole.

Boats with oysters, whelks, mussels, and soles.

Et qe nulle bat qe amesne oysters, welkes, muskeles, ou soel, ne demurge pluis long a vende qun pleyn meer

[1] Another form for *cipha*. The passage is a mere memorandum.

et ii retrees. Et qiqe gise pluis longe, come des oysters welkes, ou muxleu, soit forfeit.

DE LANA.

Customs and charges on wool at Queen-Hythe.

De la custume des saks de layne queux veignent par Thamise en la Rive la Reigne.—Nulle custume ne soit prys pur la charecte des gents de la fraunchise de la citee. Et si le baillif de la dite Ryve vuille custome avoir des les dits charectes, mette un des socures lou les charectes serront deschargez de prendre custume dreiturelle. Item, lou le baillif de la Ryve la Reigne prent [1] i de custume destraunges pur le [2] quart, devaunt qils aillent a servire les estraunges, vous diouns qe ceo est une torcenouse prys, pur ceo qe le baillif de Billyngesgate ne prent nulle.

DE TRONAGE.

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Customs payable for Tronage.

Ceo est la custume de Tronage.—Marchant estraunge qi mesne layne outer meer, paiera pur un sak qi contient deux peises vi deniers; et silya plusurs saks des ii peises, il paiera pur le primer sak vi deniers, et pur chescun des autres v deniers. Et si le marchaunt ad pluis de saks qe contient ii peises et dymy, ou iii peises, ou iiii peises, il dorra du primer sak xi deniers, et pur chescun des autres, x deniers. Et si marchant mesne outre meer bur, su, ou oynt, il dorra du primer peise de bure, su, ou oynt, i denier obole; et de chescun des autres, obole. Et pur chescun poise de fourmage issaunt outre meer, iiii deniers. De chescun last du quir issant outre meer, xii deniers.

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[1] The denomination is omitted. | [2] *Quarter*, in Liber Custumarum.

De la dacre des quirs, ii deniers ; et de quir nounper, obole. De chescun trusselle des quirs lyez en cordes, iiii deniers. De chescun c de pelles lanes, iiii deniers. De chescun trusselle liez en cordes, la quele merchandize qe ceo soit, graunt ou petit, iiii deniers. De harepoys et de fispounde, i denier quart. De code de suffre, par mesme le prys, i denier quart. De chescun tonelle de cervoise issant outre meer qe custume deit, iiii deniers.

Et si le marchaunt paie a Billyngesgate, il est quite par tout ; ou sil paie al Wardein de la trone, neqedent il appent a le trone. De chescun tonelle de vyn qe custume doit, ii deniers. De chescun graunt nief qe seet, ii deniers. De chescun quarter de weyde qe custume deit. De chescun petit nief qe seet a terre, i denier. De chescun petit bate qe seet, obole. De chescun tonelle qi vient ove mel qi custome doit, xii deniers. De chescun nief qe porte noiz, iiii deniers. De un soul garnere en nief, iiii deniers. De chescun karre de plumbe issant outre meer par homme estraunge, iiii deniers.

WOLCHIRCHAW.

Customs levied at Woolchurch-Haw.

Ceo est la custome de Wollechirchawe.—De une livre de leyne a foreyn, obole ; et de un sak, fors obole. Des deux [1] peules lannes et de pluis, obole ; et de c, fors obole. De une livre filee de leyne, obole ; et de c, fors obole. Si nulle foreyn porte leyne, peus, ou filee, par la citee a vendre, a le value des x deniers et de pluis, dorra de la custume quart.

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[1] A mistake, no doubt, for *pelles lanes*. The words in Liber Horn are *peus de leyne*, with the word '*rammes*' superadded.

Custume de Graschirche.

Cest la custume de [1] Gerchirche.—Chescune charecte foreyn qe meisne blee ou brees, dorra obole. Chescune charette qe meisne furmage, ii deniers. Item, chescune charecte qe meisne blee et furmage ensemble, et le furmage [2] vaille pluis qe la blee, dorra ii deniers; et si la blee vaille pluis, ne dorra fors obole. Chescune charecte qe mesne noiz et blee ensemble, si les noiz vaillent pluis qe la blee, dorra ii deniers; et si la blee vault pluis, ne dorra fors obole. Des deux chivalx qi portent blee ou brees a [3] Graschirche, prent le bailiff quart. La charecte de la fraunchise del Temple et de Seint Martyn le Graunt, quart. La charecte del Hospitale Seint Johan, de lour propre blee, rien ne dorra; et si la blee soit achatee pur revendre, dorra obole. Customs levied at Graschirch (Grace-church).

Peisage.

La custume de Peisage.—Les merchandises qe sount peisez par balaunce de c livres, dorront obole, et nient pluis deques a miller; et doncqes dorront i denier. Et de xi c, i denier obole, et nient pluis deqes as deux millers; et doncqes prendra le Wardein de la balaunce ii deniers, et si enavaunt. The custom of Pesage.

Dez Vyns.

La prys le Roy des vyns.—Si noef tonelx des vyns, ou meyns de neof, veignent en nief ou en The King's Prisage on wines.

[1] So in the original.

[2] Written '*vaisse*' apparently; which the Elizabethan transcriber turns into *vitille*.

[3] Spelt *Garst-Chirche*, in a similar passage in Liber Horn.

bat, le Chaumberleyn le Roy ne doit rien prendre a le pryse le Roy par dreit. Et si x tonelx veignent, il prendra i tonelle; et silia xix tonelx, il ne doit prendre a [1] la pryse de la prys fors un tonelle; et de xx toneux il prendra deux. Et si c ou cc toneux veignent ensemble en une nief, le Chaumberleyn ne prendra a le prys le Roy fors deux tonelx. Et si un graunt nief qe vient ove vyns se vuille descharger en bateux avaunt qelle veigne, [2] et suie les
F. 198. a. bateux, ov les vyns remenauntz jesqez a la [3] havene, le Chaumberleyn ne doit prendre de la nief ne des bateaux fors un soul prys. Et si mariners de la nief ou de batelle poont monstrer qe la prise le Roy eit estee prys a Sandwiz, ou en nulle autre port de le meer, par Chaumberleyn ou par autre baillif attourne pur le Roy, le Chaumberleyn ne doit rien prendre a Londres; mais par toute la power le Roy deivent les marchauntz as queux les vyns sount, estre quitez par le primer pryse.

Quaunt xix ou ix tonelx veignent a Londres en bat, bien list a Chaumberleyn prendre la [4] staunce ou le serement des marchauntz as queux les vyns sount, qe eaux ne fount mye le vyn veignir en tiel manere par parcelle, pur eschiver ne pur toler le prys le Roy.

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[1] A mistake for *a lasise de*, which is given in Liber Horn.

[2] The words *en havene*, as given in Liber Horn, are omitted here.

[3] Marked as though contracted; a mistake probably.

[4] A mistake perhaps for '*fraunce*,' as given in Liber Horn, and meaning probably clearance by frankpledge. *Staunce*, however, may possibly mean 'assurance.'

SECUNDA PARS.

F. 173. a.

[1] DE PACE, CUSTODIA, ET MUNDATIONE CIVITATIS; DE VITELLARIIS ET FORSTALLATORIBUS, REGRATORIBUS, APPRENTICIIS, ET LEPROSIS, ET ALIIS ARTICULIS EX ANTIQUO USITATIS; ET DE ASSISA PANIS, CERVISIÆ, ET ALIORUM VICTUALIUM.

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[1] These heads of Chapters are purposely removed from their original place in the work, and are placed here, each set, before its own particular portion of the Book. In the original, on the other hand, the different sets of heads are thrown together before the beginning of Part I.

Item, quod nullus forinsecus vendat ad retallum; et quod nullus forinsecus sit hostillarius infra civitatem.

Item, de pœna hostillariorum qui non sunt liberi.

Item, de pœna abrocarii de foristalria convicti.

Item, quod cives Londoniarum sint residentes et morantes in civitate Londoniarum, et quod sint in Lotto et Scotto, sub pœna amissionis libertatum civitatis.

Item, quod porci non vagent infra civitatem.

Item, quod barbitonsores non ponant sanguinem in fenestris suis.

Item, quod nullus regrator vendat poletriam vel alia victualia ante horam primæ.

Item, quod nullus bladarius nec regratores aliorum victualium exeant civitatem ad emenda aliqua victualia versus civitatem ducenda. Et quod si aliqua victualia emere voluerint, illa emant inter horam tertiam et nonam, sub certa pœna in ordinatione inde facta contenta.

Item, de appenticiis et getticiis levandis,—de quali altitudine erunt.

Item, de cursu de Walbrok, et vico regio ibidem.

Item, de apprenticiis capiendis.

Item, quod ministri civitatis ne sint vitaillers.

Item, de portitoribus bladi, et etiam de carectis.

Item, quod nullus pannus [1] taxatur extra civitatem ad vendendum; et etiam de Suthwerke, quod nullus etc.

Item, quod nullus leprosus sit vadens in civitate, nec moram faciens ibidem per noctem vel per diem; et etiam quod piscenarii aquam in plateis non ponant.

Item, de mensuris et ponderatione; et de skirima seu de ludendo ad peltam.

Item, de carnificibus forinsecis.

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[1] For *texatur*.

Item, de vicis et venellis intra Turrim et Castrum Baynardi mundandis; et etiam quod meretrices non morabunt infra muros civitatis.

Item, quod nullus intret [1] vel batellam cum victualibus, ita quod communitati non servietur.

Item, quod nullus vaget in noctibus per vicos civitatis post ignitegium ad Sancti Martini pulsatum, F. 173. b.
et Sancti Laurentii, vel ad Berkyngechirche; et de pœna vagantium in nocte.

Item, quod nullus tabernarius seu braciator teneat tabernam suam apertam post horam ignitegii; et de pœna talium malefactorum; et etiam de Gardemotis quolibet quarterio tenendis.

Item, quod arrestati pro gravi causa non deliberentur absque assensu Majoris et Aldermannorum.

Item, quod nullus infra civitatem nec in suburbiis ejusdem portet arcum de petra, videlicet '*stonebowe,*' sub certa pœna.

Item, de batellariis.

Item, de calce, quod bene mensuretur, et bene, competenter, et rationabiliter fiat, prout erat ex antiquo; et quod tegulæ sint ex antiqua magnitudine.

Item, de ponderibus et mensuris.

Item, de pavatoribus,—quantum capient.

Item, de carnificibus,—quod nullus vendat pelles lanutas in domo sua seu in loco privato.

Item, de pelliparіis.

Ordinationes de Pace, Ponderibus, Mercatoribus, Textura Panni, Laborariis, et Aliis Diversis Rebus quas Edwardus Rex fecit quando cepit in manu sua Libertatem Civitatis Londoniarum; et de Sacramentis Officiariorum.

Inprimis, de pace custodienda; et de fugientibus ad Ecclesiam.

[1] '*Navem*' is probably omitted here.

Item, de transgressoribus versus ordinationes prædictas [1] factas.

Item, de malefactoribus latitantibus infra libertatem civitatis; et de hostillariis forinsecis.

Item, quod nulla meretrix moretur infra muros civitatis Londoniarum, sub certa pœna.

Item, quod bona custodia et vigilia fiant per Wardas infra civitatem in noctibus.

Item, de ponderibus,—quod Rex habeat pondus suum in uno certo loco vel duobus, etc.

Item, quod magister alicujus servientis seu apprenticii, ementis bona seu mercandizas mercatoris forinseci seu intrinseci, respondebit pro bonis et mercandizis prædictis.

Item, quod feoffati qui non mercandizant ita bene solvant tallagium sicut mercandizantes.

Item, quod mercatores bona et mercandisas ad civitatem ducentes non sint disturbati nec impediti de dictis bonis et mercandizis hospitandis.

Item, quod mercatores extranei bonæ famæ gaudeant libertate civitatis.

Item, de venellis, appenticiis, gutteris, gettis, et carectis.

Item, de textura panni lanei; et de venditoribus piscium et carnium.

Item, de cimentariis, carpentariis, plaistrers, daubiers, et tegulatoribus.

Item, quod nullus piscenarius, pulletarius, nec regrator emat aliquod victuale ad revendendum, ante primam pulsationem ad Sancti Pauli; exceptis emptoribus Regis et aliorum magnatum.

Item, quod nullus recipiat tenentem alicujus in tenementi terminum, nisi idem tenens rationabiliter monstrare poterit quod licentialiter recessit de feodo in quo antea [2] morabitur, et quod solvit domino redditum.

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[1] This word appears to be superfluous. | [2] Properly *morabatur*.

Item, quod omnes sint obedientes ministris civitatis.

Item, quod Aldermanni non ponantur in Inquisitionibus.

Item, de ordinatione placitandi. F. 174. a.

Item, de querente de malo judicio reddito.

Item, quod Gardianus habeat unum rotulum, [1] [et Aldermannus] unum contrarotulum de omnibus Placitis coram eis placitatis.

Item, de venditoribus terrarum et tenementorum infra libertatem civitatis.

Item, quod emptores terrarum et tenementorum non ejicient tenentes infra eorum terminum prius concessum.

Item, de Placitis personalibus.

Item, quod vadians legem eam faciat cum septima manu.

Item, quod persona allegans talliam in Placito debiti habeat probationem illius talliæ per Legem Mercatorum.

Item, quod nullus pauper nec forinsecus, non habens cognitionem legis, sit vendicatus pro defectu, quod non dicit verba debita et usualia secundum consuetudinem civitatis.

Item, quod Custos, Aldermanni, nec Vicecomites aliquid capiant pro executione facienda.

Item, quod Vicecomites teneant curiam [2] [die] quolibet pro forinsecis.

Item, quod nullus liber vel forinsecus amercietur, nisi secundum quantitatem delicti.

Item, de Placitis Coronæ.

Item, de quodam brevi ad mittendum coram Justiciariis Itinerantibus [3] quendam imprisonatum in Neugate.

Item, de returno dicti brevis.

Item, de libertate civitatis Londoniarum coram Justiciariis de Banco Domini Regis allocata.

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[1] Omitted by inadvertence.

[2] Omitted by inadvertence.

[3] Strictly speaking, this should be *quosdam imprisonatos*.

Item, de libertate civitatis Londoniarum coram Senescallo et Marescallo Domini Regis allocata.

Item, de libertate civitatis coram Senescallo et Marescallo hospitii Domini Regis allocata.

SACRAMENTUM MAJORIS, ALDERMANNORUM, VICECOMITUM, RECORDATORIS, ET ALIORUM OFFICIARIORUM.

Inprimis, de Sacramento Majoris Londonarium.
Item, de Sacramento Vicecomitum.
Item, de Sacramento Aldermannorum,
Item, de Sacramento Recordatoris.
Item, de Sacramento Camerarii.
Item, de Sacramento Communis Narratoris.
Item, de Sacramento Communis Servientis ad arma.
Item, de Sacramento Communis Clerici.
Item, de Sacramento Servientum Majoris et Cameræ.
Item, de Sacramento Constabulariorum.
Item, de Sacramento de Scawageours.
Item, de Sacramento Bedellorum.
Item, de Sacramento illorum qui erunt sub franciplegio.
Item, de Sacramento Abrocariorum.
Item, de Sacramento de Alekonners.
Item, de Sacramento Subvicecomitum et omnium Clericorum Vicecomitum.
Item, de Sacramento Servientum Vicecomitum.
Item, de Sacramento Garcionum Servientum.

F. 174. b. ORDO QUALITER PROCEDENDUM EST IN ASSISIS DE ÆDIFICIIS INTER VICINOS CIVITATIS LONDONIARUM; ET DE NOCUMENTIS ÆDIFICIORUM.

Inprimis, quod contentiones talium Assisarum debent pacificari.

Item, quod xii Aldermanni in pleno Hustengo fuerint intrati; ad Assisam prosequendam fideliter intendant, quod ad summonitionem Majoris veniant.

Item, quod qui voluerit petere Assisam debet eam petere in pleno Hustengo; et quod si defendens ædificet aliquod ædificium tempore petitionis dictæ Assisæ, statim defendatur defendens, ad sectam [1] defendentis, ne amplius ædificat.

Item, quod si aliquis habuerit necesse ad petendam Assisam, gratis ei concedetur Assisa in Congregatione Majoris et Aldermannorum, si medio tempore Hustengum non teneatur.

Item, quod quando contigit quod duo vicini voluerint hospitare inter se de lapide, quilibet eorum debet præbere pedem et dimidium de terra sua etc., prout continetur in Capitulo inde facto.

Item, quod si quis voluerit de lapide hospitare per assisam, et vicinus ejus, paupertate coactus, non poterit, vel forsitan noluerit, tunc præbere debet per Assisam volenti hospitare tres pedes de terra sua; et alter faciet murum super terram illam de proprio custu suo, spissitudinis trium pedum.

Item, quod hæc Assisa non concedatur alicui, per quod huseria, introitus vel exitus, vel [2] shopa, ad nocumentum vicini sui extricetur vel arctetur.

Item, quod hæc Assisa conceditur alicui qui illam petierit de terra vicini sui, licet illa fuerit hospitata de lapide.

Item, de illo qui habet murum lapideum altitudine sexdecim pedum vicinus ejus potest facere stillicidium sub [3] severunda domus quæ sita est super murum illum, et illo aquam stillantem de dicto domo recipere etc., prout etc.

Item, quod nullus eorum qui habet communem murum lapideum constructum inter se, potest nec debet aliquid de parte sua illius muri prosternere sine assensu et voluntate alterius.

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[1] A mistake for *petentis*.
[2] Written *spopa*, erroneously.
[3] Erroneously written *sevecunda*.

Item, de cameris necessariis quæ sunt in domibus civium.

Item, quod vicinus alicujus poterit obturare visum fenestrarum, ædificando ex opposito illarum fenestrarum.

Item, quod nullus potest ammovere corbellos positos in muro vicini sui, absque licentia dicti vicini sui.

Item, quod aliquis potest impedire ædificationem vicini sui ad nocumentum suum ædificatam, dato Vicecomitibus civitatis vadio et plegio de prosequendo.

Item, quod Major, cum xii viris summonitis, super tenementa illorum inter quos Assisa petitur debet accedere, et secundum visum dictorum xii virorum vel majoris partis eorum illud negotium terminare potest; auditis hinc inde querimonia conquerentis et responso adversarii sui.

Item, quod si persona conquerens fecerit defaltam, adversarius suus recedet sine die, et plegii conquerentis in misericordia; et si ille de quo facta fuerit querimonia fecerit defaltam, nihilominus procedet Assisa.

Item, quod ille qui habet corbellos vel trabes ad sustentandum solarium suum in muro vicini in summitate constructo, tamen non potest ille qui habet corbellos etc., prædictos aliquod in prædicto muro exigere nec habere sine assensu illius ad quem pertinet murus in summitate constructus.

F. 175. a. Item, quod ipse qui habet nisi unam partem unius muri, et vicinus suus habet duas partes ejusdem muri, ita libere potest habens unam partem super dictum murum ædificare sicut habens duas partes.

Item, quod Assisa nocumenti non procedet, nisi testificatum fuerit quod ille versus quem Assisa petitur fuerit summonitus.

Item, quod si comparuerint petens Assisam et xii viri de Assisa, vel in majore parte illorum, et testificata fuerit summonitio defendentis per Vicecomites, cum Majore civitatis, procedat Assisa.

Item, quod si testificatum fuerit per Vicecomites

quod ille versus quem Assisa petitur non fuit in civitate tempore summonitionis ei factæ, remanebit Assisa etc., prout continetur etc.

Item, de continuatione Assisæ.

Item, quod domus non fuerint copertæ stramine vel stipula; et quod unusquisque qui habuerit murum lapideum super terram suam propriam, altitudinis sexdecim pedum, illum possideat ita libere et digne—videlicet, quod vicinus suus semper debet recipere aquam de domo sua per murum illum ædificatum super terram suam, etc.

Item, de ædificante totum murum super terram suam propriam, etc.

Item, quod cum comparuerint partes super terram de qua assisa petitur, et una partium allegat chartam ipsius qui petit Assisam, vel etc., aut dabitur dies patri alleganti chartam usque in quindenam proximam etc., ad quam quindenam poterit [1] assumare, etc.

Item, quod vicinus alicujus potest hospitare super terram suam propriam, non obstante stillatione mediæ domus vicini sui, ita quod dictus hospitans conducet aquam de dicta domo stillantem sine damno vicini sui.

Item, quod licet stillicidium alicujus introierit stillicidium alicujus vicini sui, ille vicinus suus non obstruet dictum stillicidium suum, etc.

Articuli de Wardemotes et Inquisitiones eorundem.

Inprimis, de pace.

Item, quod nullus hospitetur infra Wardam, nisi fuerit de bona fama.

Item, quod nullus recipiat extraneum in hospitio suo ultra unam noctem et unum diem.

Item, quod nulla meretrix, pronoba, nec communis garrulatrix moretur in aliqua Warda.

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[1] An error for *essoniare*.

Item, de fornacibus faciendis.

Item, quod nullus faciat caminum nisi de petris, tegulis, vel de plaustris.

Item, de volentibus factum suum justificare versus ministros civitatis.

Item, quod nullus faciat Scotele infra civitatem.

Item, quod nullus solvat cimentariis, carpentariis, daubers, vel tegulatoribus, nisi secundum ordinationem inde ordinatam, sub pœna etc.

Item, quod quilibet manens in magnis hospitiis habeat unam scalam vel duas, ad ignis periculum evitandum.

Item, quod quilibet occupant talia hospitia tempore æstatis, et præcipue inter festa Pentecostes et Sancti Bartholomæi, [1] unam pausam aqua repletam ad extinguendum ignem, si forte aliquis evenerit.

Item, quod nulla domus infra franchesiam aliter sit cooperta quam plumbo, tegulis, vel petris.

F. 175. b. Item, quod probi homines Wardæ, cum Aldermanno, ordinent unum fortem hamum ferri, etc.

Item, quod nullus ponet fimos seu alia turpia in vicis vel venellis; sed faciat asportari per rastratores ad loca ordinata.

Item, quod homines cujuslibet Wardæ habeant rastratores sufficientes ad purgandas Wardas de diversis fimis.

Item, quod nulli nutriant porcos, boves, vel vaccas in domibus suis infra libertatem, sub pœna etc.

Item, quod omnes qui vendunt per mensuras eas monstrent quatuor temporibus in anno Aldermanno, in loco ubi voluerit dictus Aldermannus eos assignare, sub pœna ii solidorum, etc.

Item, quod nulla stalla extra domos extendantur largiora quam per duos pedes et dimidium.

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[1] *Habeant* is omitted by mistake.

Item, quod appenticia sint ita sublimia quod homines potuerint faciliter sub illis ire et equitare.

[1] Vous presenterez si la peas nostre Seignur le Roy soit enfreynt, et par queux, et des affrayes et male covyne.

Item, si ascun soit resident deinz la Garde qi nest my loial ou dessouz franc plegge.

Item, si ascun femme de fole vie, ou comune tenteresse, bawde, ou comune putour ou puteine soit resident, etc.

Item, si ascun fourne, furneux, ou terraile soit defectyf; et sil usent autre fieu qe buche ou carbons.

Item, si ascun taverner, braceresse, hostiller, ou chaundeler vendent saunz mesure ensele ou encountre lassise; ou si ascun resceive hasardours ou autres riotours; et si ascun outlage soit deinz la Garde.

Item, si ascun hukstere soit deinz la Garde.

Item, si ascun maisoun soit covert par reed ou streym, et nemy par tyles, piere, ou plumbe.

Item, si ascun mette ordures en les rewes et venelles, et les mettent devaunt autri huys.

Item, si ascuns porkes ou vaches soient nurriz deinz la Garde al nosaunce des veisins.

Item, si ascun lepre soit resident deinz la Garde.

Item, si ascun bargayne de usure ou usurer soit deinz la Garde.

Item, si ascuns purprestures sount faitz en rewes ou venelles, ou sur les mures ou fosses de la citee, ou en Thamise, ou autre comune soil deinz la Garde.

Item, si ascun pestour de tourte peste de payn blank, ou a revers.

Item, si ascuns useez de wakerere apres les heures defenduz.

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[1] These articles are added to the previous heads, in the same hand as the writing of the Second Book. The addition, however, is contemporary, no doubt.

Item, si ascun officer de la citee eyt fait auscun extorsioun ou affray deinz la Garde par colour de soun office, a tort et damage dascune persone: et qest ceo fait et coment; ou si ascun soit mayntenour ou champertour de querele.

Item, si ascun paye ou lowe as masons, carpenters, daubers, tilers, ou as autres laborers qiconqes, pluis qe nest ordeigne.

Item, si ascun perche dascune taverner soit pluis large, ou soi pluis extendent outre que nest ordeigne.

F. 198. a.

Hic Incipit Secunda Pars Libri de Custumis.

De la Pees.

Regulations as to the sale of victuals in the markets.

[1] En primes, qe la pees Dieu et la pees nostre Seignur le Roy soit bien garde et mayntene entre prives et estraungeez; et qe les places et les venelles de la citee soient delivereez des touz maners de desturbance, come de fiens, tronkes, porcheries, et autres desturbaunces sur grevouse peyne. Et qe tout manere des vitailles qe se vendent par gentz en Chepe, sur Cornhulle, et aillours en la citee, come de payn, fourmage, poletrie, fruit, quirs et pieaux, oinouns et aille, et toutz autres menues vitailx, autre sibien des prives come destraungees, de lour vente fere, estoisent en my lieux des chaneux des rues, issi qils nestoisent a nully nusaunce, sur peyne de forfaiture de la chose perdre.

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[1] This portion of the work is borrowed, with the language considerably altered, from Liber Custumarum, pp. 201, *et seq.*: where the following heading is given:—"*Ceux sount les articles des auncienes usages de assise de pain et de cervoise et dautre vitaille, et de plusurs mestiers de la cite de Loundres, qe deivent chescun an apres le Sein Michele estre cries par mi la dite cite.*"

Et qe nulle marche ne soit mestenuz as jour de feires, come des pottz, paels, houches, cofres, et autres ustilmentz come de fier et de arreym, fors taunt soulement a Cornhulle; et ceo soit en mi lieu la chanelle, issi qil ne soit a desturbance de nulle homme passaunt, et ceo sur peyne de la chose perdre.

Des Bladers.

Ensement des bladiers qi menent blee a la citee a vendre, qe nulle ne vend par monstre ne par ensaumple. Mais qil vient en certeins lieus en la citee establiez ove lour charectes chargeez, et ove lour summes des chivalx chargeez, saunz rien vendre, et sanz rien amenuser jesqes as lieux establiez; cestassavoir, deinz la porte de Newgate, devaunt les Frers Minours,[1] a Graschirche; saunz rien en measouns ou en muscettes mettre, la quelle qi veignent par nuyt ou par jour. Et qe nulle blee se vende jesqes al houre de prime soune a Seint Poul, sur peyn de celle blee forfere. Et qe touz les niefs, escoutes, et bateux, autre sibien a Billyngesgate come aillors en Tamise qe menent bleez, quel manere qils soient, a vendre, demorgent a comune [2] vent apres ceo qils soient venuz, sanz rien vendre en groos par un jour entier; issi qe le comune poeple puisse achater pur lour sustenance ceo qils averount mestier; sur greve forfaiture.

Regulations for the sale of corn.

De Eodem.

Et pur ceo qascuns achatours et abrokours de blee achatent blee en la citee de paisauntz qil mesnent en

Regulations as to the conduct of buyers of corn.

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[1] *Et* is omitted here. It is found in Liber Custumarum.

[2] *.i. sale,* is written over this word in a contemporary hand.

la citee pur vendre, et dounent sur lachat un denier ou un obole a ernes: et dient as paisauntz qils menent la blee a lour hostielle, et illeocqes resceivent lour paie: et quaunt eux venent et quident lour paiement prestement aver, lachatour dit qe sa femme en soun message est alee, et ad emportee la cleef de la chaum-
F. 198. b. bre, par qey il ne poet veigner as deniers; mais qil enaille et reveigne tost et avera sa paie. Et quaunt autre foyth revient, doncqes nest pas lacatoure trove, ou sil soit trove, autre chose feynt, par qey les povers hommes ne poont lour paie aver. Et ascune foythe taunt come les povers hommes sount attendantz lour paie, lachatour fet foundere la blee; et quaunt ils veignent a demander lour paie, dount lour [1] coviendra, attendre jour tiel come lachatour lour voedra assigner, ou relesser partie de prys ; et si ceo ne vuillent faire, queux preignent lour blee et lenportent: quele chose fere ne poont, pur ceo qil est foundeu en autre manere qil ne fuist quaunt eux le vendrent. Et par tieux mauveys delays del achatour, les povers hommes mettent la moite de lour paie en custage einz queux soient perpaiez.

De Eadem Materia.

Punishment inflicted on fraudulent buyers of corn.

Purveu est, qe celuy a qi tiele fausine serra faite, se pleyne al Meyre, et sil puisse prover et [2] attendre lachatour devaunt le Miere de cel tort a luy fait, rende lacatour au vendour le dubble de le value et largement ses damages; outre si le Meire veie qe la value avaunt dite ne suffice my pur les damages qil ad resceu; et jalemeyns soit en la greve mercye le

[1] Rendered *somendra* in the Elizabethan copy.

[2] *Atteindre* in Liber Custumarum.

Roy, sil ad de qey. Et sil nad de qey rendre la peyne avauntdite ne parfourner lamerciement, soit mys en la pylory et illeoqes demurge une houre de jour au meyns, et un serjaunt de la ville esteaunt de coste le pylory ove boun escoute et cry lenchesoun pur qoy.

Des Bouchiers.

Et pur ceo qascuns bouchiers achatent bestes de paisauntz, et si tost comt ils ount les bestes en lour mesouns les tuent, et puis delaient les paisauntz de lour paie a lour voluntee; ou lour dient qe eux preignent lour bestes; purveu est, qe la peyne qest en tiel cas sur achatours et abrocours de blee ordeigne, courge sur tieux bouchiers qi de ceo serrount atteintz. Punishment of fraudulent butchers.

De Forstallatoribus.

Et qe nulle marchaunt pryve nestraunge, qi qil soit, voit encontraunt marchauntz venauntz par terre ou par eawe ove lour merchaundises et vitailx vers la citee, dachatre ou vendre, jesqes ataunt qa la dite citee soient venuz et lour merchaundises eient mys a vent; sur forfaiture de la chose achatee et peyne denprysonement, de la quele prysoune neschape pas sanz gref chastiement. Et qe nully mette ses choses au vent qe custumes devent jesqes ataunt qils les eient custumes, sur payne de la chose perdre. Regulation as to forestallers.

De Eodem.

Et qe nulle merchaunt, prive nestraunge, qi qil soit, voist en la Pole ou aillours en Thamise nulle part, encontraunt vyns ou autres merchandises, ne Forestallers on the Pool, and elsewhere on the Thames.

nentre en niefs pur achater vins ne autres choses, taunt qils soient venuz a a la terre, sur peyne de la chose perdre.

Destraungers.

Freemen of the city not to be in partnership with strangers, or avow their goods.

Et qe nulle frank homme de la citee neit compaignie ove homme estraunge, ne avowe merchandise de homme estraunge, par qoy le Roy ne ses baillifs de la citee perdent la custume de eux; et ceo sur peyne de perdre la fraunchise.

F. 199. a.

De Rebellibus.

Of persons resisting the proper authorities.

Et qe nulle soit tiel qi face despit en fait nen dit as serjauntz ne as baillifs de la citee; ne qe nulle destourbe a fere execuciouns des juggementz, attachiementz, destresses, ou autres choses qas baillifs appendent affere, comande lour soit, sur peyne denprisonement. Mais si nulle entende qe le baillif luy fait tort, de ceo face sa suyte devaunt ses soveraignes, et eit soun recoverer devaunt eux a qi les amendes appendent affaire.

De Pistoribus.

Regulations as to bakers.

Et qe deux pains soint faitz pur un denier, et iiii payns pur i denier; et qe nulle ne soit furre de bren. Et qe nulle pestour ne vende payn devaunt soun fourn, mais en la merchie nostre Seignur le Roy. Et si nulle soit trove vendant en sa measoun, il serra en la mercie de xl soulz. Et qe nully achatee ceo payn sur peine de payne perdre. Et qe chescun pestour eit soun seal, auxi bien en bis payn, come en blaunk payn; issint qe mieutz soit conuz a qi le payn soit.

Et qe chescun Aldermann veit en sa Garde les sealx des pestours. Et qe nulle pestour de blaunc payn face tourte, ne nulle[1] face blank payn. Et qe nulle pestour achatee blee de revendre. Et qe nulle pestour qi fait payn tourt vend sa flour as keus pur pastes faire; nen altre manere oustee la floure au perille qappent. Et qe le payn des pestours soit prys chescun moys, une foythe a tout le meyns, ou plusurs foythes si mestier soit. Et qe chescun pestour monstre soun seal en chescun Gardemote, si qil soit conuz.

De Mensuris.

Pur ceo qascuns gents dient qe lassise de payn et de cervoise est meins bien garde par lapprys des fyns des pestours et braceresses — purvew est, qe nulle Viscount preigne fyn des pestours ou de braceresses. Et si nulle Viscount le face, et de ceo soit atteint, meyntenaunt soit oustee de la baillie et autre establi en soun lieu. **No fines from certain trades.**

Et si defaut soit trove en le pain del pestour de la citee, a primer foythe soit traie sur une claie de la Guyhalle jesqes a soun hostielle, parmy les grauntz rues ou il purront pluis de gentz estre aboteez, et parmy les plus grauntz ordes ruwes, ove le faux payn portant al soun cool. Si le seconde foitz soit trovee en mesme le trespas, soit trayne de la Guyhalle parmy les grauntz ruwes de Chepe, en la forme avauntdite, jesqes au pilory; et soit mys sur pilory, et la demoerge au meyns une houre de jour. Et le tierce defaut qe serra trove, il serra trayne, et serra abatuz le fourn, et le pestour forjure le mestier pur toutz jours en la citee. **Punishment of fraudulent bakers.**

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[1] The words '*qe fet tourte*' are accidentally omitted here. They are found in Liber Custumarum.

Regulation as to women retailing bread.

Et que nulle de la ville done as [1] regrateresces les vi deniers le Lundy matyn a estrene, ne les iii deniers au Venderdy pur curtasie, nais launciene manere xiii darrees de payn pur xii. Ne resceive le payn freyde de regrateresces arere, sur peine de grief amerciement, qi de ceo soit atteint; mais toutz tieux costages mette en soun payn, al profit du poeple.

DE PISTORIBUS.

Regulations as to bakers, non-freemen.

En droit des foreyns pestours qi vendent payn, as toutz les foythes en la citee qe defaut serra trove en lour payn, soit tout le payn forfett as Viscountz de la ville, [2] et loure ferme come avaunt ces heures ad faitz. Et desormes, nulle pestour foreyn ne mette soun payn en hucches nen sendes, ne aillours en mucettes a tener, outre une noet, sur forfaiture del payn perdre.

F. 199. b.

[3] Et ceux qamenent lour payn en charectes sanz corbails, aver [4] devaunt eux saunz rien vendre a nulle regrateresse, einz qil veigne en Chepe, sur la forfaiture avauntdite.

DE BRACIATORIBUS, TABERNARIIS, ET EORUM MENSURIS.

Regulations as to brewers and

[5] Et qe nulle braceresce ne taverner ne vende desore enavaunt fors par jaloun, potelle, et quarte; et qils

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[1] This, no doubt, is the proper form of the word, though it is written *regraceresces*, from the frequent interchange of the letters *c* and *t*. It is *regrateresces* in Liber Custumarum.

[2] So in both Liber Albus and Liber Custumarum. The passage is apparently defective.

[3] *A ceux* in Liber Custumarum.

[4] Qy. *deivent*.

[5] "*Et qe le galoun de vin soit vendu* "*a iii deniers, et nient pluis cher.* "*Et qe un galoun de cervoise soit* "*fait pur iii ferthinges, et un autre* "*galoun pour i denier, et nient pluis* "*cher. Et si elle soit trove pluis cher,* "*qele soit forfaite al oeps le Vis-* "*counte*"— from Liber Custumarum. It is omitted, perhaps purposely, in Liber Albus.

soient ensealez du seal le Alderman; et qe le tonelle de braceresce soit de c et l galouns, et soit enseale du seal le Audermann. Et si nulle soit trovee vendant par mesure desensealee, soit a le primer foithe asmerciez a xl deniers, et la mesure arsee ou debrusee. A la secounde foithe, soit asmercie a dimy mark. Et a la tierce foithe, soit amercie a xx souldz. Et pur ceo qil avient sovent qe jalouns, poteux, et quartes partie sount debruseez, et ascuns sount merchiez taunt come ils sount vertz, et apres longement useez, et par seccheresce sount restreinz, et issi sount faitz meynes bounes qe estre ne duissent,—purveu est, qe chescun taverner et braceresce porte ses jalouns, poteux, et quartes a la mesoun soun Aldermann quatre foithes par an, quils soient vewes sils soient sufficeauntz en toutz choses; et pur tiel travaille et usage fere, et pur les merches a le primer foythe, soient donee pur le galoun ii deniers, pur le potelle i denier, et pur le quart obole. Mesme cest chose soit faite des jalons des taverners de vyn, de busselle, et dymy busselle. Pur i busselle soit donee i denier, et demy busselle obole. Et si nulle soit trovee, qa la somounnce de ceo faire ne veigne ou maunde, ou ne face sicome est avauntdite, soit en la mercy de Audermann ii souldz.

Tavern-keepers.

De Hostellariis.

Et qe nulle de la citee herberge nulle homme outre un jour et une noet, sil ne luy vuille aver avaunt destier a droit. Sil forfait et sil senvoise, le hoste respoundra. Et qe nulle ne soit en Garde de Aldermann resteaunt outre un jour et une noet, sil ne soit en view de fraunkplegge, ou qe le hoste ne vuille avoir destier au droit.

Regulations as to hostelers.

De Eodem.

Strangers who are hostel-keepers.

Et purveu est, sur greve peyne, qe nulle estraunge, ne nulle homme aliene, eioisse la fraunchise de la citee, ne a detaille vende, sil ne soit primes receu en la fraunchise, et a cest jure et enroulle en la Guyhalle. Et pur estre receu et enroullee, face gree solonc ceo qe soun estat poet soeffrer. Et purveu est, qe nulle destraunge terre, nautre, dount qil soit, ne soit herberjour ne hostiller deinz la citee, sil ne soit fraunk homme de la citee receu, afferme par le Maire et les Audermans comme boun et leal homme. Et qil eit boun tesmoignaunce des lieux dount il serra venuz, qil est bien et loialment departye de soun pays; et trove plegges saufs et justisables au Meire et as baillifs de la citee, destre respoignant a la pees le Roy, et les citezeins de la citee garder sanz damage. Et si par aventure, nulle destraunge terre, par seurtee qil trouvee, ou fraunchise qe luy soit grauntee de la citee, deyve estre hostiler ou herberjour en la citee, douncqes se purveie a demurrer deinz le coer de la citee ou aillours; mes qe nulle tiel ne demorge sur leawe de Thamise, a hostelle tener ne a herberjour estre.

De Eodem.

Punishment of offenders against the aforesaid regulations.

Et qe touz ceux qi sount herberjours ou hostillers en la fourme avauntdite en la citee, del jour qe cestes articles serront lewez jesqes xl jours ensuiauntz, se demettent et soy retrahent qu mes ne le facent. Et si nulle soit trovee countrevenaunt la fourme
F. 200. a. avauntdite apres les qaraunt jours avauntditz, perde la fraunchise pur touz jours; et jalemeyns soit puny par enprisonement solonc ceo qe le trespas demaunde.

De Abrocariis.

Et qe nulle abrokour soit dedeincz la citee, fors ceux qi sount [1] qe jureez et resceux de le Mair et Audermans. Et si nul abrocour soit attient, qil soit ale fors de la citee et eit forstal feit de nul manere de merchandise vers la ville venaunt, eit la prysoune de xl jours. Et si autre foythe soit atteint de tiel trespas, eit la prysoune de xl jours, et al issir de prisoun forsjure le mestier as toutz jours en la citee. Et qe nul abrocour jure sil ne soit hostiller de marchantz qi mesnent merchaundises dount il est mesmes abrocour. Et qe nul abrocour soit resceu fors qe par presentement des bouns gentz du mestier dount il serra abrocour. Et ne soit abrocour fors soulement en ceo qil ad assigne.

None but sworn brokers to be in the city, and those not to be guilty of forestalling.

Quod Cives sint in Lotto et Scotto.

Et qe touz iceux qi vuillent parmy la fraunchise de Londres estre covert, soient resteiantz et demurrantz en la dite citee, comuners de la dite citee fesauntz contribuciouns et aides, auxi come comuners de la ville devent fere; sur peine de perdre la fraunchise apres les xl jours de la cry fete, de quele condicioun qil soit. Et qi ceo ne voedra faire, apres les xl jours soit ouste de la fraunchise, et soit fait de luy come de forein as tous jours.

Freemen of the city to be resident, and to pay Lot and Scot.

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[1] This word is inserted by mistake. It is not in the parallel passage in Liber Custumarum, or in Liber Horn; where certain of these passages are to be found.

De Porcis.

Swine not to be allowed in the streets.

Et qe nul porc soit trove par les rues ne par les venelles en la citee, ou en suburbe, ou es fosses du dite citee, desore enavaunt. Et si les porcs soient trovez es les leux avauntditz, soient tuez de qi qils soient trovez; et ceux qi les tuent, les eient fraunchement et quitement sanz nul chalenge; ou soit le porc rechate de celuy qi le deit pour iiii deniers. Et qi pork voedra norir, le norise deinz sa measoun.

De Barbours.

Barbers not to expose blood in their windows.

Et qe nul barbier ne soit si ose ne si hardy, qil mette sank en lour fenestres en apiert ou en view des gentz; mais pryvement le facent porter a Thamise, sur peine des deux souldz rendre al oeps des Viscountz.

De Regratours.

Regrators not to purchase before the hour of prime.

Et qe nul regratour de blee, de pessoun, ne de poletrie, achate pur revendre viaund avant houre de pryme sone a Seint Poul; ne avaunt les prodes hommes de la terre et de la citee eient achate lour vyaunde; sur peyne de perdre la chose achatee.

Market not to be held on London Bridge.

Et qe nulle marche soit tenue sur le Pount de Londres, mes aillours en la citee ou ils sount establiz, sur peyne de la chose perdre.

De Bladariis.

Regulations for retailers of corn and regrators of other victuals.

Et purveu est, qe nulle mongere de blee, ne regratier dautre vitaille isse hors de la citee pur ascun manere de vitaille venaunt vers la citee achater. Et si nul

tiel soit trove, et de ceo soit atteint, soit grevement asmercie. Outre ceo, purveu est qe nul mongere ne regratour achate vitaille venaunt en la citee par terre ou par ewe, einz qe les bouns gentz de la citee eient achatez, taunt come mister enaveient pur lour usier. Et si les avaundites mongeres ou regratours ascun maner de vitaille achater voedrount, ceo soit entre tierce et noune. Et qi autrement le fra, et de ceo soit attient, soit asmercie as xl souldz al oeps les Viscountz a lour ferme. Mesme cest chose soit purveu des pessoners, horspris qils eient coungee dachater de pryme enavant; issi neqedent, qe nul citezein veigne au bate ou nief, eit de ceo a soun user taunt com mister serra, F. 200. b. pur mesme le prys qe les pessoners laverount achatez.

De Appenticiis.

Regulations as to the height of pentices and the width of stalls.

Et qe les pentyz [1]et getiz des measouns soient autresi hautz qe gentz as chivalx puissent par desouthe chivacher. Et qils soient de la hautesse de ix pees, a tut le meyns; et qe touz les autres soient meyntenant redresseez dedinz xl jours, sur peyne de xl souldz al oeps le Viscount. Et qe nul estaille soit [2]hors fors de la [3]lees de ii pies et demy; et ceo soit moevable et flechable, a la leggance des veisyns.

De Cours de Ewe de Walbrok.

The Water-course of Walbrook.

Et qe les cours de Walbroke et le chemyn nostre Seignur le Roy soient delivereez, qe fiens ne autre ordure la einz soit gette, en desturbance ne anusaunce des gentz.

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[1] *De goutiers et gitiez* in Liber Horn.

[2] *Hors de mason* in Liber Horn.

[3] *Long* in Liber Horn.

De Apprenticiis.

Regulations as to apprenticeship.

Et qe nul desormes receyve apprentiz, sil ne soit mesmes franke de la citee, et lour covenant face enrouller, de quelle condicioun qe le prentiz soit. Et qe nulle prentiz, apres soun terme parcomply, use soun misteer en la citee einz qil soit jure a la fraunchise, et sur ceo enroullee. Et qe nulle apprentiz soit rescieux a meyndre terme qas vii ans, solonc lancien establiement.

De Vitaillers.

City Officers not to be victuallers.

Ensement defendue est, qe Maire, Viscountz, ne Aldermans, ne loure clerks, sergeauntz, ne bedeux, desormes ne bracerount par eux ne par autres a vendre, ne fourn tiendrount, ne taverne de vyn, ne altre chose a quey [1] ville juggement appent marchaunderount. Et qi ceo jurer ne voedra, ou encountre cest ordenaunce vendra, soit ouste del office; et ensement, qe de nulle manere de vitaille ne dautre chose serront regratours.

De Portours de Blee.

Regulations as to cornporters.

Et qe nul portour du blee ne vende ou mesure blee, ne ne entre en cimiterie, mesoun, on nief [2] affoerer, ne mayn sur blee mettre, si la qil soit requis par ceux qi averount la blee achate. Et qe nulle charecte desoreenavaunt estoise en la citee ove bouche, merym, ne carboun, avaunt qil eit vendue; mais demurge hors de la porte, et en Smythefeld ou

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[1] In lieu of these two words, Liber Horn has *vilingenance*.

[2] *Pur blee affloerer* in Liber Horn.

aillours ou il est purveux; fors tauntsoulement a Cornhulle, sur forfaiture de la chose.

De Draps.

Et qe nul face tister drap a vendre fors en la citee, ou en Portsokene, ou dedinz la fraunchise de la citee; et nient en Suthewerk, sur peyne de forfaiture, et le drap perdre. Et qe nul drape [1] lienge soit teynt neire fors en weyde. *Regulations as to the weaving of cloth.* *Dyeing with woad.*

Et qe nul de la citee voit en Suthewerk a blee, bestees, ou autres merchaundises achater, par quey marche puisse illeoqes estre, sur peyne de forfaiture de la chose illeoqes achatee; horsprys merysme. *No market to be held in Southwark, and timber only to be sold there.*

Et qe nulle marchaunt ne mesne weyde, ne le face mesurer, fors par ceux qi a ceo sount jurez et par quarters assigneez. *Regulations as to the import of woad.*

De Leprosis.

Et qe nul leprous ne soit en la citee alant, ne nulle demurre facent en la citee, par noct ne par jour, sur peyne denprysonement; mais eient un comune attourne pur eux, daler chescun Dymenge es les Esglises parochiaux a coiller almoignes pur lour sustenaunces. *Regulations as to lepers.* *Alms to be collected for them on Sundays.*

Et qe nul vendour de pessoun ne goute lour eawe es les rues realx nen les venelles, mas le facent porter a Thamise, sur peyne de ii souldz. *Fishmongers not to throw water into the streets.*

De Mensuris et Balanciis.

F. 201. a.

Et qe nul eit mesure ne balance, ou autre poys, fors boun et loial, et ceo accordaunt al poys nostre Seignur le Roy. *Regulations as to weights and measures.*

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[1] *Lung* in Liber Custumarum.

No fencing-school or place for buckler exercise to be allowed.

Et qe nully teigne escolle deskirime ou bokeller dedyncz la citee, sur peyne denprisonement.

De Carnificibus.

Regulations as to butchers.

Prices of skins.

Et qe tous les [1] masecrefs foreyns veignent ove loure chars en la citee a vendre, et de chescune beste ensemblement, ove le quir et les peals ov la chare portant, sur peyne de perdre le pris del quir: cestassavoir, le prys del quir de boef ii souldz vi deniers, prys de quir de vache ii souldz, pur peal de motoun lanee vi deniers, pur peal de motoun sanz layne i denier obole. Et puis estoise vendre par parcelle sa chare, [2] vendue menue et groos, sicome il voedra tailler, illeoqes a haute noune: issint qe adoncqes parvend pleynement, sanz rien partier ou herberger es mucettes ou en appiert, ou mettre [3] deal ou autrement. Et si nul soit trove dedinz la ville emporte en la ville enporte [4] en le maner ou demorge, outre houre est defendu, soit forfeit al Viscount.

De Vicis et Venellis Mundandis.

The lanes to be cleansed that run towards the Thames.

Et qe touz les venelles tendantz a Thamise, des les rues realx de Chastel Baynard jesqes a la Tour de Loundres, soient deliverez, issy qe gentz a chival puisse sanz destourbaunce chivacher et aler a Thamise; et sinounn, les Viscountz le facent faire al costage des ceaux qi la desturbaunce unt faitz; et jalepluis tart soient les destourbours grevement asmerciez.

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[1] *Margwynes*, in Liber Horn.

[2] This word is superfluous. It is not in Liber Horn or Liber Custumarum.

[3] *Endeal*, in Liber Horn and Liber Custumarum.

[4] This and the three preceding words are a repetition by mistake; they are not in Liber Horn, but are to be found in Liber Custumarum.

Et qe nulle puteyne, bordelere, [1] et comune soit demurrant dedinz les mures de la citee, sur peyne denprisonement. No persons of bad repute to dwell in the City.

De Regratoribus.

Ensement, defendue est qe nully soit si hardy dentrer es niefs ne en bateux qe amesnent scaleoisters, moules, welkes, et hanocynes, naltre vitaille, qaunt il serrount ariveez, pur regratier, sur mesme la chose.[2] Mais estoisent a comune vent parmy celuy qi la merchaundise avera mene, issint qe le comune puissent estre servy saunz regraters; et ceo sur la chose perdre. Et si nul tiel soit trove, soit grevement puny. The regrating of certain fish forbidden.

De Wakerauntz par Noet.

Defendu est ensement, qe nul ne soit si hardy destre trove alaunt ou wakeraunt parmy les rues de la citee, apres couverfeu persoune a Seint Martyn le Graunt et Seint Laurence, ou a Berkyngchirche, ov espeye ou bokeller, ne ove autre arme pur mal fere, dount mal suspecion purra venir, ne en nulle autre manere; sil ne soit graunt seignur ou altre prudhomme de boune conusaunce, ou de loure message qi de eux serra garant, qi veit lun ou lautre par conduit de lumere. Et si nul trove alaunt countre la fourme avauntdite, sil neit enchesoun de tard venir en ville, soit prys par les gardens de la pees et mys en le Tonelle, le quel pur tiel meffesours est assigne. Et soit lendemaigne arrestie et Persons not to go about the City armed, after curfew; With certain exceptions.

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[1] Omitted in Liber Horn.

[2] *Perdre* understood.

presentee devaunte le Maire de la citee et Audermans, et solonc ceo qils trouverount qe eux eient trespasse et a ceo soient acustomeez, soient puniz.

De Ostiis Tabernariorum et Braciatorum tempestive Claudendis.

Taverns and alehouses to be closed by curfew.

Et pur ceo qe tieux alauntz nutauntre comunement ount lour rescett et fount lours comunes purparlances es tavernes pluis qe aillours, et illeoqes querent [1] umbraunce, et agardent et attendent lour temps de mal

F. 201. b.

fere — Defendue est qe nulle ne teigne taverne de vyn ne de cervoyse overt apres lavauntdite houre de covrefeu; mas qe eux teignent loure tavernes closes apres cest houre. Ne nulles neient leinz cochauntz ne levauntz; nen sa mesoun, hors de comune taverne, nul ne resceive de noet ne de jour, mais tieux pur queux il voet estre responaunt a le peas le Roy.

Penalties for breach of this regulation.

Et si trove soit qe nulle taverner autrement faite, primerement soit gageez par soun hanap de la taverne, ou par autre boun gage leinz trove; et soit asmercie a xl deniers. Et si autre foythe soit trove qil eit forfeit, soit asmerciez a demy mark; et a la tierce foythe a x souldz. A la quarte foythe [2] par tutte la peyne double, cestassavoir xx souldz. Et a la quinte foythe, forjure le mestier as touz jours en la citee. Et si nul taverner rescette nuly mavays, sachaunt fu manuestee, eit la prisoune ordene des touz recettours des felouns. Et purveu est, qe chescun Audermann en soun Gardemote enquerge ententivement des meffesours repairantz et demurrantz en sa

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[1] *Vumbraunce* in the original.

[2] Properly *pay* or *paye*. It is *pay* in Liber Horn. The mistake is also found in Liter Custumarum.

Garde; et si nul tiel soit trove par presentement et enditement des bounes gentz de le Garde, soient tauntost attachieez par lour corps, et par Audermanns, si les Viscountz ou lour baillifs ne soient presentz. Mais si eux soient presentz, eux le facent par commandement des ditz Audermans; et soient amesnez devaunt le Maire et les Audermans, et soient aresoneez de ceo dount ils sount enditeez, et sur eux presenteez. Et ceux qi acquiter ne lour poent, soient puniz par enprisonement ou autre punicement par lour discrecioun, solonc ceo qe le trespas demaunde.

Et chescun Audermann teigne soun Gardemote, es touz les poyntes solonc ceo qe avaunt ces houres ount faitz, cestassavoir quatre foythes par an.

The Aldermen duly to hold Wardmotes.

QUOD ARESTATI SINE GRAVI CASU NON DELIBERENTUR SINE ASSENSU MAJORIS.

Pur ceo qe meffesours attachiez pur trespas, come de baterie, saunc espaundu, et autres meffeez encountre le peas nostre Seignur le Roy, et par male suspecioun prys et arrestuz, sovent sount delivereez par trope leger manere, par quey autres doutent le meyns a mesprendre; purveu est qe nul attachie pur graunt trespas soit deliveree sanz Meire et les Audermans.

Persons arrested not to be set at liberty without permission of the Mayor.

DE BATELLARIIS.

Et purveu est, qe nul bateler neit soun batelle attache esteaunt par leawe apres le solayl rescous; einz eient touz lour batels attachiez par decea leawe, issi qe larouns ne autres meffesours puissent parmy eux estre carieez, sur peyne denprysonement:

Boatmen to take due care of their boats after sunset.

ne amesner nul homme ne femme, pryvees nestraungeez, as les Estouves, si du jour nounn; sur peyne denprysonement.

To take no one to the Stews at night.

Quod Nullus Portet Arcum vocatum "Stonebowe."

No one to carry a stone-bow for malpractices.

Et qe nul soit si hardy a porter arc-a-perre pur malfere, qest appellee '*stanbowe,*' dedinz la citee ne dedinz le suburbe, sur peyne del ark a la prymer foythe; et la seconde foythe, perde lark et xl deniers; et a la tierce foythe, soit enprisone.

De Calce, [1] vocata "Lyme."

Regulations as to the quality of lime and tiles.

Et qe caux soit bien mesuree par quarter et par busselle de assise; et qelle soit bien arse solonc launcien ordeinement. [2] Et qe chescun sak conteigne un busselle dassise.

Et qe tieules soient del auncien escauntiloun; et qe soient bien quiteez et bien plomeez.

De Balaunce et Mesure.

Regulations as to weights and measures.

Et qe nul neit balance ne mesure trovee nautre poys fors bouns et loiaux; et soient accordaunt a la verge le Roy, sur grevous peyne.

De Paveours.

Regulations as to the payment of paviours.

Et que pavours preignent pur la tese faire du [3] paiement es touz sesounns bien et loialment, cest-

[1] These two words are added in another, and perhaps later, hand.

[2] This passage is not found in Liber Custumarum.

[3] Properly *pavement.* It is so written in Liber Horn and Liber Custumarum.

assavoir vii pees et demy en longure, et de le pee de Seint Poul, ii deniers et nient pluis; et les facent de boun assise. F. 202. a.

De Carnificibus.

Regulations as to the sale of skins and hides.

Et qe nul boucher vende peaux lanuz taunt come eux sount en vie, mas porte les peaux ove les chares en marche sicomme il [1] [est] ordene; et reen ne vende des peaux et des quirs en sa mesoun ne aillours en muscettes; mas en la marche le Roy, et ceo apres pryme personee, sur peyne de la chose perdre, le quel qil soit trove en la mayn del vendour ou dachatour. Et qe bouchier, ne femme du bouchier, ne vende seu ne oynt a homme estraunge damener es les parties doutre meer; pur le graunte cherete et defaute qe de ceo eintz [2] ses houres ad estee en la citee.

As to the sale of tallow and lard.

De Pellipariis.

Regulations as to the trade of skinners and furriers.

Et qe nul pelleter desormes, ne overour de peletrie, ne phelipers, nautre, qi qil soit, qi del mestier soy entremette, ne face furrure de meyns qe de l peaux, issi quil soit de vi ties long, et ceo dune manere de oevere et nemye medlee; cestassavoir, grys oevere par soy; pur novelle pople par soy; [3] polayne rouge par soy; roskyn par soy; ovesqe esquireux qe soient de suite: ne nul oevere novelle medlee ove veyl. Et qi autrement fra ou autrement oevera, et de ceo soit attient, eit la mise de pylorie. Et a la pelure trovee medlee et fete de deux

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[1] Inserted from Liber Horn.

[2] Said in allusion to the time of the reigning king.

[3] *Polane veu* is mentioned in addition in Liber Custumarum.

maners, en qi meyne qele soit a vendre, soit faux ajugge, et del juggement fait sicome de faux chose. Et le oevere medlee de veil et de novel, et la forure trovee de meyns qe de xl peaus et de vi tires, soient forfaitz al oeps de la ville, et le fesour trove attient puny grevousement.

De Pace et Fugientibus ad Ecclesiam.

Duty of the Warden and other officers of the City.

[1] Ordeigne est pur le garde de la citee, qe desormes en lieu de Maire soit fait un Gardeyn par le Roy, et Viscountes et Audermans par le Tresorer et les Barouns del Escheker; les queux touz soient entendantz et jureez a Roy a le garde faire et le peas mayntener en la fourme qe homme les chargera: ceo est assavoir, qe le garde la peas de noet et de jour, et face fere les veilles et les geytes solonc les pointz dessouthe escriptz: et qe les Viscountz, Aldermans, et tout le poeple entierment soient entendauntz al Gardeyn.

Hue and cry to be raised on escape of a felon.

Et le Roy voet et commande, pur la peas garder en sa citee, qe si nulle felonye soit faite dedeinz la citee ou trespas countre sa peas, qe chescun qi pres soit et tieu trespas ou felonye soit feite deinz la citee, ou trespas countre sa peas ou felonye orra, ou verra, ou savera, tieux felouns ou trespassours arreste ou attache a soun poiar; et sil neit power de ceo faire hastivement, leve heu et cry sur les meffesours. A quel heu et cry, le Roy voet et commande qe touz ceux qi pres serrount et le cry orrount, veignent al cry pur teux felounns et malfesours prendre et arrestier. Et sitost come ils serrount prys, soient livereez as baillifs

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[1] This part of the work has the following introductory words in Liber Custumarum;—" *Ceux sount* " *les establicementz qe le Roi Edward fist quaunt il prist en sa main* " *la fraunchise de la Cite. Et sount* " *les uns usez en temps quant ilad sa* " *fraunchise.*"

le Roy. Et qi ne vient a heu et crye leve, soit grevement asmercie.

Et si cheaunce nul felounn eschape jesqes al moustier, einz qil soit prys, les gentz de le Garde ou le moustier serra en qi le felounn soit mys, facent le garde de celuy feloun, taunt qil eit fait [1] lasser du realme, si les gentz de le Garde a ceo sufficent; et sinounn, eyent eyde des proscheins veisins et Gardes joynauntz a celle Garde, solonc lordeinement et avisement del Gardeyn de la citee; issi qe nul ne soit de tiele garde desresonablement charge.

Duties of the Wardsmen on a felon's escape to sanctuary.

De Transgressoribus.

Et le Roy voet qe touz entendent qe nulle fraunchise ne auncien usage eit lieu pur qoy qe cest establicement ne soit tenuz. Et ceux qi del trespas serront attientz, come de bateries, ou de sank trete, ou mort ou mahaym ne gist, soient issi puniz par raunsoun; et nomement par emprysonement, par la discrecioun de ceux devaunt queux le trespas serra jugge; qe la duresce de cel punicement done crente as autres de trespasser. Et touz voiez eient regarde a la quantite du trespas, et a ceo qils soient culpables et custumers de trespasser ou nounn.

Punishment awarded for certain minor offences.

F. 202. b.

Et bien soy garde chescun de heu et de cry lever en affray de la citee de jour ou de noet, sanz resonable enchesoun. Et si nul face et de ceo soit attient, soit puny solom le trespas.

Hue and cry not to be lightly raised.

Et si nul meffesour eschape hors du mouster, ceux qui le garde duissent faire soient tenuz au Roy en cent souldz pur leschape: et ceo soit entendu des eschapes hors des moustiers de la citee. Et des eschapes hors de Newgate, soient teux come avaunt furent.

Of escapes from sanctuary and from Newgate.

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[1] This word is somewhat indistinct. Its termination is doubtful.

De Malefactoribus Latitantibus.

Regulation as to the residence of malefactors within the City.

Et pur ceo qascuns gentz sount [1]reparairauntz en la citee, ascuns dela le meer ; et ascuns de la terre meimes illeoqes querent umbraunce et refu pur banissement hors de lour pays, et pur grantz trespas ou autres forfaitures se sount de lour pays enloigneez ; et des tieux se fount abrocours, hostillers, et herberjours deinz la citee, des pryveez et des estraungeez, si avant come ils fuissent bouns et lealx, et de la fraunchise de le citee. Et les unes des tieux ne [2]sceivent qe aler [3]suys et juys par my les rues, pluis de noet qe de jour, et sount bien atireez come de vesture et de mounture, et se pescent de delicious viaundes et custouses ; et ils ne fount mestier, ne merchaundise ne terres ne tenementz ount, de quoy vivere puissent, ne amys qi eux [4]troevent, et sovent se remuent dune hostielle en une autre : et des tieux aveignent moultz des perils en la citee, et moultz des malx. Et les unes ov appiert manueste sount trovez, come des roberies et autres malx — Purveu est, qe nul destraunge terre ne autre soit herberjour ne hostiller dedinz la citee, sil ne soit fraunk homme, dedeinz la citee resceu et afferme par le Gardeyn et Meire et Aldermanns come boun et leal homme ; ou qil eit boune tesmoignaunce del lieu dount il serra venue, et qe il soit bien venu et lealment departy, et trove sauves pleggeez justizablees as baillifs de la citee a estre respoignaunt a la peas le Roy et as citeyns de la citee garder sanz damage.

Et si par aventure nul destraunge terre, par suretee qil trove, ou par fraunchise qe luy soit grauntee de

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[1] So in Liber Albus. *Repeirauntz* in Liber Custumarum.

[2] *Sevent*, in Liber Custumarum.

[3] *Sus et jus*, in Liber Custumarum.

[4] *Troessent*, in Liber Custumarum.

la citee, devye destre hostiller ou herberger deinz la citee, se purveie a demurrer en le coer de la citee encontre la fourme avauntdite: del jour qe [1]ses articles serrount luez et publiez deinz la citee, desqes al xl jours suauntz se demettent et retreyent qe mes nel facent. Et si nul soit trove countre venaunt la fourme avauntdite apres les xl jours avauntditz, perde la fraunchise pur touz jours, et jalemeyns soit puny par emprysonement, solom ceo qe le trespas demaunde. Regulation as to foreigners becoming hostelers.

De Larouns et Puteyns.

Et pur ceo qe larouns et autres fous et mauvays sovent, et pluis comunalement, sount recettes et herbergeez es hostieux des femmes de male vie deinz la citee qe aillours, dount les malx et les murdres, par tielle recettement, souvenerement aviegnent, et grauntz malx et esclaundres au pople de la citee—Voet le Roy et commande, qe desormes nulle femme coursable demurge deinz les mures de la citee. Et si nules desormes soit trove deinz la citee receant et demurraunte, eit la prysoun xl jours. Et le Gardeyn face sercher parmy la citee en le meillour manere qil verra qe soit affere, ou tielx femmes soient receittez, et qi les sount; et puis, quaunt elles serrount troveez, lour soit [2]marche assignee. Et qe nul desormes porte menever [3]en sa robe nen soun chaperoun; et si nul le face, perde le meniver et le cendal. Et ceo meniver et cendale soit forfeit au serjant qi tiele femme trovera et prendra en tiel estat. Regulation as to thieves. Women of ill repute not to reside within the City. F. 203. a. Women of ill repute not to wear minever or silk.

[1] Properly *ces*.
[2] *Certain merche*, in Liber Custumarum.
[3] *Ne cendal* is evidently omitted here. It is found in Liber Custumarum.

De Vigilia et Custodia Civitatis.

Regulations for watch and ward in the City.

Et voet nostre Seignur le Roy, pur sà peas saufement garder et meyntener, qe le geit soit de noet deinz la citee en due manere, et quaunt mestier serra. Cestassavoir, en chescun Garde soient esluz certeins gentz, jesqes a certeine noumbre, solom ceo qe le Garde est graunt, et qaunt presse des gentz serra en ville. Et qe tiels gentz soient fortes et bien defensables ove bounes armes, et presenteez par les gentz de le Garde al Aldermann; devaunt qi ils frount le serement de bien et lealment faire le garde, saunz desporte de nulluy corrupciounn de dounn ou daffinitee arrestier et attachier les fountz et les alauntz de noet encontre la peas et encountre la fourme de la crye, et ceux loialment presenter devaunt le Gardeyn ou Meire; devaunt qi, solonc lour trespas, soient puniz. Et a la sustenaunce de celes gentz facent contributioun touz ceux qi serrount hostillers et hostieux tenauntz en le Garde, horspris les ministrees de Roy. Et si nul des ceux jureez qi firent la geite soient attient qils ne facent duement la geitee, ou qils facent desport a nulluy qi pur soun trespas deive estre attachie et arrestee, par nulle corrupcioun, affinitee, ou soeffraunce, ou parentre resoun nulle, soit puny par emprysonement solonc la discrecioun du Gardeyn et des Audermans, et solom la quantite du trespas. Et qe les armes a la geitee fere averount, soient purveux et achateez par lordeyinement du Gardeyn de la citee, as costages des ceux de Gardes.

Et bien voet le Roy, qe par ces establicementz ne soient pas ousteez les usages ne les establicementz avaunt ces houres useez en la citee, en eyde de sa peas garder; les queux usages[1] sount renableez et soffrablees

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[1] This word is repeated by mistake in the original.

solom ley et resoun, et qe ne soient [1] contrariez as ses establicementz. Comaunde le Roy qe cestes choses soient bien mayntenez et sauvement gardeez, pur sa pees mayntener; ou autres amendementes qe le Roy y mettra a sa voluntee, solonc ceo qil verra qe mieux soit affere al profit de la citee, qaunt mister serra.

De Loco Ponderandi.

Pur ceo qe marchauntz se sentent greveez de ceo qe le peys qest es hosteux et en sendes des citeyns marchauntz de Loundres, par qi ils vendent, ne se accorde mye al peas par quey ils achatent,—Accorde est, qe le Roy eit soun peys en un certein lieu, ou deux lieux, ou troys, ou quatre, si mistier soit, en la citee; et qe touz les merchaundisees qe ils vendent par peys, qe passee xxv livres, soient peiseez ove le poys le Roy en pesaunt la custume qe appent, solonc ceo qe serra ordene. Et a celle poys le Roy aillent auxi bien achatours come vendours, en la fourme desuis dite. Regulations as to the King's balance, and Pesage.

Et si nul soit trove qe peise merchaundise de peys outre la poys de xxv livres aillours qe al peas le Roy, et de ceo soit attient, soit la merchaundise forfete au Roy de celuy, en qi mayn elle serra trove; et laltre part soit en greve mercy le Roy. Et qe les peisurs soient jurees au Roy de lealment poyser pur le vendour et pur lachatour. Et si le peisour soit attient qil eit faucement peise, pur doune ou pur promys, dune partie ou dautre, eit la prysoune dun an et de un jour, sil ne puisse rendre a la voluntee le Roy; ne jammes en cel office ne soit autrefoythe resceu. F. 203. b.

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[1] The exact form of this word is doubtful—*co͞nriez*.

De Servientibus ementibus Mercandisas et Bona.

Householders to be responsible for purchases by their servants or apprentices.

Et sil aveigne qe nul serjaunt ou apprentiz de homme de la citee achatee les biens des merchauntz foreyns ou daltre, et ceux biens porte en sa mesoun soun seignur ou qil est, soun seignur [1] responant al dit marchaunt de le value des biens avauntditz, si le marchaunt puisse prover qe celuy apprentiz ou serjant feust ove le dit seignur quaunt il les biens de marchaunt prist, et qe les biens es ses mesouns ou aillours en soun poiar deviendrent au seignur avauntdit. Et ceo ordeignement est fait [2] pur ceo qe les gentz de la ville, ascune foythe apres tieux maneres des biens pryses issint par lour serjauntz et par lour apprentiz, soleient enchacer loure apprentiz et lour serjauntz et loure fait desavouer, mas les biens retiendrent; par qi les marchauntz perderent loure biens sanz recoverir.

Feoffati non Mercandizantes solvent Tallagium.

Tallage to be equally assessed upon traders and non-traders.

Et quaunt talliage serra assis sur ceux de la ville, soit le taillage assys, si bien sus les terres tenauntz feffeez qe point [3] des merchaundises, come sur les marchauntz qe merchaundent. Et tout voys regarde qe chescun soit taille solonc ceo qils poont. Et en taillage qe cheient sur les terres-tenauntz feffeez, ne soient comprys fors qe les terres et les rentes qils ount dedincz la citee, et nient lour tenementes foreyns. Et sount les tenementes deinzeins comprys dedinz le taillage pur ceo qils sount devisables, et issint sount ils chateux pluis certayne qe le merchaundise.

Lands and rents only within the City to be subject to tallage.

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[1] *Soit* is omitted here. It is found in Liber Custumarum.

[2] These two words are repeated by mistake.

[3] Properly *ne merchaundent*, as in Liber Custumarum.

QE MERCHAUNTZ VENAUNTZ VERS LA CITEE EN SOYENT DESTOURBEZ.

Et pur ceo qe marchauntz ount estez sovent destourbeez par les baillifs de la ville, ascune foythe par viii jours et pluis, qils ne poount lour biens et lour merchaundises qe ils porterent par eawe descharger et herberger, ne mettre en sauf—Voet le Roy et commande, qe desormes ne soit destourbee en tiel manere qe fraunchement a sa venue ne puisse ses biens descharger en lieus dues et comunes, et herberger ou il quidera mieux; sauver sauf touz jours lestat le Roy, pur ses prises et pur touz les autres choses queux a luy appendent.

Merchants not to be prevented from duly warehousing their goods.

QE MARCHAUNTZ ESTRAUNGES SUFFICEAUNTZ ENJOYENT LA FRAUNCHISE.

Et voet le Roy, qe si nul marchaunt destraungee terre, boun et suffisaunt, de qi le Roy sa citee et sa terre par amendement avoir, veigne et vuille demurrer en la citee et joyer lestat des citeins de la citee; et soit tesmoigne leal marchaunt et de boune fame, ou afferant en talliage et touz autres customes et custages, et qe bien et lealment se est mene en sounn, et bien et lealment dilleoqes departy, soit resceu al estat des citeins avauntditz en [1] auuciele fraunchese, come le Roy avera ordene as ses citeyns a vendre et achater; et en toutes fraunchises custumes; nepurqaunt, issint qe il soit responaunt ov les citeyns, solonc soun afferaunt, en taillages et es toutz les autres choses qe a la citee appendent; et soit per au per, auxi bien en le charge come en la fraunchise.

Foreign merchants of respectability to enjoy the franchise.

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[1] *Autiele* in Liber Custumarum.

De Appenticiis, Gutteris, etc.

Former regulations as to streets, penthouses, gutters, &c. to hold good.

Et voet le Roy, qe touz les usages avaunt ces hures en la citee purveux pur lamendement et le profit de la citee, come des rues, des venelles a garder nettez saunz coumble des fiens et de ordure, et destourbances des truncs et des chalers, appentices, gutteres, gettees des mesouns, des estauns, charectes, de fer pur servir a la citee, de portours de blee, de charectes ov buche pur vendre, qe nul ne entre en la citee fors en lieu certein a ceo assigne.

F. 201. a.

[1] De Textura Panni Lanei.

Former regulations for the government of the City to hold good.

De drape launge tistre et teintre. Des marches—qe nul ne soit pres fors es lieus certains et establiz. Des rues et venelles descendauntz en Tamise—qelles soient netteez et delivereez dordures. De caux, qil soit bien arz et lealment mesuree. De boune teule, bien quyte et bien plumbe, et de veil escauntilounn. De weyde, leauementz mesurer, et par leal gentz a ceo jurez, et par dreit quarter a ceo assigneez. De meseaux—qe nul ne veigne ne demore face en la citee. De vendours des pessouns et des chars—qils ne gettent lour eawe en qey ils levent lour pessounn et lour chars sur pavement, mais le facent porter a Thamise. Des pessoners—de la fourme et de manere de vendre lour pessounn. De poleters et de pelleters, en mesme le manere. Del assise et lordynaunce des reys, grauntz et petits, pur pescher en le ryvere de Thamise. De pavement faire et amender. Des ordures et fiens des rues ouster et remuer.

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[1] This is a very incorrect title, as the Chapter is only an aggregate of heads of former regulations which are still to hold good.

De Laborers.

Desouthe de carpenters, masouns, plastrers, daubers, teulers, et de lour serjauntz—qey ils prendrount parmy les sesouns del an ensemblement, ov touz les autres bonz usages et bounes custumes et resonables par les Meirs et Audermans avaunt ses houres fetes et ordenez, pur le profit et amendement de la citee: come avaunt est dit, soient fermement tenuz et gardeez es touz poyntes, sur les peynes sur celes purveues et ordeineez.

Former regulations as to the wages of labourers to be still in force.

De Pessonere et Pulletere.

Et qe nul pessoner, ne poleterre, ne regratier, nachate en nul manere vitalles pur revendre taunt qa pryme personee a Seint Poul; issint qe les acatours le Roy et des grauntz seignurs de la terre et bounes gentz de la citee puissent deinz lour boun achate avauntdite ceo qe [1] suffre lour purra.

Fish-mongers and poulterers not to buy for retail before the hour of prime.

Qe nul resceive autri Tenauntz.

Et que nul resceive autri tenauntz deinz soun tenement, sil ne soit lealment departy del fee et agree le seignur ou il avera devaunt demurre, et pleinement gree fait de sa rente.

No one to receive another's tenant.

Ne nul fraunk homme de la citee neit compaignie, ne abroke merchaundise, de homme estraungee, par quey le Roy ne ses baillifs perdent la custome due.

Freemen of the City to have no partnership with strangers.

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[1] *Suffire*, in Liber Custumarum, which is no doubt the correct reading.

Qe touz soient obeisantz as Ministres del Citee.

Obedience to be paid to the duly constituted authorities.

Et voet le Roy, qe touz gentz soient obeisauntz duement as touz ses baillifs deinz Courte et dehors, es touz lieus; et qe nulle soit tiel qe les face despit, ne qe nul les destourbee de fere execucioun de jugementz, attachiementz, et destresces, ou des touz autres choses qe al baillif appendent afere. Et commande lour soit par lour sovereignes, qe si nully entende qe baillif luy face tort, de ceo eit vers luy soun recoverir devaunt ses soveraignes a qi les amendes appendent afere.

Redress to be given in cases of oppression by their servants.

Et qi autrement fra et de tieu despit, en dit ou en fait, deinz court ou dehors, ou de vee, fait a nul des baillifs ou ministre le Roy, soit atteint, soit puny par enprysonement, ou par raunsoun, solonc le trespas et solonc ceo qe il serra custume a ceo faire.

Qe Aldermanns ne soyent mys en Enquestes.

Aldermen not to be placed on Inquests. F. 204. b.

Et voet le Roy qe les Audermans de la citee ne devent estre mys en Enquestes deinz la citee, taunt come ils sount Audermans et jugges parfourner les juggementz et des autres plees queux as eux appendent ou lour chef.

Lordinaunce de Pleder.

Ordinances as to forms of pleading.

Le ordeignement de pleder soit tiele en la citee—qen pley du terre, ordre et processe es touz pointz, et Hustenges soient tenuz en temps et en maner qe avaunt ses heures ad estee usee; forspris taunt, qe

chescun, quaunt il serra sollempnement demaunde et ne vient pas meytenaunt, courge le defaute; et lendemeyn matyn soient jugez et entrez. Et forsprys briefs des custumes et de services, les queux soient pledez et terminez en la fourme qavaunt ces houres soleint estre; mais les autres juggementz se facent solonc Comune Ley par le Gardeyn et par les Audermans, sauve terres deviseez, ou le Roy voet qe les usages soient tenuz. Et si juggement soit en awere, par quoy ils eyent mestier de counseille, le quel counseille ad este avaunt appelle '*loquendœ,*' icelle temps de counseiller contient lespace des deux Hustenges a pluis; issint qal tierce Hustenge se face le juggement sanz pluis deslaier. Car de pluis temps nount ils mestier, desicome ils totes voies quaunt loure Husteng se tient, et Justices sount en ville de qi ils se pourrount counseiller.[1] Et bien defent le Roy qe nul juggement, quel qel soit, par colour du tiel respit de counseiller soit deslaie.

Unnecessary delays of judgment prohibited.

De mal Juggement rendu.

Of a miscarriage of justice.

Et si nul homme soy sent greve de mauveys juggement, par qei le record soit maunde desormes, facent veignir recorde en escript au lieu et devaunt ceux queux le Roy a ceo oyer assignera deincz la citee, sicome il usee en la Comune Ley.

Qe le Gardeyn eyt une Roule et les Audermans une Contrerolle, des Plees.

A roll and counter-roll to be kept of all Pleas.

Et voet le Roy, qe le Gardeyn eit une roule, et les Audermans une encountre-roule de touz maners du pleys devaunt eux pledeez, et des touz choses devaunt

[1] This passage is apparently incomplete.

eux recordeez. Et de lenquest soient jureez sur, auxi com homme fait aillours en la Court le Roy. Et ceo soit auxi bien gardee en pley du trespas et de dette come en pley du terre.

Joint Inquest of freemen and foreigners.

Et enqueste jointe, denzein et forein, soit fait par xii, dount la moitee soit de denzeines et lautre moitee des foreins demurrantz en ville, si ceo soit de contract de dette ou trespas dount marchauntz foreyns puissent aver conusaunce.

De Vendours de Terres.

Regulation as to warranty given by vendors of lands.

Et pur ceo qavaunt ses houres ne fue pas remedie purveu en la citee en garaunt de ceux qi sount vendours des terres, quaunt ils ount nettement vendue touz lour terres; issi qe ne lour est rien demurre, par qey les feffeez, quaunt vouchent teux, pur ceo qe nul riens ne ount, ne ount nulle recoverir. Nepurquaunt, tieux vendours de deniers resceux de lour terres venduz merchaundent et sount riches davoir—Est ordene et estably, qe les feffeez, quaunt mister averount, eient lour voucher vers eaux des queux serrount feffeez et qi sount resceauntz en la citee. Et sils ne veignent au prymer somouns, soit le tenement dount il est vouche estendue, come bien il vailleit en lestat ou il few, et des biens del vouche a la mountaunce de celle extent soit prys en la mayn le Roy en lieu de *Cape*.

Et sil veigne al jour donee par le *Cape*, apres ses biens pryses, preigne la chose autiel issue par juggement, et les biens issi pryses, come furent de terre sil fuist terre-tenaunt; pur ceo qe les tenementes de la citee soient devisables auxi come chateux. Par qey garantie doit auxi bien cheier en tiel cas sur les chateux come es tenementz, purceo qe lune et lautre sount chateux; mais taunt come le vouche avera terre qe

suffice a la garauntie, ne se teigne pas cest estatut es chateux; ne teigne vers nully fors vers ceux qi ser- F. 205. a. rount resceauntz en la citee, et en les biens et chateux qils averount deinz la citee, dount le Gardeyn par soun power purra fere execucioun. Et cest establicement, en droit des chateux, ne se teigne fors en la persoune le vendour, et nounn pas es ses heirs; ne se teigne sil neient terre par descent du ley.

Qe Achatours de Terres nengettent my les Termiers.

Regulation for preventing the ejectment of termors by buyers of the land in fee.

Et pur ceo qascuns de la citee lessent lour tenementes en la citee a terme des ans, et durant cel terme mesmes ceux tenementes as autres qas les termers vendent en fee, as touz jours; par colour du quel feffement les feffeez engettent les termiers; de quel engetement nul remedie avaunt ces hures nad estee purveu—Voet le Roy et commande, qe desormes tieux en le manere desuisdite engetteez par les feffeez, par pleynt faite au Gardeyn fresshement dedinz les xl jours proscheins apres lengetement fait, eient lour recoverir en Hustenge en mesme le manere qils averount au Bank, par brief la Chauncelrie qest appellee '*Quare ejecit.*' De la quelle pleynt et pley se meisnent en Hustenge en mesme le manere et par mesme lissue qe tieux pleys sount menez en Bank par brief; pur ceo qe ceux de la ville sount marchauntz, et ount mestier de hastif remedie des grevances qe fetes lour sount; et la Chauncelrie est ascune foythe ioinz de eux.

Et si celuy a qi tieu tort serra fait, surserra les xl jours avauntditz saunz pleynte fere, apres les xl jours en nulle manere soit saunz le brief avauntdit: mais qe pley touz voies, par brief et pleynt, eit une mesme issue. Et par cest establicement ne soit pas

oustee le brief de covenaunt, qil ne teigne en soun cas en la citee.

De Dette et Contract.

Contracts must be duly enrolled.

En pley de dette et de contract, nulle recorde de homme de la citee ne teigne pur qoy homme soit chargee, si ceo ne soit de chose come devaunt le Gardeyn, Viscountz, Audermans, en lour Hustenge, ou en lour Courte, enroullee.

De Taille Alegge.

Debt alleged upon a tally.

Et sil aveigne qe entre marchaunt et marchaunt. ou citein et citein, soit debat de dette et taille soit mys avaunt par la partie, et celle taille soit dedit; eit la partie qe porte la taille sa prove solonc ley marchaunte: mas qe le prove par citeinz ou marchauntz, ou autres bouns et leaux hommes, et nemy par ribauz.

De la Ley faire ove sa Septisme Maine.

Wager of law with compurgators in action of debt, but by Inquest in plea of trespass.

En pley de contract et de dette, quaunt la partie pleintif escript ne taille nad, se peusse le defendaunt defendre par sa ley. Mais en pley de trespas, come de saunc treit ou de bateries, se termine la chose par enquest, si ny ést issi qe la partie pleintif se assente qe le defendaunt se purge [1] pur sa ley. Et chescun face sa ley par sa septisme mayn. Et cest [2] ordure soit tenuz en touz pleys pledeez en la citee, auxi bien

[1] *Par*, in Liber Custumarum.

[2] *Ordre*, in Liber Custumarum.

de denzeins come de foreyns. Et sil aveigne qe nul par disavisement se mette a la ley lou lenquest gist, [1] saunz autre damage avoir. Et nul ne soit trope legierment chalaungeez en tieu manere des pleys, pur maucountier ou pur defendre; mesqe il die les paroles duez, dount homme peusse treier le groos.

Qe nul Povere soit chalaunge pur ce qil ne die Paroles duez en Court solonc la Ley.

Ne nul homme pover ne foreyn, ne de conusaunce de la ley, ne soit chalaungee pur defaute qil ne die les paroles duez et usueles solonc la custome de roialme, en [2] compaunt et en defendaunt; mais soient tieux gentz bounementes resceux a dire lour grosse veritee. Mas touz voiez en issue preigne la chose tieu fyn come avaunt est ordeigne. Poor persons ignorant, or strangers, not to receive detriment through non-compliance with legal formalities.

Qe rien soit pris pur Execucioun faire. F. 205. b.

Et bien defent le Roy, qe Gardeyn, Audermann, et Viscount, ne autre ministre le Roy de la citee, riens ne preignent pur fere chose qappent a lour office, ne pur execucioun de juggement; forsprys fyns et amerciementz, et les choses queux daunciens usages sount renables et suffrables solonc ley. No officer of the City to receive any gift for the execution of his duty.

Qe Court pur Foreins soit tenuz tous Jours.

Et pur ceo qe le Roy voet qe nul marchaunt foreyn soit deslaie par lunge traine du pley, commande le Roy qe le Gardeyn ou Viscountz chescun jour teigne plees des foreyns qi pleindre soy voedrount, ou des A Court to be held for foreign merchants daily.

[1] The following has been omitted here:—*pur ceo ne soit pas jugee com noun defendu, mes soit mis par soun juge al enqueste gist.* It is found in Liber Custumarum.

[2] Probably for *comparaunt*, "appearing," or else *contaunt*, "declaring." It is *conpaunt* in Liber Custumarum.

queux foreins autres se voedrount pleyndre; et hastif remedie lour soit fait. Et si le Gardeyn ou Viscounte ascun journee ne puissent, doncqes ascun en lour lieu a ceste chose fere, pur qi ils voedrount respoundre: issint qe marchauntz foreyns en nul manere soient deslayes.

Qe nul soit amercie mes solonc la Quantite du Trespas.

Amercements not to be excessive.

Et commande le Roy, qe nul marchaunt, denzein ne foreyn, ne soit asmercie, fors solonc la quantite du trespas, sauve sa marchaundise, solonc la conusaunce des pleys qils soleient avoir.

By whom certain Pleas are to be held.

Mais bien voet, qe touz les pleys qe soleint estre pledeez devant le Meire et les Audermans en Husteng, soit conusance al Gardeyn; et les Viscountes, en lour Court, eient la conusaunce des touz les pleez queux soleient estre pledeez avaunt cestes establicementes. Mais qe issue des pleys, auxi bien en Hustenge come en Courte des Viscountes, soit tiel come desuys est ordeigne.

De Plee de la Coroune.

Of mainprise in Pleas of the Crown.

En Pley de la Coroune, la ou citeyn ou autre homme de la fraunchise de la citee de Loundres, pur felonye de mort de homme fete deinz la citee, est enditee par enquest prys devaunt Coroner, et mys en prysoune; et hors du prysoune soleit estre maynprys avaunt ces houres par xii prodhomes, davoir son corps devaunt Justices eyrauntz a la Tour, quaunt ils viendrount—Est purveu, qe desormes tiel emprisone soit maynprys par teux xii prodeshommes, qe luy meynpreignent, daver soun corps devaunt Justices eiraunz a la Tour, quaunt ils viendront, ou devaunt autres Justices les queux le Roy voedra assigner a oier et terminer en cel cas.

[1] Et pur ceo qe multz des gentz prisoneez ceà en arere ount estez morz avaunt le venue des Justices eirauntz a la Tour, par qoy les felonies en tieu cas ne feurent ne poient estre atteintz ne puniz. Et qaunt le Roy assigne Justices a ceo faire hors de [2] heire, doncqes yceux Justices maundent par lour brief as Viscountes qils facent garnir les meynpris, ou qils soient, et les meynparnours qils eient les meynprys devaunt eux au jour certein; le quel jour conteigne de garnysement lespace de quatre moys. Et al jour qe Justices assigneez viendrount, icelle chose facent par mesme la voye et par mesmes les issues qe soleient estre fait devaunt Justices en eyre a la Tour. Et fait assavoir, qe cest maner du ley se deit tener vers les rettes de morte de homme, les queux rettes sount de la citee et de la fraunchise de Loundres. Et si foreyn, ou homme estraunge, soit de tiel chose chalaunge faite en la citee, soit mesne solonc la Comune Ley.

To prevent delays, extra Judges appointed, out of eyre.

BREVE AD HABENDUM CORPUS PRISONARIORUM CORAM JUSTICIARIIS.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiber-
"niæ, etc., Vicecomitibus Londoniarum salutem. Cum
"Willelmus Molendinarius de Lambehirst, Thomas
"filius le Parker de Otteforde, et Rogerus de Stok,
"filius Johannis atte Nore, in prisona nostra de New-
"gate in custodia vestra existentes, ut dicitur, indic-
"tati sunt coram Henrico de Stauntone et sociis suis,
"Justiciariis nostris itinerantibus, in Comitatu Kan-
"ciæ de diversis roberiis et feloniis in prædicto Comi-
"tatu Kanciæ perpetratis; et præfati Justiciarii nostri
"ad finale judicium super indictamentis prædictis rite

Writ to produce the bodies of certain prisoners before the Justiciaries.

F. 206. a.

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[1] From this word down to *tieu cas*, is repeated by mistake.

[2] *Eyre* in Liber Custumarum.

"procedere non possunt in eorum absentia, dum sint "in prisona—Vobis præcipimus, quod prædictos Willelmum, Thomam, et Rogerum salvo conductu duci "faciatis usque Roffam; ita quod eos habeatis ibidem "die Lunæ proxima post festum Sancti Andreæ Apostoli, ad respondendum nobis super sibi objiciendis "ex parte nostra. Et habeatis ibi hoc breve. Teste "W. de Ormesby, apud Roffam, xxv die[1] anno regni "nostri septimo."

RETURNUM BREVIS PRÆDICTI.

Return to the aforesaid writ.

Istud breve retornatum fuit per assensum Nicholai de Faryndone, Majoris, Johannis de Weingrave, Henrici de Durhem, Symonis Corpyone, Symonis de Parisshe, et Henrici de Gloucestre, Aldermannorum, in hunc modum:—Willelmus Molendinarius de Lambhirst captus fuit pro suspectione latrocinii per Vicecomitem Londoniarum; qui statim, coram Coronatore dictæ civitatis, devenit probator de diversis roberiis et feloniis in Londoniis et Comitatu Middelsexiæ per ipsum perpetratis; et inde appellavit Thomam filium Johannis le Parker de Otteford, interius contentum, Johannem de Wyntone, et Johannem Hokeday; qui per dictum appellum capti fuerant et prisonæ de Newgate mancipati; ibidem commoraturi quousque, secundum consuetudinem civitatis, per Justiciarios Domini Regis, ad Gaolam deliberandam assignatos, deliberentur.

LIBERTAS CIVITATIS LONDONIARUM ALLOCATA CORAM JUSTICIARIIS DE BANCO DE PLACITO TRANSGRESSIONIS.

The freedom of the City allowed in a

Placita coram Domino Rege apud Westmonasterium, de termino Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis,[2] filii

[1] The month is accidentally omitted.

[2] The name of the king is omitted; Edward II. is meant.

Regis Edwardi, octavo. Willelmus de Mortone attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Ricardo Bullok de placito quare vi et armis duas cistas ipsius Ricardi apud Londonias fregit, et bona et catalla sua ad valentiam ducentarum librarum, et quasdam chartas, et quædam scripta quietæ clamantiæ, et alia scripta obligatoria sua in eisdem cistis inventa cepit et asportavit, et alia enormia etc., ad grave damnum etc., et contra pacem etc. Plea of trespass.

Et unde prædictus Ricardus queritur quod prædictus Willelmus, die Lunæ proxima ante festum Sancti Thomæ Apostoli anno regni Regis nunc primo, vi et armis duas cistas ipsius Ricardi apud Londonias, videlicet juxta Ecclesiam Sancti Magni in Warda Pontis, fregit, bona et catalla sua asportavit, videlicet pannos lineos et laneos, centum libras in denariis, annulos aureos, firmacula aurea, cochlearia, ciphos argenteos, et bona et catalla sua, ad valentiam ducentarum librarum, et quasdam chartas; unam chartam scilicet, unde Edmundus de Ammondesham feoffavit Aliciam uxorem prædicti Ricardi de uno mesuagio in Londoniis; et unam aliam chartam, unde [1] Ino le Bevere feoffavit prædictum Ricardum et Aliciam uxorem ejus in uno mesuagio in Suthewerke; et quædam scripta quietæ clamantiæ, quod prædictus Willelmus de Mortone remisit et quietum clamavit prædictis Ricardo et Aliciæ totum jus et clamium quod idem Willelmus de Mortone habuit in uno tenemento in Londoniis; ac etiam unam aliam quietam clamantiam, quod idem Willelmus de Mortone remisit et quietum clamavit dictis Ricardo et Aliciæ totum jus suum quod idem Willelmus habuit in quinque marcatis annui et quieti redditus exeuntis de uno tenemento in Bredestrate; ac alia scripta obligatoria, unde Ricardus de Barkley tenebatur eidem Ricardo in ix libris sterlingorum, et in F. 206. b.

[1] Possibly an abbreviated form.

alio scripto quod Adam Prynchard tenebatur præfato Ricardo in viii libris sterlingorum, in eisdem cistis inventa cepit et asportavit. Unde dicit quod deterioratus est et damnum habet ad valentiam quingentarum librarum. Et inde producit sectam, etc.

Et prædictus Willelmus de Mortone, per Thomam de Muslee attornatum suum, venit et defendit vim et injuriam, quando, etc. Et super hoc, venit Willelmus de [1] Burghe, attornatus Majoris et Communitatis civitatis Londoniarum, et petit inde libertatem, etc. Et quia eadem libertas eisdem Majori etc., et in consimili casu pluries allocata est, ideo habeant ipsi inde libertatem suam, etc. Et super hoc, prædictus attornatus Majoris, etc., præfixit diem partibus apud Gildam Aulam Londoniarum, die [2] Mercurii proxima post festum Sancti Andreæ Apostoli proximo futuro. Et dictum est ei quod celerem justitiam partibus exhibeat, alioquin quod redeant, etc.

Et memorandum, quod Recordum prædictum liberatum fuit Hamoni de Chiggewelle, Vicecomiti Londoniarum, anno octavo; et dictum est ei per Majorem et Aldermannos quod teneat coram se placitum prædictum etc., et quod faciat celerem justitiam.

Libertas Civitatis allocata coram Senescallo et Marescallo in Placito Transgressionis; videlicet, quod nullus placitet alium extra Muros Civitatis.

The freedom of the City allowed in a Plea of trespass.

Placita Aulæ Domini Regis apud Sanctum Dunstanum infra Barram Novi Templi Londoniarum, die [3] Mercurii in Vigilia Ascensionis Domini anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, octavo.

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[1] The termination of this name is doubtful. It is probably *Burghley*.

[2] *Marcurie* (!) in the original.

[3] *Marcurii* in the original.

Alicia Budde opposuit se versus Willelmum le Flemyng, Armurer, de Londoniis, de placito transgressionis infra virgam etc., et Vicecomes retornavit quod dictus Willelmus non est inventus, sed attachiatus est per catalla sua ad valentiam xii denariorum. Et tam præfatus Willelmus quam præfata Alicia modo veniunt, etc., in curia, etc. Et super hoc, venit Johannes de Gisorcio, Major civitatis Londoniarum, et dicit quod præfatus Willelmus est liber et concivis dictæ civitatis, et non debet hic placitare; quia a progenitoribus Domini Regis nunc concessum est eisdem civibus Londoniarum, et a Domino Rege Edwardo Rege, patre Regis nunc, confirmatum quod nullus eorum placitet extra muros dictæ civitatis; et unde profert confirmationem dicti Domini Regis Edwardi, patris Regis nunc, in hæc verba:—

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, "etc., salutem. Inspeximus chartam quam celebris "memoriæ Dominus Henricus, quondam Rex Angliæ, "pater noster, fecit civibus Londoniarum in hæc "verba, etc. 'Henricus, Dei gratia, etc., Archiepi- "'scopis, Episcopis, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse civibus "'nostris Londoniarum, quod nullus eorum placitet "'extra muros civitatis Londoniarum de ullo placito "'præter placita de tenuris suis exterioribus, ex- "'ceptis monetariis et ministris nostris. Concessimus "'etiam eis acquietanciam murdri infra urbem et "'Portsokne, et quod nullus eorum faciet duellum, "'et quod de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se "'possint disrationare secundum antiquam consue- "'tudinem civitatis, et quod infra muros civitatis neque "'in Portsokne nemo capiet hospitium per vim neque "'per liberationem Mareschalli, etc.'"

Et præterea detulerunt breve Regis nunc, in quo continetur quod Rex vult quod libertas civitatis eis allocetur: cujus quidem brevis tenor talis est:—

"Edwardus etc., Seneschallo et Mareschallo hospitii

" sui salutem. Cum inter cæteras libertates civibus " civitatis nostræ Londoniarum per chartam progeni- " torum nostrorum, quondam Regum Angliæ, conces- " sum sit eisdem quod nullus eorum placitet extra " muros civitatis prædictæ de ullo placito præter placita " de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et minis- " tris nostris ; et in Magna Charta de libertatibus " Angliæ contineatur, quod dicta civitas habeat omnes " suas libertates antiquas et liberas consuetudines suas " illæsas ; in ordinationibusque, per Prælatos, Comi- " tes, et Proceres regni nostri jam [1]factas, et per nos
F. 207. a. " [1]acceptas, similiter sit contentum, quod dicta Magna " Charta in omnibus et singulis suis articulis tene- " atur ; prout in chartis et ordinationibus prædictis " plenius continetur—Nos, nolentes cives civitatis " prædictæ contra tenorem chartarum et ordinationem " earundem in aliquo prægravari, vobis mandamus " quod aliquem civem civitatis prædictæ in ullo pla- " cito extra muros civitatis illius non trahatis, contra " tenorem chartarum et ordinationum prædictarum. " Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium, ix die Martii, " anno regni nostri octavo."

Et petunt quod libertas eorum juxta tenorem chartæ et brevis prædictorum eis allocetur. Et inspecto tenore chartæ prædictæ, et etiam tenore brevis prædicti, consideratum est quod virtute dictorum chartæ et brevis eorum libertates eis allocentur. Et allocatur eisdem, etc. Et dictum est præfatæ Aliciæ, quod sequatur versus prædictum Willelmum coram Ballivis dictæ civitatis, et infra muros ejusdem, juxta tenorem dictorum chartæ et brevis, si ibi viderit expedire. Et quod dictus Willelmus eat [2]hic inde sine die.

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[1] Properly *factis* and *acceptis*. | [2] Properly *hinc*.

Libertas Civitatis allocari debet, quod nullus capiat Hospitium per Vim seu Liberationem Marescalli.

Immunities of the City formally acknowledged, as to finding lodgings for the royal household.

Placita Aulæ Domini Regis apud Turrim Londoniarum, coram T. le Blunt, Senescallo, et Marescallo hospitii Domini Regis, die Jovis proxima ante festum Sanctæ Margaretæ anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, decimo-nono—Johannes de Caustone, unus Vicecomitum Londoniarum, attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Domino Regi de contemptu infra virgam, etc., sicut Alanus de Lek, serviens hospitator hospitii ejusdem Domini Regis, qui pro eo sequitur, dicit.

Et unde idem Alanus, qui sequitur, etc., dicit quod cum idem Dominus Rex, cum familia sua, apud Turrim Londoniarum die Lunæ proxima post festum Translationis Sancti Thomæ Martyris anno regni ejusdem Regis nunc decimo-nono, ibidem pro voluntate sua perhendinare venisset, ac idem Alanus eisdem die et anno quemdam Ricardum de Ayremynne, Secretarium ejusdem Domini Regis, ad domum prædicti Johannis de Caustone, in civitate Londoniarum apud Billyngesgate situatam, prout officio suo incubuit, hospitasset, et, ad cognitionem liberationis ejusmodi, signum consuetum cum [1] calce super portas domus prædictæ, prout moris est, fecisset; necnon homines et servientes cum equis et hernesiis ipsius Ricardi infra liberationem prædictam posuisset; præfatus Vicecomes, die et anno supradictis, in præsentia Domini Regis et infra virgam, etc., ipsam Alani liberationem hujusmodi fieri non permisit; signum quia prædictum malitiose deposuit, necnon homines et servientes prædictos omnino inde fugavit, in contemptum Domini Regis [2] m librarum; et hoc paratus est verificare pro Domino Rege.

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[1] *Calice* in the original. | [2] *m.* li.

Et Johannes de Caustone venit, et defendit vim et injuriam quando etc., et omnem contemptum, etc.; et dicit quod in nullo est inde culpabilis, et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et prædictus Alanus qui sequitur, etc., similiter etc. Ideo fiat inde jurata. Et præceptum est Marescallo quod venire faciat coram Seneschallo, etc., hac instanti die Veneris proxima ante festum Sanctæ Margaretæ, Virginis, ubicumque etc., xii. etc., per quos etc. Quia tam, etc.

Et super hoc, Major et cives Londoniarum veniunt, et dicunt quod in charta Domini Henrici Regis, avi Domini Regis nunc, nuper civibus Londoniarum de diversis libertatibus facta, continetur quod infra muros civitatis, neque in la Portsokne, nemo capiat hospitium per vim vel per liberationem Marescalli; quam quidem chartam Dominus Rex nunc, et libertates in eadem contentas, per chartam suam, quam proferunt et quæ hoc testatur, concessit et confirmavit; cujus data est apud Eboracum octavo die Junii anno regni sui duodecimo. Dicunt etiam quod idem Dominus Rex nunc, certis de meritis in eadem charta contentis, volens eisdem civibus gratiam facere, ampliorem concessit eis pro se et hæredibus suis, et eadem charta sua confirmavit, quod licet ipsi vel prædecessores sui, cives
F. 207. b. civitatis prædictæ, aliquibus libertatum, quietanciarum, seu liberarum consuetudinum, in dictis chartis contentarum, aliquo casu emergente hactenus plene usi non fuerint, ipsi tamen cives et eorum hæredes ac successores, cives civitatis illius, libertatibus, quietanciis, et liberis consuetudinibus illis, et earum qualibet, absque impedimento Regis vel hæredum suorum, Justiciariorum, Escaetorum, Vicecomitum, aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum Regis quorumcumque, de cætero plene gaudeant in perpetuum et utantur.

Et proferunt breve Domini Regis Senescallo et Marescallo hic directum, per quod Dominus Rex eis mandavit quod cives prædictos libertatibus suis præ-

dictis, et earum qualibet, coram eis absque impedimento uti et gaudere permittant, juxta tenorem chartæ confirmationis et concessionis Regis prædictarum, ipsos contra tenorem earundum non molestantes in aliquo seu gravantes. Et dicunt quod virtute concessionis prædictæ, hujusmodi liberationes hospitorum, ad quemlibet adventum Domini Regis, in civitate prædicta fieri solebant per Majorem, Vicecomites, et ministros civitatis prædictæ, in præsentia Marescalli hospitii prædicti, et non per alios, sicut antiquitus fieri consuevit, et quod libertate illa usque jam uno anno elapso quod dictus Alanus de Leek impedivit eos, semper a tempore concessionis chartæ prædictæ, usi fuerunt; unde petunt libertatem suam prædictam eis allocari, etc.

Dies datus est eis de audiendo judicio suo ad præfatum diem, etc. Et interim loquendum est cum Rege, etc. Ad quem diem, tam prædictus Alanus qui sequitur etc., quam prædictus Johannes, in nullo est culpabilis de contemptu prædicto, sicut ei imponitur. Ideo consideratum est, quod prædictus Johannes inde sine die, etc. Et quia testificatum est coram Domino Rege et ejus Consilio per Johannem de Westone, nuper Marescallum hospitii prædicti, quod temporibus retroactis hujusmodi liberationes in civitate prædicta fieri solebant per Majorem, Vicecomites, et ministros civitatis prædictæ in præsentia Marescalli hospitii prædicti etc., et non per alios; consideratum est quod prædicti Major et cives hujusmodi libertate liberationis hospitorum infra civitatem prædictam faciendæ de cætero utantur, prout ipsi et prædecessores sui, cives civitatis prædictæ, hactenus uti consueverunt in hac parte, etc. Salvo jure Regis, etc.

Sacramentum Majoris.

Oath of the Mayor on taking office.

"Vous jurreez, qe bien et loialment servirez "nostre Seignur le Roy en loffice du Mairaltee en "la citee de Loundres, et mesme la citee gardereez "surement et sauvement al oeps le Roy dEngleterre, "et de ses heirs, Roys dEngleterre; et le prow le "Roy freezes touz choses qe a vous appendent "affaire, et les droitures le Roy, en qauncqes "a la coroune appendent en la dite citee, loial- "ment gardereez. Ne ne assentereez au destrees "ne au concelement des droites, ne des fraunchises "le Roy; et par la ou vous savereez les droitz le "Roy ou de la coroune, soit en terres, ou en rentes, "ou en fraunchises, ou es seutees conselees ou frus- "tretez, vostre peyne mettreez de ceo repeller; et "si vous ne poiez faire, vous le dirreez au Roy, ou "as ceux de soun Counseille, des queux vous soiez "certeyn qe eux le dirront au Roy. Et qe loialment "et a droiture treterez le poeple de vostre Baillye, et "droit freez au chescun y, auxi bien a estraungees "come a pryveez, as povers come as ryches, en ceo "qa vous appent affaire; et qe pur hautesse, ne pur "richesse, ne pur doune, ne pur promesse, ne pur "favour, ne pur hayour, tort ne freez a nully, ne "nulluy droyture destourbereez, ne riens ne prendrez "par qey le Roy perde, ou par qi droiture soit des- "tourbee. Et qen touz choses qe au Maire du dite "citee appendent affaire, sibien en governale des
F. 208. a. "vitails come es touz altres choses, bien et loialment 'vous averez—si Dieu vous eide, et lez Seintz."

Sacramentum Vicecomitum.

Oath of the Sheriffs.

"Vous jurrez, qe vous serrez foialx et loialx au "Roy N. dEngleterre, et sez heires, et la fraunchise "de la citee de Loundres sauverez et meyntiendrez,

" deinz ville et dehors, solonc vostre poer; et qe bien " et loialment garderez les Counteez de Loundres et de " Middelsexe, et lez offices qe a mesmez lez Countez " apartinent affaire bien et loialment frez, solonc vostre " sen et poere; et qe droiture frez ausibien a povrez " come a riches; et qe nule bone custume ne abaterez, " ne nulle mal ne leverez. Et qe lez assises de payn, " et de servoise, et dez toutz autres assises qe a vous " appendent, deinz la fraunchise de la citee et dehors, " bien et loialment garderez et frez garder. Et qe lez " juggementz et les execucions de vostre Court ne " targerez sanz resonable encheson, ne nully dreiture " destourberez; et qe lez briefs qe a vous veignent, " touchantz lestate et la fraunchise de la citee, ne " retournerez avaunt ceo qe vous lez eyez monstre au " Maire qi pur le temps serra, et al Conseil de la citee, " et qe de eux eyez avysement. Et qe prestz serrez, " a lez resonablez garnisementz du Mair, pur la pees et " lestat de la citee garder et meyntener. Et qe toutz " lez autrez chosez qe appendent al office et a la garde " dez ditz Counteez loialment frez, par vous et les voz, " et la dite citee garderez de damage, solonc vostre sen " et poere. Et qe le Counte de Middelsexe ne la garde " de la Gaole de Newgate lerrez a ferme—si Dieu vous " aide, et lez Seintz."

Sacramentum Aldermannorum.

" Vous jurrez, qe bien et loialment servirez nostre " Seignur le Roi en la citee de Loundres en loffice de " Alderman en la Garde de N. ou vous estez Alderman " eslu, et loialment treterez et enfourmerez lez gentz de " mesme la Garde dez choses qe a eux appendent affaire " pur la garde de la citee, et pur la pees en la citee " meintenir; et qe lez leys, usages, et fraunchisez de la " dite citee garderez et meyntendrez, deinz vile et

Oath of the Aldermen.

" dehors, solonc vostre sen et poiare. Et qe tendre " serrez dez droitures dez orphanyns sauver et meyn- " tenire, solonc lez leys et usages de la dite citee. Et " qe prestz serrez, et prestement vendrez a lez somoncez " et garnissementz du Maire et ministres de la dite " citee, qe pur le temps serrount, pure lez assisez, plees, " et juggementz Hustengals, et autres busoignez de la " dite citee espleiter, si vous ne soiez pur lez busoignez " nostre Seignur le Roi, ou par autre resonablez enche- " soun destourbez; et qe boun loial conseil durrez a " lez choses touchantz le comune profit en mesme la " citee. Et qe vous ne vendrez nulle manere vitaille en " retaille; cestassavor, payn, cervoise, vyne, pessoun, " ne char, par vous, voz apprentisez, allowez, servantz, " ne par nulle autre; ne profit prendreez de nulle tiel " manere vitalle venduz durant vostre office. Et qe " bien et loialment vous [1] en la dit office, et autres " chosez touchantz la citee—si Dieu vous ayde, et lez " Seintz."

SACRAMENTUM RECORDATORIS.

Oath of the Recorder.

" Vous jurrez, qe vous serrez foialx et loialx au Roi " Richard dEngleterre, et a ses heirez, Rois, et a la " citee de Loundres, en loffice du Recordour; et lez " fraunchises et usagez de mesme la citee, deinz ville et " dehors, solonc vostre poiare meynteindrez, et le conseil " de mesme la citee ne descoverez; et qe bien et con- " tinuelment garderez et reulerez les Courtz de Roy, " en la Chambre et Hustenge, solonc la custume de la " cite. Et qe vous ne lerrez, pur doun, ne pur favoure, " ne pur promesce, ne pur hayoure, qe owele leye et " droiture frez as toutz maneres dez gentz, si bien

[1] The word *frez* is wanting. It is supplied in the Elizabethan copy.

"as poverez come as richez, privez come as estraungez,
"qe devaunt vous plederont en Plees Hustengals, et F. 208. b.
"en toutes autres maneres dez plees; et en touz lez
"plees qe devaunt vous serront pledez loialment lez
"recorderez, et vostre diligence metterez de surveiere
"qe lez ditz plees soient bien et loialment enroullez,
"ne nulli droiture destourberez; et qe nulle juggement
"ne targerez, sanz resonable encheson. Et si vous
"saverez lez droitz ou profitz du Roi ou de la dite
"citee, come en terrez, rentz, tenementz, ou forsprises,
"southtretez ou concelez, vous le monstrez as Mair et
"Aldermans, pur les droiturez de mesme le Roi et la
"citee sauver. Et prestement vendrez as garnissementz
"du Maire et Viscountz, ou de lour ministres, pur boun
"et sein conseille a eux doner; et toutz foitz besoigna-
"bles ovesqes eux alerez et chivacherez, pur lestate de
"dite cite garder et meyntenire. Et qe rien ne pren-
"drez de nully prive nestraunge, qad devaunt vous
"ascune cause a pleder; ne nulle fees ne robes ne
"prendrez de nully, forsqes soulement de la Chambre
"de Loundres, durant vostre office. Et qe tendre serrez
"dez [1] drotures dez orphanynis sauvere et meintener,
"solonc lez leyes et usagez de la citee. Et en touz
"autres choses qe a vostre office appendent affaire,
"bien et loialment voz [2] overez — si Dieu vous eyde,
"et lez Seinteez."

Sacramentum Camerarii.

"Vous jurrez, qe bien et loialment servirez la citee Oath of the Chamberlain.
"de Loundres en loffice du Chamberleyn, et quanqes
"vous averez en garde touchant la citee, sauvement
"garderez, et le conseille de la citee celerez; les droitz
"des orphanyns, en quanqes a vous atteint, saverez et
"meintendrez; ne nulle recorde nautres munimentez,

[1] Properly *droitures*.

[2] For *averez*.

" par qei la citee purroit estre empeire, a nulli monstrez " ne deliverez, ne nulle record qe contient droit du " persone malement concelerez ne denyerez; ne nulle " accepterez a la fraunchise de la citee autrement qe " nest ordeignez. Et qe lez terrez, tenementz, et rentz, " appurtenauncez a la Chambre, duement sustendrez; et " le profit de la citee, en quanq vous saverez, solonc " resoun encrescerez; ne damage a la citee soeffrez, mez " a vostre poiare le destourberez, ou autrement au Mair " ou a Counseille de la citee, qe pur le temps serra, " assavoir le frez. Et en toutz autres choses qe a vostre " office appendont, bien et loialment vous averez—si " Dieu vous eyde, et lez Seintz."

Sacramentum Communis Narratoris.

Oath of the Common Serjeant.

" Vous jurrez, qe bien et loialmcnt servirez la citee " de Loundres en loffice de Comune Sergeant, et lez " leys, usages, et fraunchises de la dite citee garderez " et defendrez, deinz la citee et dehors, solonc vostre " sen et poar; et lez droturez dez orphanyns pursuerez, " sauverez, et meyntendrez; et boun et loial counseille " dorrez as toutz choses touchantz comune profit de " mesme la citee, et lour conseille celerez; ne comune " damage de la citee saverez qe a vostre poiare nel des- " tourberez, ou au Conseille de la citee assavoire le ferrez. " Et attendant serrez sur les Mair, et Audermans, et " Comunes, pur lez causes et busoignes de la citee, as " toutz temps qe vous serrés a ce requys et chargez; " et lez en toutz places qe mistiere serra loialment " monstrez et conterez, et ententivement pursuyrez et " esploiterez, pur comune profit de la citee—si Dieu " vous eyde, et lez Seintz."

Sacramentum Communis Servientis ad Arma.

Oath of the Common Crier.

" Vouz jurrez, qe bien et loialment servirez la citee " de Loundrez en loffice de Comune Crioure, et lez

" leys, usages, et fraunchisez de la dite citee garderez
" et defenderez, deinz la citee et dehors, solonc vostre
" sen et poaire. Et le conseille de la citee celerez, ne
" comune damage de la citee saverez qe a vostre poiare
" nel destourberez, ou as ministrez et au Conseille de
" la citee assavoire le ferrez. Et lez comunes busoig-
" nez de la citee as toutz temps qe vous serrez requys,
" en toutz places qe mistier serra, diligentement pur- F. 209. a.
" suerez ; et en toutz autres choses qe a vostre office
" appendent, bien et loialment vous averez—si Dieu
" vous eide, et lez Seintez."

SACRAMENTUM COMMUNIS CLERICI.

Oath of the Common Clerk.

" Vous jurrez, qe bien et loialment servirez la citee
" de Loundres en loffice de Comune Clerk, et lez leys,
" usages, et fraunchises de la citee garderez et defen-
" derez, deinz la citee et dehors, solonc vostre seen et
" poiare ; et qe toutz les plees Hustengals et de
" nusances vostre diligence mettrez qils loialment ser-
" ront entrez et enrollez ; et nulle enroullement, par
" vous ne par autre, sanz assent du Maire et Recordour
" ferrez ne faire soeffrez. Et obeisante serrez au Maire,
" Juggez, et Conseille de la citee ; et bon conseille a
" eux, solonc vostre poaire et seen, en toutz choses
" touchantz la governement de la citee et comune profit
" du poeple, durrez. Et le conseille de la citee celerez,
" et comune damage de la citee ne saverez qe a vostre
" poere nel destourberez, ou as ministres et au Coun-
" seille de la citee assavoire le ferrez ; et quanqes vous
" avez en garde touchant la citee sauvement garderez.
" Nulles recordes nautres munimentz, par qeux la citee
" purra estre empeyre, a nully ne monstrez ne deli-
" verez, ne nulle record qe contient droit du persone
" malement concelerez ne deneyerez ; ne nulle clerc
" tiendrez devers vous resceant en Court, fors tieux pur

"queux a vostre peril vous vuillez respondre; et qe "ceux soient jurez en presence du Maire et Aldermans "et en toutz autres choses qe a vostre office appen- "dent."[1]

SACRAMENTUM SERVIENTUM MAJORIS ET CAMERÆ.

Oath of the Serjeants of the Mayor and Chamber.

"Vous jurrez, qe bien et loialment vous averez en "vostre office, et due execucioun dez choses dount vous "serrez chargeez de par le Maire, Aldermans, et "Chamberleyn, et dez juggementz renduz en la Court "de Maire, sanz delay ferrez; et nulls fyns ne amer- "cimentz, greindrez qe tieux qe serrount contenuz en "lez extretez queux par la Court a vous serront deli- "verez, dascune persone, povere ou riche, leverez; ne "nulle extorcioun par colour de vostre office a ascune "ne frez, et en Enquestz bones gentes et loialx re- "tournerez, et noun pas gentz suspectz ne procurez "a vostre assent. Et la comune profit de la citee, en "quanqes a vous atteint, avauncerez, et al contraire "par vostre poiare ne accorderez; et devers le comune "poeple bien et loialment vous contiendrez, et en touz "autrez choses qe a vostre office appendent, bien et "loialment vous averez—si Dieu vous eyde, et lez "Seintz."

SACRAMENTUM CONSTABULARIORUM.

Oath of the Constables.

"Vous jurrez, qe vous garderez la pees nostre Seignur "le Roy bien et loialment solonc vostre poaire, et vous "arresterez toutz iceux qi ferront contek, ryot, debat, "ou affray, enfreint de la dite pees, et lez amesnerez al

[1] The conclusion of this Oath has been omitted, probably by inadvertence.

" measoun ou Countours dez ascuns dez Viscontz. Et " si vous soiez contrestu par force dez tielx malefeisours, " vous leverez sur eux huwe et crye, lez pursuerez " de ruwe en ruwe, et de Garde en Garde, tanqes ils " soient arestuz. Et auxint, vous sercherez, a toutz " heurez qe vous serrez requis de Scawageour ou Be- " delle, lez comunes anusances de la Garde; et auxint, " si riens soit fait deinz vostre baille encountre lez " ordinances de la citee. Et lez defautz qe vous tro- " verez, vous lez presenterez au Maire et as ministres " de la dite citee. Et si vous soiez destourbez par ascun " ou ascuns persones, qe vous ne poez duement faire " vostre office, vous certifierez au Maire et a Counseille " de la dite citee le noun et les nons de celui ou de ceux " qi vous destourbent. Et ceo ne lerrez—si Dieu vous " eide, et lez Seintz."

Serement de Scawageours.

F. 209. b.

Oath of the Scavagers.

" Vous jurrez, qe vous surverrez diligientiement qe " lez pavementz deinz vostre Garde soient bien et " droiturelement reparaillez, et nyent enhauncez a " nosance dez veysyns; et qe lez chemyns, ruwes, et " venelles soient nettez dez fiens et de toutz maners " dez ordures, pur honestee de la citee; et qe toutz les " chymyneys, fournes, terrailles, soient de piere, et suf- " fisantement defensables encontre peril de few; et si " vous trovez rien a contraire, vous monstrez al Alder- " man, issint qe lAlderman ordeigne pur amendement " dicelle. Et ceo ne lerrez—si Dieu vous eyde, et lez " Seintz."

Serement des Bedelles.

Oath of the Bedels.

" Vous jurrez, qe bien et honestement garderez la " Garde dount vous estes Bedelles; et ne soeffrez nulle

"homme rette de roberye ou de male covyn, ne hukes-"tere de cervoise, ne feme qe teigne bordelle, ou "autre feme comunement esclaundrez de male et de "nosante vie, demurere en mesme la Garde, qe vous "ne monstrez mayntenaunt lez nouns de tieux al Al-"derman, a fyn qe lez face ouster deinz xv jours. "Et si lAlderman issint ne face, vous ferrez tantost "apres lez xv jours assavoire au Maire. Et si ascun "face affray, ou trey espe, ou cotelle, ou autre arme, "vous ferrez assavoire a Chamberleyn de la citee ou a "lez Viscountz, issint qils purrount levere par lour ser-"geantz de tieux meffeisours ceo qest ordeignie pur la "pees nostre Seignur le Roy garder. Et ensement, "vous retournerez en Hustenge, et devaunt Viscountez "et Coroners, bonez gentz et loialx sur Enquestez, et "noun pas gentz suspectz de meyntenance dez parties.[1] "Et lez retournez qe vous ferrez, vous monstrez a "vostre Alderman deux jours ou troys devaunt le "Hustenge, qil puisse surveere si vostre retourne soit "suffisant ou nemye. Et qe vous ne saverez pulletrie "nautre menue vitaille, ne breez, ne bleez, estre resceux "en prive place, ne estre vendu en muscettez, ou en-"countre lordeignance du Maire, qe vous garnerez le "Maire et les Viscountes de ceo; ne ne serrez officere "en Court Christiene durant vostre office de Bedel-"lerie; ne ne bracerez, par vous nautre, a vendre; "ne fourne tendrez, ne charette allower; ne de nulle "vitaille serrez regratour, ne hukestere de cervoyse, ne "parcenere ove eux. Et de touz autres choses qe ap-"pendent a vostre office affaire, bien et loialment "ferrez—si Dieu vous ayde, et lez Seintez."

[1] *De male fame*, "of evil name," is probably omitted here.

SEREMENT DE CEUX QI SERROUNT MYS DESSOUZ FRANC PLEGGE.

"Vous jurrez, qe vous serrez foialx et loialx au Roy "dEngleterre et a sez heires, Rois, et la peas du Roi "garderez; et as ministres de la citee obeisante serrez, "et as toutz heurez, qe mestiere soit, prestez serrez "deydere lez ministres darrester lez meffesours et "disobeysantes a la pees le Roi, sibien privez come "estraunges. Et prestz serrez, al garnissement dez "Conestables et Bedelles, pur faire lez gaytes et autres "charges pur la sauf garde de la peas, et toutz lez "poyntz en cest Wardemot monstrez, solonc vostre "poiare bien et loialment tendrez. Et si savez ascun "male covyne deinz la Garde ou la citee, vous le "destourbrez ou a vostre Alderman assavoir ferrez— "si Dieu vous eide, et lez Seintz." Oath of Frank-pledge.

SACRAMENTUM ABROCARIORUM.

"Vous jurrez, qe vous ne marchaunderez, par vous "ne par autre, dez nullez marchaundisez dez queux "vous ferrez correctage; ne ne ferrez nulle bargayn si "vous namesnerez le vendoure et lachatour ensemble, "et loialment tesmoignerez le bargayn entre eux; et "ne ferrez nulle bargayn dez nulles darrez parentre "alien et alien. Et touz les bargaynes lez queux "vous averez affaire, vous lez parfrez sibien a "poverez come as richez; et ne prendrez pur nulle "corectage plus qe nest et serra ordeigniez en la "Guyhalle. Et vous ne ferrez nulle bargayn de usure, "sure peyne de payere c livres a la Chambre, et "outre pur encourgere la peyne pur Abrocours de "usure avaunt cez heures ordeigne. Et si vous savez "ascun home soy mellere dascun correttage deinz la Oath of Brokers within the City. F. 210. a.

" fraunchise du dite citee, qi ne soit acceptez par lez " Maire et Aldermans, et jurrez a la dite citee, vous " lez ferrez assavoir au Maire et Chamberleyn du " dite citee qe pur le temps serront—si Dieu vous " eyde, et lez Seintz."

Serement de Alekonners.

Oath of the Ale-conners.

" Vous jurrez, vous ne saverez nulle braceour ne " braceresse, kew, ne pyebakere, en vostre Garde qe " vende le galon de meliour cervoise outre i denier obole, " ne le galon de secunde outre i denier, ou autrement " qe par mesure enseale et pleyn de cleire cervoise; ou " brace meyns qil ne soleit avaunt ceo crye, par cause " diceo, ou se retre de sa mistiere user le plus par cause " diceo crye; ou si ascun face encountre ascun dez " pointz, vous certifiez lAlderman de vostre Garde " et lour nouns. Et qe vous, plus tost qe vous estez " requis de tastere ascun cervoise de braceour ou " braceresse, vous serrez prest del faire; et en case " qele soit meyns bone qil ne soleit avaunt ceo crye, " vous, par assent de vostre Alderman, mettrez re- " sonable pris a ceo, solonc vostre discrecioun; et " si ascun en apres la vende outre mesme la pris, " vous le certifierez a vostre dit Alderman. Et qe " pur doun, promesse, savoire, hayoure, ne autre cause " qiconqes, nulle braceour, braceresse, huskestere, kew, " ne pyebakere, qe face encontre ascun dez pointz " susditz, concelerez, esparnirez, ne torcenousement " greverez; ne quaunt vous estez requis de tastere " cervoise, ne vous absenterez sanz cause resonable et " verray; mez toutz chosez qe a vostre office appendent " affaire, [1] bient et loialment ferrez—si Dieu vous eyde, " et lez Seintz."

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[1] A mistake for *bien*.

SEREMENT DE SOUTHEVICOUNTZ, ET DE LOUR CLERCS.

Oath of the Under-Sheriffs and their Clerks.

" Vous jurrez, qe bien et loialment servirez voz " mestres qe sount esluz Viscontz de Loundres et de " Middelsex pur lan proschein avenire; et qe vous ne " lerrez pur doun, ne pur favour, ne pur promesse, ne " pur hayoure, qe owele ley et droiture frez az touz " maneres dez gentz, sibien as poverez come as richez, " prives come as estraunges, qi devaunt vous plederont, " sanz meyntenaunce faire de nulli querelle. Et qe " vous ne soeffrez a vostre poiare autres gentz estre " somons en Enquestez ne en jurrez, qe ne sount bons " et loialx, et nemye daffinitee ne procure par partie. " Et toutz lez pledz qe devaunt vous serrount pledez, " loialment lez recorderez, et vostre diligence metterez " de surveere qe lez ditz pledz soient bien et loialment " entrez et enroullez, a la suyte et priere du partie, " pernant resonablement pur lentree. Ne nully droiture " destourberez, ne extorcioun a ascune persone par " colour de vostre office, ne de office de voz mestrez, " ferrez; et qe nulle juggement targerez, sanz resonable " enchesoun; ensement, la fraunchise de la dite citee " garderez et meyntiendrez a toute vostre poere; et " obeisant serrez au Maire et as Jugges de mesme la " citee; et bon conseille a eux, solonc vostre poere " et seen, en toutz chosez touchantz la governement " de la citee et comune profit du poeple, durrez; " lour conseille celerez, et nully amercierez plus " haut qe nest par le Comune Conseille de la citee " ordeignez: et les fyns dez affraiez et de sang espandu " sanz ascun concelement ove le Chamberleyn loialment " acompterez, en manere en ordeignez. Et qe vous ne " soeffrez voz fermers prendre ascuns autres custumez " qe ne sont duez et resonablez, et auncienment usez " en la dite citee. Et qe lez briefs qe a vous veignent

" touchantz lestat et la fraunchise de la citee, ne re-
" tournerez avaunt ceo qe vous lez eyes monstrez au
" Maire qi pur le temps serra, et al Conseille de la
" citee; et qe de eux eyez avisement; et les issuez,
" fyns, et amercimentz qe veignent a vous south le
" Vert Cire ou la Pipe, loialment leverez et nulle parcelle
F. 210. b. " dicelles encrecerez; et ceux qe averont paiez, bien
" et loialment deschargerez et autre foitz nel deman-
" derez. Et qe vous chargez lez garsons dez ser-
" geantz par serement, qe preignent cariagez en la
" citee, qils ne preignent plus de cariage qe faire ne
" deussent; ne qils ne greverent lez gentz venantz a
" la citee ove lour vitaillez, par voie de cariage pur
" avoir de lour; et qe nulle jugement encountre nulles
" ordinances faitz par le Maire et Comune Conseille
" de la dite citee ne rendrez, sil ne soit par le dit
" Counselle oustez ou amendez; et qe en cestes chosez
" et toutz autres touchantz vostre office, bien et
" loialment vous en averez et porterez—si Dieu vous
" eyde, et lez Seintz."

Sacramentum Servientum Vicecomitum.

Oath of the Sheriffs' Serjeant.

" Vous jurrez, qe bien et loialment vous averez en
" vostre office, et obeisante serrez au Maire et as
" Jugges de mesme la citee, et lour honour, en qanqes
" en vous est, sauverez; et nulles fyns et amercimentz
" greindrez qe ceux serrount contenuz en lez extretez
" qe a vous serront par la Court deliverez, dascune
" persone, povere ou riche, leverez; ne nulle extorcioun
" par colour de vostre office a ascun y ferrez. Et
" duwe et diligent execucioun de quanqes vous serrez
" chargez par lez soveraignez de la citee, loialment et
" sanz delay parfournerez. Et en Enquestez bonez
" gentz et loialx retournerez, et noun pas, a vostre
" assient, gentz suspectz ne procurez; et nulle execu-
" cioun pur vostre soleyn profit targerez; et lez

" ordinances as queux le Comune Counseille de la citee " sont acordes, pur la pees nostre Seignur le Roy " et pur comune profit du poeple, a vostre seen et " poare meynteindrez et garderez; et devers le " comune poeple beal et pesiblement vous contendrez " —si Dieu vous eide, et lez Seintz."

Sacramentum Garconum Vicecomitum.

Oath of the Sheriffs' Grooms.

" Vous jurrez, qe vous serrez obeisantz au Maire et " Sovereignes de la citee, et par colour de vostre office " nulle extorcioun ferrez; et qe vous ne preignes plus " de cariage que a heure mestier serra, ne que vous " grevez les gentz venauntz a la citee ove lour vitailles, " par voie de cariage, pur avoir de lour; et que lez " punissementz dez juggementz dount vous serrez " chargez par voz sovereignez, en bone manere et " droiturelle freez, sanz garnissement faire as ascuns " coupables en prive ou apert. Et qe touz autrez voz " faitz et ditz come boun et loial home vous porterez—si " Dieu vous eide, et lez Seintz."

De Contentionibus Assisarum pacificandis.

The object of this Assize of buildings.

[1]Anno Domini millesimo c° lxxxix^{mo}, videlicet, primo anno regni illustris Regis Ricardi, tunc Majore Londoniarum Henrico filio Elwyni, qui fuit primus Major Londoniarum—provisum fuit et ordinatum per discretiores viros civitatis, ad contentiones pacificandas, quæ quandoque oriuntur inter vicinos in civitate super clausturis inter terras eorum factis vel faciendis, et rebus

[1] The earliest copy of this Assize of Buildings is to be found in Liber de Antiquis Legibus, among the muniments at Guildhall.

aliis; ita quod, secundum quod tunc provisum et ordinatum fuit, debent tales contentiones pacificari.

Quod xii Aldermanni sint ad Hustengum.

Requisite Jurors for this Assize.

Dicta vero provisio et ordinatio vocata est 'Assisa.' Ad quam Assisam persequendam et ad effectum perducendam, electi sunt xii viri, [1] Aldermanni de civitate, in pleno Hustengo; et ibidem jurati quod ad illam exequendam fideliter intendant, et ad summonitionem Majoris venient, nisi causa rationabili sint impediti. Necesse est tamen quod major pars prædictorum xii virorum intersint cum Majore ad prædictum negotium exequendum.

Qui petit Assisam petet eam in Pleno Hustengo.

Procedure on the Assize.

Sciendum est, quod qui petit Assisam, eam debet petere in pleno Hustengo; et Major assignabit ei diem infra illos octo dies, quod per prædictos xii viros, vel per majorem partem illorum, sicut prædictum est, Assisa illa terminetur.

F. 211. a.

Injunction in the meantime to restrain further building.

[2] Si vero domus, murus lapideus, cloaca, stillicidium, vel aliquod aliud ædificium in tempore petitionis dictæ Assisæ ædificatur, statim, ad sectam illius petentis, defendatur ne amplius ædificant. Et si ultra defensionem, carpentarii, latomi, aut alii operarii, aut etiam dominus dicti ædificii, ædificaverint, prisonæ mancipentur.

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[1] This word is omitted in Liber de Antiquis Legibus. It is found however in Liber Horn and Liber Custumarum.

[2] This passage does not appear in Liber de Antiquis Legibus.

Si non sedeat Hustengum, tunc Assisa concedetur in Congregatione Majoris et Aldermannorum.

Si vero Hustengum non sedeat, sicut tempore quo sunt Nundinæ Sancti [1]Bartholomæi, et tempore messium, et tempore quo Nundinæ sunt apud Wyntoniam, et aliquis habeat necesse ad illam Assisam petendam, gratis ei debet concedi a Majore, aliquibus de civibus præsentibus cum Majore, et terminari, sicut prædictum est, per prædictos xii viros juratos, vel per majorem partem illorum, et semper in præsentia Majoris. Procedure on the Assize, when there is no Court of Hustings sitting.

Prædicta vero provisio et ordinatio, quæ vocata est 'Assisa,' talis est ut subnotatur.—

De Ædificatione inter Vicinos.

Quando contigit quod duo vicini voluerint hospitare inter se de lapide, quilibet eorum debet præbere pedem et dimidium de terra sua, et sic communi custu construent murum lapideum inter se, spissitudinis trium pedum et altitudinis sexdecim pedum. Stillicidium autem inter se facient, si voluerint, communi custu, ad aquam de domibus suis recipiendam et conducendam, sicut melius viderint expedire. Si vero voluerint, potest quilibet eorum per se facere stillicidium, ad aquam stillantem de domo sua recipiendam super terram suam propriam, nisi illam possit in vicum regium perducere. Regulation for making party-walls and rain-gutters.

Possunt etiam, si in unum consenserint, prædictum murum communi custu exaltare, quantum voluerint. Et si contigerit quod unus velit murum illum exaltare, et alter non, bene licet volenti super pede suo et Regulation as to heightening the party-walls by agreement between the owners or otherwise.

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[1] *Botulphi*, in Liber de Antiquis Legibus, Liber Horn, and Liber Custumarum.

dimidio quantum voluerit exaltare, et super partem suam ædificare, sine damnò alterius, de proprio custu suo, et aquam stillantem recipiet, sicut prædictum est.

Regulation as to making arches in the party-walls, by agreement or otherwise.

Et si ambo voluerint in muro arcus habere, fiant arcus ex utraque parte, profunditatis tantummodo unius pedis; ita quod [1] spissitudo muri inter arcus sit continens unum pedem. Si autem unus voluerit arcus habere, et alter non, tunc ille qui velit arcum habere inveniet liberam petram, et illam excidi faciet, et arcus de communi custu assideatur.

De Muro Lapideo inter Vicinos hospitando.

Regulation as to building party-walls, where one only can, or will, bear the cost.

Et si aliquis velit de lapide hospitare per Assisam, et vicinus ejus, paupertate coactus, non poterit, vel forsitan noluerit, tunc præbere debet, per Assisam, volenti hospitare tres pedes de terra sua: et alter faciet murum super terram illam, proprio custu suo, spissitudinis trium pedum, et altitudinis sexdecim pedum; et ille qui terram præbet, debet habere dimidium murum absolutum, et desuper pannam suam ponere et ædificare. Et facient stillicidium ad aquam, de domibus suis stillantem, recipiendam et conducendam, sicut prædictum est de muro vicinorum communi custu constructo. Semper autem licet volenti partem suam proprio custu exaltare, sine damno alterius. Si vero arcus habere voluerint, facient ex utraque parte, sicut prædictum est. Sed tamen ille qui invenerit terram, inveniet liberam petram, et illam excidi faciet; et alter de proprio custu suo illam assideat.

Rights of either party in such a case.

Hæc autem Assisa non conceditur alicui, per quod huseria, introitus vel exitus, vel schopa ad nocumentum vicini sui extricetur vel arctetur.

This regulation not to be to the detriment of the party refusing.

[1] Erroneously written *spissando* in the original.

De Concessione Assisæ.

Conceditur etiam hæc Assisa qui illam petierit de terra vicini sui, licet illa fuerit hospitata[1] de lapide. This liberty granted, even if the refusing party has already built a wall, but not of stone.

De Muro Lapideo et Stillicidiis.

Si vero aliquis habeat proprium murum lapideum super terram suam propriam, altitudinis sexdecim pedum, vicinus ejus debet facere stillicidium sub severunda domus quæ sita est super murum illum, et in illo aquam stillantem de dicta domo recipere, et illam conducere super terram suam propriam, nisi illam conducere possit in vicum regium, et nihil tamen habere in prædicto muro, quando ædificaverit juxta illum murum. Et si non ædificaverit, semper tamen debet aquam stillantem de domo super murum illum ædificata super terram suam recipere et conducere, sine damno illius cujus murus est. Regulation as to the rain-gutter where the party-wall belongs to one only. F. 211. b.

De Communi Muro Lapideo.

Item, nullus eorum qui habent communem murum lapideum inter se constructum, potest, nec debet, aliquid de parte sua illius muri prosternere vel attenuare, nec in illo arcus ponere, sine assensu et voluntate alterius. Owners in common of a party-wall not to make alterations except by common consent.

De Cameris Necessariis in Domibus.

Item, de cameris necessariis, quæ sunt in domibus civium, ita statutum est et ordinatum, quod fovea in Regulations as to necessary-chambers in houses.

[1] The words *si non fuerit hospitata*, as given in Liber de Antiquis Legibus, Liber Horn, and Liber Custumarum, are omitted here.

tali camera facta, si vallata est muro lapideo, apertio dictæ foveæ debet distare spatio duorum pedum et dimidii a terra vicini sui, licet habeant inter se murum lapideum communem. Si autem non sit muro vallata, debet distare per spatium trium pedum et dimidii a terra vicini sui. Et super talibus foveis Assisa præbetur et conceditur unicuique qui illam petierit, et tam de antiquis quam de novis, nisi factæ fuissent ante provisionem et ordinationem prædictam, quæ [1] fuit anno primo regni Regis Ricardi, sicut prædictum est. Ita quod, per visum prædictorum xii virorum, vel per majorem partem illorum, discussum sit si tales foveæ rationabiliter factæ sint an non.

Regulation as to sinks for water.

[2] Eodem modo procedendum est super contentionibus ortis de quibuscunque foveis aquam mundam sive immundam recipientibus.

De Obturatione Fenestrarum.

Liberty to obstruct ancient lights;

Item, si quis habuerit fenestras versus terram vicini sui, licet fuerit in seisina de visu prædictarum fenestrarum per longum tempus, et etiam si prædecessores sui fuerint in seisina de prædictis fenestris, tamen bene potest vicinus suus visum illarum fenestrarum obturare, ædificando ex opposito illarum fenestrarum, vel ponendo ibidem super terram suam propriam, sicut melius viderit sibi expedire; nisi ille qui habet fenestras, possit ostendere aliquod scriptum per quod ille vicinus non poterit visum fenestrarum illarum occupare.

unless otherwise agreed in writing.

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[1] *Facta* is omitted here. It is found in Liber de Antiquis Legibus, but not in Liber Custumarum or Liber Horn.

[2] This passage is wanting in Liber de Antiquis Legibus. It is found in Liber Custumarum and Liber Horn.

De Corbellis.

Item, si aliquis habeat corbellos in muro vicini sui, qui murus totus est prædicti vicini, ille non potest prædictos corbellos ammovere, ut [1] illas in aliquo alio loco prædicti muri ponat, nisi assensu cujus murus est; nec plures corbellos quam antea habuit, in prædicto muro ponere. Regulation as to corbels in a neighbour's wall.

De Impeditione Ædificationis.

Sciendum est, quod si aliquis ædificet juxta tenementum vicini sui, et visum sit dicto vicino illum injuste et ad damnum tenementi sui ibidem ædificare, bene potest ædificationem illam impedire, datis vadio et plegio Vicecomiti civitatis de prosequendo; et tunc cessabit illa ædificatio, quousque per prædictos xii viros, vel per majorem partem illorum, discussum sit si ædificatum fuerit injuste vel non. Et tunc necesse [2] ut ille, cujus ædificatio impeditur, petat Assisam. Power of a neighbour to impede the erection of buildings to his detriment.

Quod Major accedet ad Tenementa ubi Assisa petitur, cum xii Viris.

Die autem statuto, et prædictis xii viris summonitis, debet Major civitatis, cum prædictis viris, super tenementa illorum, inter quos Assisa petitur, accedere, et ibidem secundum visum prædictorum xii virorum, aut majoris partis illorum, auditis hinc inde querimonia conquerentis et [3] respondendis adversarii sui, illud negotium terminare. Procedure of the Assize in such a case.

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[1] An error for *illos*. It is *eos* in the other books.

[2] *Est* is omitted by inadvertence.

[3] *Responsionibus*, in Liber Horn.

Liberty for either party to essoin.

Potest autem utraque pars ad diem statutum se assoniare, et habebunt diem a die illa in quindenam in eodem loco.

De Defalta Querentis.

Procedure on default by either party.

Si vero pars conquerens fecerit defaltam, adversarius suus recedet sine die, et plegii conquerentis in misericordia Vicecomitum. Si autem ille, de quo querimonia facta fuit, fecerit defaltam, nihilominus procedet Assisa per considerationem prædictorum xii virorum, vel per majorem partem illorum; et quod per illos judicatum fuerit, debet per Vicecomites intimari illi qui fecit defaltam, ut quod judicatum fuerit infra xl dies proximos sequentes ad effectum perducatur.

Procedure on a party neglecting to carry out the award of the Assize.

Et sciendum est, quotiens judicium infra xl dies non fuerit perfectum, et super hoc querimonia facta fuerit Majori Londoniarum, tunc debent duo viri de Assisa, vel tres, per præceptum Majoris ibidem accedere; et si viderint quod ita sit, tunc erit ille, contra quem Assisa processit, in misericordia Vicecomitis; et Vicecomes proprio custu ipsius illud judicium statim [1] producere ad effectum tenetur.

De Corbellis et Trabibus.

Liabilities of a neighbour, where the party-wall belongs wholly to his next neighbour.

F. 212. a.

Si quis habet murum inter se et vicinum suum constructum, in summitate muri panna sua et meremio suo totum coopertum, licet vicinus suus habeat in prædicto muro corbellos vel trabes ad sustentandum solarium suum, vel etiam arcus sive almeria, qualicumque modo ipse vicinus illa habuerit in prædicto muro, vel ex concessione illius qui murum habet coopertum, seu antecessoris sui, vel etiam illis ignorantibus, tamen nihil amplius potest in prædicto muro exigere [2] ne habere quam

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[1] *Perducere*, in the other copies. [2] Properly *nec*.

habet in seisina, sine assensu illius qui murum habet coopertum; et debet recipere aquam stillantem de domo super murum ædificata sub severunda dictæ domus, sicut prædictum est in hoc libro; et [1] conducetur proprio custu suo.

De Partibus Muri.

Rights where the party-wall is owned in unequal proportions.

Si quis habeat duas partes unius muri, et vicinus habeat nisi tertiam partem, tamen ille vicinus potest super partem suam pannam suam ponere et ædificare, ita libere sicut ille qui duas partes illius muri habet. Et eodem modo debent fieri stillicidia inter ipsos, sicut prænotatum est de illis qui habent inter se murum in toto communem, sed tamen quod illa pars sit altitudinis xvi pedum.

De Assisa.

Necessity, before the Assize proceeds, for the party to be summoned.

Sciendum est, quod prædicta Assisa non procedit, nisi testificatum fuerit quod ille, versus quem Assisa petitur, fuerit summonitus.

Ubi Assisa procedet.

Procedure where such summons has been made.

Et si testificatum fuerit per Vicecomites, tunc apparente petente Assisam, et xii viris de Assisa, vel majore parte illorum, cum Majore civitatis, procedat Assisa, si ipse summonitus venerit an non. Tamen potest essoniare se ad prædictum diem, et habebit diem ad quindenam, sicut prædictum est.

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[1] *Conducere*, in Liber de Antiquis Legibus; *conducetur* in the other copies.

Procedure in case of the party proceeded against being absent from the City.

Et si testificatum fuerit per Vicecomites, quod ille versus quem Assisa petitur non fuit in civitate eodem die, remaneat Assisa, et dicetur per Vicecomites illis qui in tenemento manent, de quo Assisa petitur, quod ille cujus tenementum est sit præmunitus ut veniat a die illa in quindenam, et tunc, si venerit an non, nec se essoniaverit, procedat Assisa.

De novo petatur Assisa.

Procedure where the Assize has not viewed the ground.

Et si contingat quod homines de Assisa non venerint super terram de qua Assisa petitur, per aliquod impedimentum, tunc necesse erit ut illa Assisa de novo petatur, vel in Hustengo, vel alio modo quo pro diversitate temporis fieri solet, sicut in [1] hoc libro prænotatur.

Procedure where a minority of the Assize has viewed the ground.

Si ipsi autem super terram venerint, præsentibus partibus placitantium, et major pars xii virorum prædictorum absens fuerit, licet Assisa remaneat, possunt tamen continuare diem illum usque in crastinum, vel ad quem diem voluerint infra quindenam sequentem.

De Antiqua Ædificatione Domorum.

Houses in the City formerly thatched.

Memorandum, quod temporibus antiquis major pars civitatis hospitata fuit de ligno, et domus coopertæ fuerunt de stramine, et stipula, et de hujusmodi coopertura.

Hence the great Fire in the reign of King Stephen.

Ita contigit, quod quando aliqua domus igne fuerat accensa, maxima pars civitatis ab illo igne fuit combusta, sicut contingebat primo anno regni Regis Stephani; scilicet, quod de igne qui accensus fuit ad Pontem Londoniarum, combusta fuit Ecclesia Sancti Pauli, et deinde processit ille ignis, comburendo domos et ædificia, usque ad Ecclesiam Sancti Clementis Danorum.

[1] So in all the copies.

Postea multi cives, ad evitandum tale periculum pro posse suo, ædificaverunt in fundis suis unam domum lapideam, spissis tegulis coopertam, et munitam contra sævitiam ignis; unde sæpe contingebat quod quando ignis accensus fuerit in civitate, et multa ædificia vastaverit, et pervenerit ad tales domos, non potens ille aliquid nocere, ibidem ignis remansit extinctus, sic quod multæ domus vicinorum per illam domum ab igne fuerant salvatæ.

Hence the more general use of tiles, for the prevention of fire.

Ideo in prædicta ordinatione, quæ 'Assisa' vocatur, provisum est et ordinatum, ut cives libenti animo hospitarent de petra, quod unusquisque qui habuerit [1] lapideum super terram suam propriam, altidudinis sexdecim pedum, illum possideat ita libere et digne sicut prædictum est; videlicet quod vicinus suus semper debet recipere aquam de domo [2] sua per murum illum ædificata super terram suam, et illam conducere proprio custu suo: et si voluerit hospitare juxta dictum murum, debet stillicidium suum sub severunda dictæ domus facere ad aquam recipiendam. Ita quod dicta domus remaneat secura et defensibilis contra sævitiam ignis advenientis, et sic per eam multæ domus possunt salvari et a violentia ignis [3] indemne conservari.

Encouragement given by the Assize to the building of stone walls.

F. 212. b.

De Murorum Ædificatione.

Si quis voluerit murum totum super terram suam propriam ædificare, et vicinus suus petat versus eum Assisam; in electione illius erit, aut communicare construendo communem murum inter ipsos, aut ædificare murum super terram suam propriam, et illum habere et possidere ita libere et digne sicut prædictum est. Potest

Liberty for an owner to build a wall on his own ground, or to share the cost with his neighbour.

[1] The word *murum* is omitted.
[2] These two words are a mistake for *super*.
[3] *Indemnes*, in the other copies.

Liberty for the neighbour to build a wall as well.

[1] etiam vicinus suus, si voluerit, juxta prædictum murum alium talem murum ædificare, et ejusdem altitudinis: et tunc fient stillicidia vel stillicidium inter ipsos, eodem modo sicut prædictum est de communi muro.

Modus Gubernationis Assisarum.

Procedure of the Assize.

Memorandum, quod quotiens viri de Assisa venerint super terram de qua Assisa petitur, partibus litigantium præsentibus, semper debet unus de viris prædictis exigere ab eo versus quem Assisa petitur, si sciat aliquid dicere per quod Assisa debeat remenere. Et si dixerit quod non, statim procedet Assisa. Si autem dixerit se habere chartam ipsius qui petit Assisam, vel alicujus antecessoris sui, et illam proferat, illa statim allocetur ei. Sed si dicat quod ipse non habet illam paratam, sed habebit illam chartam ad diem et terminum quem etc., tunc dabitur ei dies ad quindenam, ad quem diem poterit se essoniare, et habebit diem usque ad aliam quindenam. Ad quem diem si proferat illam chartam, allocabitur ei; et si ad prædictum diem non venerit, seu venerit et chartam non produxerit, statim sine ulteriori dilatione procedat Assisa.

On profert of a deed by the party proceeded against.

Liberty to him to essoin, where he connot make profert, but engages so to do.

This Assize granted against an infant, who appears by his guardian, and is finally bound by the decision.

Memorandum, quod hæc Assisa omnibus modis, ut prænotatur in hoc libro, procedit, et agendo et defendendo, tam versus illos qui sunt infra ætatem, quam versus illos qui sunt de plena ætate; ita quod propter [2] tenerem ætatem alicujus, Assisa prædicta non impeditur. Sed quia talis non habet discretionem quod sciat agere vel defendere in aliquo placito, necesse est ut custos illius et ipse conjunctim summoneantur; ita quod custos suus omnino respondeat pro eo, omnibus modis quibus placitaret si causa illa esset sua propria; et tunc quod

[1] ēm̄. The Elizabethan transcriber makes it *enim*. It is *tamen* in the other copies.

[2] For *teneram*. The same mistake occurs in all the other copies.

inde factum fuerit per judicium, sine [1] reclamationem illius qui fuerit infra ætatem, quando ad ætatem pervenerit, firmum et stabile permanebit.

Alleged nuisance by making a pavement in the King's highway.

Item, si quis fecerit pavimentum in vico regio ad nocumentum civitatis et vicini sui injuste, bene potest ille vicinus illud prohibere per Ballivos civitatis; et ita remanebit quousque per viros de Assisa sit discussum et terminatum.

Limit of the powers of the Assize.

Et sciendum est, quod non pertinet ad viros de Assisa emendandum aliquam occupationem de qua aliquis habuerit pacificam seisinam per unum annum et unum diem, etc.

De Aqua stillante et Stillicidiis.

Right of a man to build on his unoccupied ground, but without obstruction to his neighbour's gutter.

[2] *Et licet aliquis fuerit in seisina per longum tempus* quod aqua stillans de domo sua, tamen non vallata lapide, ceciderit super terram vacuam vicini sui, nihilominus potest prædictus vicinus hospitare super prædictam terram, quandocunque voluerit, et amovere severundam prædictæ domus. Et tunc oportet ut ille conducat aquam de prædicta domo stillantem, sine damno vicini sui. Eodem modo fiat de stillicidiis cadentibus super terram vacuam.

De eisdem.

Further regulations as to the discharge of rain-water by the gutter.

Et si stillicidium alicujus introierit in stillicidio vicini sui, vel [3] currerit per medium tenementi sui, ille vicinus non potest stillicidium illud obturare; et etiam si ille domum illam prostraverit, et illam voluerit de novo

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[1] Properly *reclamatione*, as in Liber de Antiquis Legibus. It is *reclamationem* in the other copies.

[2] This and the next article are not in Liber de Antiquis Legibus. They are given in the other copies.

[3] So in all the copies, for *cucurrerit*.

ædificare, tamen debet aquam, de prædicto stillicidio currentem, super terram suam propriam recipere et conducere, sicut antea solebat: sed quod notum fuerit viris de Assisa quod aqua prædicti stillicidii ita recepta fuerit et conducta.

F. 213. a.

De Pace.

Preservation of the peace.

En primes, qe le peas de Dieu et Seinte Esglise, et la peas nostre Seignur le Roy, soient fermement gardez entre clerks et lays, riches et poveres, comunement.

De Hospitibus.

Strangers to be under frankpledge.

Item, qe nulle soit resident ne herberge deinz la Garde, sil ne soit de bone fame et dessouz frankplegge chargez devant lAuderman de la Garde, coment qil eit estee southe frankplegge en un autre Garde.

De eodem.

Hosts not to receive guests for more than one night, unless prepared to be answerable for them.

Item, qe nulle receive estraunge en sa mesoun outre un jour et un noet, sil ne vuille avoire prest destre a droit si avient qil trespace.

De Meretricibus et Pronubis.

Women of bad repute to be driven from the Wards, or taken to the Counter.

Item, qe nulle femme de fole vye, baude, putere, ne comune tenseresse, ne soit resident en la Garde, mez tantost soit remove par lAuderman et enchace hors de la Garde, ou par lez conestables et bedelle amesnez al Countour, et illoeqes a demurere solonc ceo qest contenu en larticle de la peas.

De Fornacibus faciendis.

Item, qe nulle home ne femme face fourne ne fourneux, ne chymene southegette ou [1] serrond; ne terraille ou feu soit fait pur payn faire ou cervoise, ou viand acquire, joust parroye, latys, ou bord, en haut nen solere, ne aillours, par quoi mesaventure de feu purra legerement sourder. Et si ascun tile y soit, qe lez scowageours le facent tantost removere ou debruser; pur qoy faire, lez scawageours averont iiii deniers pur chescun tile nusance issint remoez ou debrusez.

Precautions as to the erection of ovens and furnaces.

The Scavagers to inform thereon.

De Caminis.

Item, qe nulle chimenee soit desore en avaunt fait, sinoun de pier, tielles, ou plastre, et nemy de merisme, sur peyn destre abatuz.

Chimneys to be faced with tiles or plaster.

De Rebellis.

Item, si ascun soit, soit il forein ou deinzein, qe ne ceo voet justicer as ministres de la citee qount la peas nostre Seignur le Roy a gardere, touz gentz de la peas serront prestz et apparaleez de venire en eide dez ministres, darester et justicer tilx disobeisantz solonc ceo qe la ley demaunde.

No person whatsoever to resist these enactments.

De Scotale.

Item, qe nulle de la Garde face Scotale en mesme la Garde, nen nulle autre lieu deinz la fraunchise, sur peyn demprisonement.

Scotale not to be allowed in the Wards of the City.

[1] A mistake, evidently, for *serront*.

De Laborariis.

Labourers to be paid as enacted by the Common Council.

Item, qe nulle low ne paye as masons, carpentiers, daubers, tillers, ne as autres laborers qiconqes, forsqes solonc lAssize ent ordeine par le Comune Conseille de la citee, sur peyn de paier la double a la Chambre come lexcesse amonte.

De Scalis.

Occupiers of large houses to provide ladders against fire.

Item, qe chescun qi meignent en graundez mesons deinz la Garde, eyent un eschele ou deux prestz et apparaillez pur socurere lour veisins en case qe mal aventure aveigne de few.

De Barellis plenis Aquæ.

Barrels of water to be kept before the houses against fire.

Item, qe chescun qi ocupie tieux mesons, eyent en temps destee, et nomement parentre le feste de Pentecost et le feste de Seint Bartilmew, devaunt soun huys un koove pleyn de eawe pur esteindre tile fewe, si ne soit meson qad [1] propre fountaigne.

De Carpentura Domorum.

Houses to be covered with lead, tiles, or stone.

Item, qe nulle mesoun deinz la fraunchise soit covert autrement qe de plumbe, tielle, ou piere; et si ascuns y soient, qils soient tantost enrascez par lez conestables et scawageours, pernant pur lour travaille come devaunt.

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[1] This is, no doubt, the word, but it is very indistinct.

De Hamis Ferri.

Item, qe les prodeshomes de la Garde, ove lAlderman, purveyent un fort crook de fere ove un maunche de fuste, ove deux cheynes et deux fortz cordes; et qe le bedelle eyt un boun corn, et bien sonant.

Each Ward to provide an iron crook, and a horn.

De Fimis.

Item, qe nulle ne gette estreyin, poudre, fyms, wodegor, nautre vilenye, en rues nen venelles; mez lez face portere par les rakyers ou autres as places ordeignez pur tielx fyms resceivere, sur peyne de ii souldz a la Chambre.

No dung or other refuse to be thrown in the streets.

De Rakyers.

Item, qils eient rakyers suffisauntz pur nettere lez Gardes de diverses ordurez; et ordeignent lez conestables, ove le bedelle, de luy eydere, coillere soun salarie dez gentz de la Garde.

Rakers to be appointed to cleanse the Wards, and by them to be paid.

De Porcis et Vaccis.

F. 213. b.

Item, qe nulles nurrissont porcs, boefs, ne vaches, deinz lours mesons, sur peyne de forfature dicelle a la Chambre.

Pigs and cows not to be reared in the houses.

De Mensuris Sigillatis.

Item, qe touz qi vendont par mesurez deinz la Garde, cestassavoire, galoun, potelle, et quart, quarter, busshelle, demy busshelle, et pek, monstront touz lours

All measures to be sealed by the alderman of the Ward.

mesours quatre foitz en lan al Alderman en place ou il voedra assignere, sur peyne de ii souldz a paiere al oeps de lalderman; et la serront enseallez de seal del Alderman, si ne soit ensealle du seal de la Chaumbre; et paiera pur le seal dun galoun ii deniers, et pur le seal du potelle i denier, et pur le quart obole; pur le quarter viii deniers, pur le busshelle ii deniers, et pur demi busshelle i denier, et pur pek obole.

Faulty measures to be burnt.

Et si ascuns mesours soient par lassy del Aldermann meyndres qils ne deussent, soient tantost ars en le principal rew de la Garde, issint qils ne puissent servire autre foitz; et le noun de celluy qi les ad usez serra par le bedelle presentez a Chaumberleyn, et amerciez solonc sa desert. Et si soit trove qe le bedelle mette le merche a faux mesure, eit le juwyse del pyllorye.

De Stallis.

Stalls to be moveable, and not to project from the houses beyond a certain length.

Item, qe nulles estalles soient hors du mesoun plus large qe de deux pies et demy; et ces soient moveables et flecthables par la discrecioun del Aldermann, solonc ceo qe les ruwez ou venelles sont largees ou strettez.

De Appenticiis.

Pent-houses to be of sufficient height.

Item, qe lez appentices soient si hautz qe home puisse aisement alere et chivalere southe ycelles; et si ascun y soient plus bas qe celly qe lez doit, lez face amendere apres xv jours qil serra garny par les conestables, scawageours, ou bedelle; ou autrement par eux soient abatuz, pernant pur lour travaille [1] iiii, come desus.

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[1] *Deniers*, "pence," is meant. See page 333.

Inquisitiones Wardemotarum.

Vous presenterez si la pees nostre Seignur le Roi fust enfreint, ou ascun affray fust fait en la Garde puis le darrein Wardemote, et par quoy ou par queux ceo fust fait; ou si ascun covyne ou assemble encontre etc., ad estee. *Inquisitions directed at the Wardmotes.*

Item, si ascune soit resident ou herberge deinz la Garde qi ne soit mye loialx, ne de boun fame ne dessoutz francplegge. *As to persons of suspected character.*

Item, si ascun feme de fole vye, ou commune tenseresse, ou commune baude, ou putere, soit resident deinz la Garde. *Women of ill fame.*

Item, si ascun fourne, furneux, ou terrayle defectif soient deinz la Garde, par quoy verisemblablement purra avenir mesaventure de few, ou si ascuns usent autre fewaile qe buche ou carbons, encontre lordinance del citee. *Defective ovens or furnaces.*

Item, si ascuns taverners, braceresses, hostilers, ou chaundelers vendent sanz mesurez ensealez du seal del Auderman ou de la Chambre de la Guyhalle; et si ascun de eux vende encontre lassise ent fait par lez Maire, Audermans, et le Commune Conseil de la citee; *Sale by taverners and others without sealed measures, or in breach of the Assize.* et si ascun de eux resceit ascuns haserdours ou autres ryotours apres heure defendu par lordinance de la citee; et si ascuns y soient deinz la Garde qi soient utlagez. *Riotous persons and outlaws.*

Item, si ascun hokestere soit en la Garde. *Hucksters.*

Item, si ascun mesoun deinz la Garde soit covert dautre coverture qe tilles, plumb, piere, et nemy par reed ou streyin. *Houses not properly covered.*

Item, si ascun soit usant de mettre ordures en ascuns rewes et venelles deinz la Garde, et myesement devant autre huys. *Nuisances in streets and lanes.*

F. 214. a.

Item, si ascuns porkes ou vachez soient nurriz deinz la Garde, a noysaunce dez veisyns. *Nuisances by rearing pigs and cows.*

Lepers. Item, si ascun lepre soit resident deinz la Garde.

Usurious bargains. Item, si ascun bargayne de usere fu fait deinz la Garde puis le darrein Wardemot.

Purprestures. Item, si ascuns purprestures sont faitz en rewes ou venelles, ou sur les mures ou fosses de la citee, ou en Thamyse ou autre comune soel deinz la Garde.

Offences by bakers. Item, si ascun pestour de tourte peste de payne blank, ou a revers.

Vagrants at unseasonable hours. Item, si ascuns useez de wakerere deinz la Garde apres les heures defendez et maners defenduz par le Commune Counselle de la citee.

Extortions by officers of the City. Item, si ascun officere de la citee eit fait ascun extorcioun ou affray deinz la Garde par colour de soun office, a tort et damage dascune persone; et quest ceo fait, et coment fait; ou si ascun soit meyntenour ou champertour de querele, qest mienwe deinz la Garde.

Persons guilty of maintenance or champerty.

Overpayment of labourers and artisans. Item, si ascun paye ou lowe as masons, carpenters, daubers, tielleres, ou as autres laborers qiconqes, plus qe nest ordeigne.

Too great projection of tavern sign-poles. Item, si ascun perche dascune taverne soit plus large ou soi extent plus outre qe nest ordeigne.

Quoddam Recordum de Dimissione iiii^{or} Capitalium Domorum.

A married woman estopped by her recognizance enrolled in the Court of Hustings. Rogerus de Eure venit coram Majore et Aldermannis, ac Camerario Londoniarum, die etc., et questus fuit quod cum quidam Rogerus Sayer et Agnes uxor ejus, coram Camerario Gyhaldæ Londoniarum, concessissent, tradidissent, et ad firmam dimisissent prædicto Rogero quatuor capitales domos, cum pertinentiis, quas habuerunt ex dimissione Abbatis et Conventus de Wardone, in parochia Sancti Johannis Zakariæ, Londoniis, habendum et tenendum præfato Rogero de Eure et assignatis suis a Festo Paschæ anno xxxiiii^{to}

usque ad finem decem annorum proxime sequentium, pro quadam pecuniæ summa, quam prædictus Rogerus de Eure præfato Rogero Sayer et Agneti solvit, pro manibus etc.; et unde prædicti Rogerus et Agnes obligarunt se, hæredes et assignatos suos, ad warantizandum prædicto Rogero de Eure, hæredibus et assignatis suis, tenementum supradictum ad totum terminum antedictum; et scriptum ipsorum Rogeri et Agnetis hic in papyro, secundum consuetudinem civitatis, per eorum recognitionem et [1]assensu est irrotulatum;—præfata Agnes, post mortem prædicti Rogeri Sayer, die Sancti Petri ad Vincula anno regni Edwardi nunc quarto, prædicto Rogero de Eure ignorante, in prædictam domum intravit, et in eadem, contra factum suum proprium, se tenet, nec ipsum Rogerum de Eure eam ingredi permittit, sed vi armata dictam domum hucusque occupavit, contra factum suum hic in papyro, prout moris est, irrotulatum;—et petit super hoc discretionem Majoris et Aldermannorum.

Et super hoc, præceptum fuit Vicecomitibus per Majorem, quod scire facerent dictæ Agneti quod sit in Camera prædicta ad certam diem, ostensura si quid pro se haberet, aut dicere sciret, quare præfatus Rogerus de Eure tenementum suum gaudere non deberet, etc. Et Vicecomes testabatur præmunitionem ter per vices præfatæ Agneti factam, et ipsa non venit, etc. Et quia videtur Majori et Aldermannis quod cognitiones hic in papyro factæ per viros et eorum uxores, ut præmittitur, irritarentur nisi recipientes hujusmodi tenementa ad terminum annorum termino suo uti possent et gaudere,—concordatum est per T[homam] [2] Romayne, Majorem, Nicholaum de Farendone, J. de Wengrave, J. de Lincolnia, W. Servat, Simonem de

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[1] A mistake for *assensum*. | [2] Mayor, A.D. 1309.

Paris, Nicholaum Picot, J. de Wyndesore, Willelmum de Leire, Willelmum Trent, Thomam Sely, et Simonem Bolet, Aldermannos, quod prædicta Agnes a prædicto tenemento amoveatur, et quod prædictus Rogerus de Eure in eodem tenemento ponatur; ita quod sit in eodem statu de prædicto tenemento quo fuit tempore quo dicti Rogerus Sayer et Agnes dictum tenementum eidem Rogero dimiserunt.

Idcirco præceptum est Vicecomitibus, quod dictum Rogerum de Eure reponant in dictum tenementum ad
F. 214. b. terminum suum tenendum, etc., salvo jure cujuslibet, etc.

TERTIA PARS.

F. 176. a. De Assaio et Gubernatione Panis, Bladi, Cervisiæ, et aliorum Victualium; et de Usurariis, Pistoribus, et de Litteris sub Communi Sigillo sigillandis.

[1] This is a mistake, as this article belongs to the Second Part. See p. 338.

[1] Item, quantum solvatur pro molatione quarterii.

Item, de molendinario furante farinam.

Item, quod omnia blada liberentur molendinario per pondus.

Item, de pœna braciatricis infringentis assisam cervisiæ.

Item, quod nullum genus panis fiat de majori pretio, nisi tantummodo duo vel iiii panes ad denarium.

Item, quod nullus panis fuerit furratus, nec de furfure factus.

Item, quod quilibet pistor habeat sigillum suum in pane apparens.

Item, quod nullus pistor panem vendat in domo sua, nec ante clibanum suum.

Item, quod nullus pistor ingrediatur Cœmeterium Sancti Michaelis, nec etc., ad bladum afforandum, ante primam pulsationem.

Item, quod nullus pistor faciat de [2] , de stipula, etc.

Item, quod nullus pistor hospitem aliquem ultra unam noctem, etc.

Item, quod nulla regraterissa transeat Pontem Londoniarum versus Suthewerke, nec alibi, ad panem emendum.

Item, quod pistores nutrientes porcos, eos habeant extra vicos et venellas civitatis.

Item, quod nullus pistor subtrahat servientem vicini sui.

Item, de serviente pistoris adversus dominum suum transgrediente.

Item, quod nullus pistor ullius creanciæ beneficium regraterissæ faciat, quamdiu illam noverit in debito vicini sui.

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[1] This repetition occurs in the original.

[2] Omitted in the original; *feugera*, "fern," is the word.

Item, quod nullus pistor præsumat officium pistoris ingredi, nisi habuerit bona mobilia ad valentiam xl solidorum.

Item, quod nullus panis fiat ad vendendum de iii quadrantibus, nec de v quadrantibus, etc.

Item, quod nullus pistor nec regraterissa emat panem extra Londonias factum, nisi sit de competenti pondere ad [1]assisam panis in civitate Londoniarum factam.

Item, quod nullus panis frigidus captus sit, sed calidus.

Item, quod nullus turtarius vendat panem regraterissæ, neque in shopis suis, sed tantummodo in cistis suis et in foro Domini Regis, et non in domo sua, sub pœna xl solidorum post clamorem, etc.

Item, quod nullus turtarius faciat panem album.

Item, de quadam proclamatione de venditione cervisiæ, et de Alekonners.

Item, quod nullus braciator nec braciatrix vendat aliquam cervisiam alicui regraterissæ.

F. 176. b. Item, quod nulla regraterissa emat aliquam cervisiam ad revendendum.

Item, de Alekonners.

Item, quod nullus braciator nec braciatrix vendat cervisiam alicui ad revendendum.

Item, de pistoribus.

Item, de quodam brevi Domini Regis pro Vicecomite Londoniarum absente, et ad Scaccarium Regis præsentato.

Item, de proponentibus scripta seu acquietancias in Curia Vicecomitum, etc.

Item, de quodam brevi [2]Domino Regis ad habendum corpus Johannis le Despenser coram Justiciariis apud Westmonasterium, et de returno ejusdem brevis.

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[1] *Assaium* may possibly be the word.

[2] An error for *Domini.*

De Statutis Piscenariorum, et de Halimoto; et de Piscibus, Batellis, et Retibus.

Item, quantum dabit navis quæ primo venit de Gernemuta cum allece.

Item, de carecta quæ venit in forum, quantum capiet Ballivus Piscenariorum.

Item, de navi cum shaltre, quantum dabit.

Item, quantum dabit navis cum balles.

Item, de illo qui inventus fuerit in Halmoto, qui fuerit egressus ultra metas.

F. 177. a. Item, quod nullus stokker nec apprenticius debet intrare navem ad aliquem piscem emendum.

Item, quod nullus extraneus debet emere de extraneo.

Item, quod nullus extraneus intrabit in aliquem welkebot, nisi vocetur.

Item, quod nullus vendet super kayam ad retalliam.

Item, quod nullus portabit.[1]

Item, quod nullus piscenarius exibit civitatem, per aquam vel per terram, ad obviandum aliquibus piscibus.

Item, de calathis ordinatis per piscenarios civitatis, etc.

Item, quod piscenarius habeat in quolibet uno calatho unum genus piscium.

Item, quod piscenarii habeant duo Halimota per annum, etc.

Item, quod nullus civitatis, nec alius, vendat vel emat pisces recentes ad revendendum, ante solis ortum, etc.

Item, quod nullus debet forstallare forum emendo pisces.

Item, quod nullus liber civitatis associatus fuerit cum extraneo emendo pisces.

Item, de ostreis, conchis, musculis, adductis Londonias.

Item, quod probi homines misteræ piscenariorum, qui

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[1] This sentence is imperfect; *welkos coctos* should be added.

habent batellos et retia sua propria, vendent sicut ex antiquo solebant, etc.

Item, quod omnimodus piscis ductus in civitatem in calathis clausis sit ita bonus in fundo calathi sicutin extrema parte.

Item, quod quilibet videat calathum suum quod [1] ut sit ut prædicitur.

Item, de sturione in cadis.

Item, quod quilibet piscis noctanter adductus in civitatem non removeatur extra batellum ante ortum solis.

Item, quod nullus piscis adductus per terram in calathis sit hospitatus in shopis vel in domo, sed tantum in visu gentis ante shopas suas.

Item, de murænis, etc.

Item, quod nullus murænas emat ad revendendum, ante quartum diem post eorum adventum.

Item, quod nullus extraneus vendat murænas, post etc.

Item, quod piscenarii habeant curiam suam tentam per Vicecomites, vel per clericos, ad placitandum, sicut in hospitio Vicecomitis.

Item, quod nullus recipiat apprenticios plures quam duos, vel tres ad majus, nisi secundum potestatem suam.

Item, de apprenticiis.

Item, quod provisores Abbatis Sancti Albani non emant pisces ad ducendos extra villam, nisi solummodo ad usum Abbatis et Conventus.

Item, quod nemo emat allec, makerellum, nec alium piscem, qui ducitur ad civitatem per carectam, ante horam nonam, nec ad revendendum, etc.

Item, quod esprotz vendantur et mensurentur per tandele, et per demy tandele, etc.

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[1] This word is redundant.

Item, quod piscantes cum grandibus retibus quæ capiunt smeltes, incipiant ad festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, etc.

Item, de alio modo retium grandium.

Item, de alio modo retium, et vocato 'codnet.'

Item, de alio modo retium, et vocato 'petresnet.'

F. 177. b. Item, de alio modo retium, vocato 'pridnet.'

Item, de alio modo retium, vocato 'treinekes.'

Item, quod nullus capiat muræenas post Pascha.

Item, de alio modo retium, quæ non sunt utilia, quia sunt nimis stricta.

Item, de alio modo retium, vocato 'cotnet' [1] [etc.], quæ inhibentur.

Item, de retibus captis in Thamisia, et combustis.

De Pace, Vicecomitibus, Usurariis, Recordis et Placitis, et aliis certis Articulis subscriptis, et Consuetudinibus.

Imprimis, de quodam brevi Domini Regis de proclamando ordinationes subscriptas.

Item, de pace custodienda.

Item, quod nullus eat armatus infra civitatem.

Item, quod hostillarii præmuniant hospites suos quod dimittant arma sua in hospitiis suis.

Item, quod felones et malefactores possint arrestari per probos homines absque ministris civitatis.

Item, de pœna tractantis cultellum vel percutientis cum pugnis infra civitatem.

Item, de manutentoribus.

Item, quod nullus teneat aliquem secum in servitio, nisi pro eo respondere voluerit.

Item, de vigiliis competentibus faciendis in qualibet Warda.

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[1] This seems required by the construction of the passage.

Item, de ordinatione de placitis placitandis coram Majore, et de processu eorundem.

Item, quod licet liberi civitatis moram traxerint extra libertatem civitatis, gaudebunt libertate.

Item, quod licet aliquis admissus fuerit in libertatem civitatis in uno mistero, tamen uti potest alio.

Item, quod secunda uxor habebit medietatem bonorum viri, licet dictus vir habuerit exitum venientem de prima uxore.

Item, quod uxor habeat francum bancum.

Item, de judicio contra usurarios.

Item, de declaratione usuræ.

Item, de quodam brevi Domini Regis pro abrocariis.

Item, quantum abrocatores capient pro uno dolio vini vendendo.

Item, quod Vicecomites invenient clericos ad scribenda Placita Hustengalia.

Item, de judicio in Hustengo reddendo.

Item, quod petentes semper sint parati in Curia.

Item, quod Vicecomites deliberabunt Camerario Guyhaldæ, in festo Sancti Michaelis, rotulos Assisæ Novæ Disseisinæ, etc.

Item, quod Vicecomites non teneant Curiam nisi in præsentia Aldermannorum.

Item, quod Vicecomites non retornent brevia Communitatem tangentia nisi ex assensu Majoris et Communitatis.

Item, quod ministri sint obedientes superioribus suis.

Item, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum attachiare possunt hominem pro felonia in forinseco loco [2] factam.

Item, de calumnia super probatione testamentorum.

Item, de bonis sequestratis, etc.

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[1] Properly *facta*.

[2] So in the original, for *facta*.

Item, de bonis elongatis in deceptionem querentis.

F. 178. a. Item, quod appreciatores bonorum habeant bona appreciata pro pretio imposito.

Item, de petitione de illis qui petunt breve de errore, et de quodam brevi inde.

Item, de petitione dotis.

Item, de recordo et processu dictæ dotis, missis coram Justiciariis Domini Regis de Banco.

Item, de eodem brevi, quod Major civitatis Londoniarum sit unus Justiciariorum apud Newgate.

Item, quod dictum breve invenietur in Scaccario Domini Regis.

Item, de quodam brevi quod Constabularius Turris non capiat prisas.

Item, quod liber civitatis non implicitet alium extra libertatem civitatis.

Item, de compositione facta inter mercatores Londoniarum et mercatores dAmyens, Corby, et Neel.

Item, de acquietancia dictorum mercatorum.

Item, indentura inter mercatores Londoniarum et mercatores dAmyens, Corby, etc.

Item, de quodum brevi Domini Regis directo taxatoribus de Comitatu Oxoniæ, ne assiderent cives Londoniarum inter eos ad talliagium.

Item, de quodam placito coram Justiciariis Domini Regis de Banco placitato, in quo allocata fuit libertas civitatis.

Item, de appenticiis et aliis aisiamentis factis in tenementis, etc.

Item, de quadam proclamatione quod illi qui ducunt bladum et brasium per Ware, illa ducant ad Grascherche; et qui ducunt per partem Occidentem, illa ducant ad Newgate.

Item, de quodam recordo misso coram Domino Rege.

Item, de libertate allocata quod nullus placitet alium extra muros civitatis.

Item, de præcepto et attincta.

Item, de quodam brevi coram Justiciariis itinerantibus apud Northantoniam returnato.

Item, de returno dicti brevis.

Item, de Escaetoribus.

Item, quod jurati in Assisis examinentur de tota materia.

Item, de præmunitionibus tenentium dominis fiendis de tenementis quæ de eis tenent.

Item, de quadam consuetudine approbata, quod si aliquis legaverit terram, tenementa, vel redditus, ad aliqua pietatis opera facienda, licet non sit persona capax tempore legati, tamen legatum capiet effectum.

Item, de ordinatione contra nativos, quod non sint recepti in libertatem civitatis, nec ad statum judicialem in eadem.

Item, de quadam proclamatione facta, quod canes non circumvagent in civitate ad largum.

Item, de ordinatione de perticis tabernariorum.

Item, de carectis fugandis.

Hic incipit Tertia Pars hujus Libri. F. 214. b.

De Assaio Panis.

Secundum consuetudinem civitatis Londoniarum, debet Assaium fieri de pane, quolibet anno post festum Sancti Michaelis, per iiii viros discretos et juratos, ad hoc electos, et secundum proportionem ponderis illius Assaii debent pistores civitatis pistare per totum illum annum. Cujus modus talis est;—quod prædicti iiii viri jurati emant [1] tria quarteria frumenti, unum videlicet in Foro super Pavimentum, unum apud Greschirche, unum apud Billyngesgate, et tertium apud Ripam The Assay of bread.

[1] To all appearance, this should be *quatuor;* unless the word *unum* has been wrongly inserted before *apud Greschirche.*

Reginæ; de quibus facient wastellum, panem levatum, et panem bissum. Et postquam hujusmodi panes cum diligentia magna pistaverint, ipsos calidos coram Majore et Aldermannis in Gildaula præsentabunt, et ibi ita calidi ponderabuntur.

Deinde considerabitur emptio frumenti prædicti, et [1]allocabitur pro expensis, de quolibet quarterio, viii denarii: considerabitur venditio furfuris, et subtrahatur a summa emptionis. Et si plures fuerint panes in numero quam remanserint oboli in summa emptionis cum expensis allocata, tunc fiet partitio ponderis illorum panum [2]superfluum super panes remanentes; et sic fiet quilibet panis justi ponderis. Et si pauciores fuerint panes quam numerus obolorum in summa emptionis cum expensis allocata, tunc subtrahatur a pondere cujuslibet panis æqualiter, quousque resultent tot panes æqualis ponderis quot sunt oboli in numero emptionis cum expensis allocato.

Cujus regula talis est:—deficit tamen aliquando, sed parum; et ille defectus leviter potest agnosci. Si plures fuerint panes quam numerus obolorum, accipiatur pars excrescens de numero panum, et videatur quota pars fuerit de numero obolorum, et secundum illam portionem augmentetur pondus cujuslibet panis. Verbi gratia; si fuerint xx oboli, et xxiiii panes—quilibet panis ponderis xl solidorum—tunc excrescit numerus panum numerum obolorum, qui sunt xx, et est quinta pars; quam quinquies iiii faciunt xx. Accrescit ergo pondus cujuslibet panis per quintam partem sui ponderis. At fuit pondus panis xl solidorum, cujus quinta pars est viii solidi;—erunt ergo xx panes, quilibet panis ponderis xlviii solidorum. Cujus probatio talis est:—xxiiii panes, quilibet ponderis xl solidorum, facient pondus xlviii librarum; xx panes, quilibet ponderis xlviii solidorum,

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[1] Properly *allocabuntur*.

[2] For *superfluorum*.

faciunt illud idem pondus; at numerus obolorum erat xx,—adæquatur ergo numerus panum numero obolorum, et pondus idem est quod prius est.

De eodem.

Si plures fuerint oboli quam numerus panum, videndum est quota pars fuerit numerus excrescens de numero panum; et si pars fuerit tertia, minuenda est de quolibet pane pars quarta; et si fuerit pars quarta, minuenda est pars quinta; et si fuerit pars quinta, minuenda est pars sexta. Verbi gratia:— The Assay of bread continued.

De eodem.

Si fuerit numerus obolorum xxiiii, et numerus panum xx, tunc est excrescens iiii, ut prius, quæ quidem est quinta xx; decrescit ergo quilibet panis de sexta parte sui ponderis. Ergo si pondus erat xl solidorum, erit xxxiii solidorum iiii denariorum. Cujus probatio talis est:—Viginti panes, quilibet ponderis xl solidorum, faciunt xl libras; viginti iiii, quilibet ponderis xxxiii solidorum iiii denariorum, faciunt idem pondus; et ita adæquatur numerus panum numero obolorum, et pondus idem est. The Assay of bread continued.

Aliud Assaium de Pane Albo. F. 215. a.

Secundum consuetudinem civitatis Londoniarum, debet Assaium fieri de pane quolibet anno in civitate post festum Sancti Michaelis per quatuor viros discretos et juratos; et ad exemplare illius Assaii debent pistores per totum illum annum facere panes suos; ita scilicet, quod si postea frumentum carius vendatur quam venditum fuit ad Assaium faciendum, tunc debet panis minus ponderare. Modo oportet caute videre quod secundum quantitatem qua frumentum crescit in pretio, vel decrescit, panis crescat vel decrescat in pondere. Sed gene- The Assay of white bread.

raliter verum, quod qualiscumque pretii frumentum sit, [1] quem pretium panis debet sequi in pondere, cum omnes illi panes ponderati simul et semel ponderaverunt, qui facti fuerunt per Assaiatores prædictos. Et nota, quod quando quarterium frumenti carum fuerit, tunc habebitis plures panes de uno quarterio, et minoris ponderis. Quando vero vile fuerit, tunc habebitis panes pauciores, sed majoris ponderis.

Modo videamus;—si frumentum crescit in pretio, vide in quantum crescit quarterium ultra quam venditum fuerit tempore Assaii: si crescat in duplum, vel de tertia parte, vel de quarta, vel de quinta, vel de sexta, vel de septima, vel viii, vel de nona, vel de decima, et sic deinceps. Et nota illam partem, et vide quot tales partes sunt in pretio quarterii tunc empti, et fac panem tuum ponderare minus de tali parte quam ponderavit per Assaiatores. Verbi gratia;—contigit aliquando quod quarterium frumenti, quando fit Assaium, valet v solidis, et per illud Assaium adjudicatum est quod panis levatus de obolo debet ponderare xl solidorum: tunc verum est quod de quarterio possunt pervenire cxx panes de obolo, qui simul et semel ponderati ponderant cccl x librarum sterlingorum. De dimidio vero quarterio pervenient lx panes, qui simul et semel ponderati ponderant clxxx librarum sterlingorum; et tunc unus denarius valet in pane de obolo xii denariis. Id est, si quarterium frumenti crescit de uno denario, tunc panis de obolo decrescit in pondere de xii denariis; et si quarterium vilescit de uno denario, tunc panis debet crescere in pondere xii denariis.

Si quarterium frumenti crescit in duplum, scilicet valens x solidis, tunc abstrahe medietatem de pondere panis facti per Assaiatores; et debet panis ponderare xxx solidorum, et habebitis in dimidio quarterio cxx panes de obolo, qui simul et semel ponderati ponderant

[1] To all appearance, this should be *id.*

clxxx librarum sterlingorum, sicut supra declaratum est. Tunc quidem valet denarius in pane de obolo iii denariis, in modo supradicto. Si frumentum crescit in tertiam partem, valens vii solidis vi denariis, tunc subtrahe tertiam partem panis facti per Assaiatores; et ponderabit panis xl solidorum, et habebitis in dimidio quarterio xc panes, et tunc valet denarius circa v denariis.

De Pane Levi, qui dicitur 'Puffe.'

Panis levis, qui dicitur '*pouf*' mercatoriis, debet esse de eodem bultello et pondere quo wastellus. Panis dominicus, qui dicitur '*demeine,*' de obolo, ponderabit quantum wastellus de quadrante, excepto pondere ix denariorum per suam coctionem. Puff bread and wastel bread.

Item, in eodem libro, [1] et in [2] Parvo Nigro Libro, in quinto folio sequenti, invenitur in Assaio facto anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xvi, sic:— "Consideratum fuit tunc per Aldermannos, et per præsentationem pistorum, quod panis Fraunceis, qui dicitur '*pouf,*'—quod sit de eodem bultello quo wastellus est, et tantum ponderabit sicut wastellus amodo; et quod panis dominicus, qui dicitur '*demeine,*' ponderabit wastellum [3] quadrantis, salvo pondere iiii denariorum pro coctione." Ordinance as to puff, demeine, and wastel bread. F. 215. b.

Panis Fraunceis.

Judicium de pane vocato 'Fraunceis,' quando pistores albi panis capti fuerunt,—videlicet, die Martis Puff or French bread.

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[1] A mistake for *i.* meaning *id est.* The correct reading is found in Liber Custumarum.

[2] All traces, probably, of this book have perished. See p. 183.

[3] This seems to be the meaning of *q*.

proximo post Festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxii.— "Alanus de Padyngtone, cujus panis pouf de obolo "ponderat xvi solidorum x denariorum oboli, et deficit "viii solidis ii denariis. Item, panis pouf ejusdem "ponderat xviii solidorum et denarii oboli, et deficit "vi solidis xi denariis. Ideo ad judicium."—Hæc in [1] Majori Nigro Libro, folio primo.

De Molendinariis.

Enactments as to millers, temp. Edward I.

Provisio facta de molendinariis per Majorem et Aldermannos civitatis. Hii Aldermanni tunc fuerunt præsentes,—Johannes Horne, Philippus Cissor, Robertus Bassynges, Nicholaus de Wyntone, Willelmus de Farndone, Robertus de Rokesley, Henricus de Frowyk, Robertus de Meldeborne, Ricardus de Chigewelle, Willelmus de [2] Mazelmer, Vicecomes.

De Blado.

The miller to be paid in part from the grist.

Provisum est, quod solvatur pro pondere cujuslibet quarterii versus molendinum, in blado de molendino, in farina obolus: item, pro pondere dimidii quarterii, quadrans.

De Molatione.

In part to be paid in money.

Item, quod [3] solvatur molendinario, pro molatione quarterii, iii denarii; pro molatione dimidii quarterii, i denarius obolus.

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[1] All traces of this book also seem to have been lost.

[2] This personage is called *Mazarer* in Northouck's History of London. He was Sheriff A.D. 1280 and 1283.

[3] Properly *solvantur*.

De Molendinariis.

Item, provisum est, quod si molendinarius convictus fuerit quod furatus fuerit de farina, seu fraudem interposuerit, quod equus molendini, veniens ad pondus, cum farina attachietur quousque dominus molendini veniat ad equum suum replegiandum. Et quod dominus molendini venire faciat ipsum qui furabatur farinam, seu qui fraudem interposuerit; alioquin solvat dominus dimidiam marcam. Et si molendinarius veniat, quod habeat judicium claiæ ad modum pistoris; et nihilominus dominus satisfaciat de farina deficiente, vel de pecunia, ad plenam valentiam. Et si dominus venire noluerit, nec adducere molendinarium, quod prohibeatur ne aliquis accedat ad molendinum suum cum blado ad molendinandum, quousque satisfecerit ad plenum. Punishment of fraudulent millers.

De eodem.

Provisum est, quod omnia blada molendinandum liberentur molendinario per pondus, ita quod, de farina inde proveniente, cum pondere respondeant consimili. All wheat to be weighed before delivery to the miller.

De Braciatoribus.

Item, provisum est, quod braciatrices, cum assisam [1] infringerint cervisiæ, et super hoc convictæ fuerint, quod prima vice convicta solvat x solidos, et alia vice xx solidos, et tertia vice habeat judicium eis provisum in Weschepe. Et si contingat quod aliqua convicta non velit solvere, nec poterit, habeat judicium. Punishment of fraudulent breweresses.

[1] Properly *infregerint*.

[1] Halimotum Pistorum.

De Pane.

Loaves to be made of two for a penny and four for a penny.

"Duo et quatuor panes fiant ad vendendum pro "denario; nec ullum genus panis fiat de majori pretio "ad vendendum, nisi tantummodo duo et quatuor "panes ad denarium, et hoc secundum Assaium in hoc "anno.

No bread made with bran, not to be as good within as without.

"Nullus panis fiat furratus, nec de furfure factus, qui "deterior sit in fractione quam extra."

De Pistoribus.

Each baker to have his own seal.

"Quilibet pistor habeat sigillum suum in pane suo "apparens, quod melius et apertius cognoscatur cujus "sit. Et hic modus sigillandi sit tam in bisso pane "quam in albo.

Bakers to sell only in the King's market.

"Nullus pistor panem vendat in domo sua, nec ante "clibanum suum; sed habeat sportam cum pane suo "in foro Domini Regis; ita quod, si panis, secundum "mercatum bladi, competens non fuerit, corpus pistoris "sit ad justitiam.

Bakers forbidden to enter certain places.

And not to forestal corn.

"Nullus pistor ingrediatur Cœmeterium Sancti Mi"chaelis, nec Mercatum de Weschepe, de Greschirche, "de Billyngesgate, nec de Botulveswharf, nec Ripam "Reginæ; nec aliquam navem ascendat ad bladum "afforandum ante primam pulsationem.

Not to heat their ovens with fern, straw, or reeds.

"Nullus pistor furinare faciat de feugeria, de stipula, "de stramine, nec de arundine.

Bakers to lodge no one for more than a night.

"Nullus pistor aliquem hospitetur ultra unam noctem, "nisi habeat ipsum ad rectum, si forte transgressus "fuerit."

[1] These enactments of the Bakers' Hall-mote are entered twice in Liber Custumarum.

De Regratoribus.

"Nulla regraterissa transeat Pontem Londoniarum "versus Suthwerke, nec alibi, ad panem emendum, ut "illum in civitate Londoniarum deferat ad vendendum; "quia pistores de Suthwerke, nec aliunde, non sunt "de justitia civitatis."

No one to regrate bread in the City bought in Southwark.

F. 216. a.

De Pistoribus et Pane.

"Pistores nutrientes porcos salvo sibi [1] intrant in "domibus suis, vel alibi, extra vicos et venellas civi- "tatis.

Bakers allowed to rear pigs in their own houses.

"Nullus pistor subtrahat servientem vicini sui de "servitio suo, quamdiu in servitio ejusdem morari "debeat, sive stipendialiter sive fidei obligatione; et "hoc sub pœna misericordiæ, ad opus Vicecomitum, "xl solidorum.

Not to entice away the servants of their neighbours.

"Si aliquis serviens pistoris adversus dominum suum "transgressionem aliquam fecerit, ita quod a famulatu "domini sui illicentiatus discedere præsumpserit, statui- "mus, sub forisfactura Vicecomitibus, ne aliquis de "pistoribus ipsum receptet, nec retineat, quousque do- "mino suo plenius satisfecerit.

Not to take servants of other bakers who leave without a licence.

"Cum commune sit mercatoribus creanciam facere, "et præcipue pistoribus idem communiter agere cum "regraterissis; sub pœna prætaxata, prohibemus ne "aliquis pistor ullius creanciæ beneficium regraterissæ "faciat, quamdiu illam noverit in debito vicini sui "[2] immo.

Not to give credit to regratresses who are in debt already.

"Pro innumerabilibus et intolerabilibus periculis et "scandalis evitandis, quæ sæpius emergi solent inter

Bakers to give security.

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[1] A mistake for *nutriant*.

[2] This is a mistake for *innodatam*. One copy in Liber Custumarum has *inno* only, and this has probably led to it.

" compistores, firmiter inhibemus, ne quis præsumat in " hujusmodi officio ingressum acceptare, nisi, de proprio " vel amicorum suorum subsidio, Domino Regi et civi- " tati de xl solidis, mobilibus catallis, sufficienter possit " idem officium adimplere, et ad hoc perficiendum " pleggios invenire.

Loaves at certain prices not to be made.

" Nullus panis fiat ad vendendum de iii quadrantibus, " nec de v quadrantibus, nec de denario, nec de majori " pretio. Quod si hujusmodi panis [1] fuerit, portatus in " brachiis vel sub mantargio, capiatur ad opus Vice- " comitum tanquam forisfactus, sine ulla reclamatione, " etc.

Bread made out of London to be deemed adulterated.

" Panis extra Londonias factus, et in civitate Lon- " doniarum ad vendendum deportatus, discernimus esse " adulterinum; et ideo firmiter injungimus, quod pistor " nec regraterissa ullum de hujusmodi pane emere præ- " sumat ad vendendum; nisi sit de competenti pondere " ad Assaium panis in civitate Londoniarum [2] factam, " secundum quod annus exigit.

Bread to be delivered while hot.

" Nullus panis frigidus captus sit, sed calidus, prout " pistori liberantur per Assaium.

Tourte-bread to be sold only in the King's market.

" Nullus turtarius vendat panem regraterissæ, neque " in shopis, sed tantummodo in cistis suis, et in " foro Domini Regis, et non in domo sua, sub pœna " xl solidorum post clamorem, etc.

Makers of tourte-bread to make no white bread.

" Nullus turtarius faciat panem album."

De Venditione Cervisiæ.

Enactment by proclamation as to the sale of ale.

" Soit proclamacioun fait, qe chescun braciour et bra- " ceresse vende la galoun de meillour cervoise pur " i denier obole, et la galoun de secounde pur i denier, " et nient plus, a nulle persone; et qils facent et bra- " cent auxi bone cervoise, ou meillour, come ils soleint

[1] *Inventus* is omitted here. | [2] Properly *factum*.

" avant ceo crye, iceste an et lieu passe proschein.
" Et qe chescun vesselle qest apporte ou amove a
" ascun bracyne pur emplire, estoise illoeqes un jour
" et un noet, pleyn de cervoyse pur espurger; et le
" secunde a matyn, a lemporter dicelle, soit paremply
" de bone et clere cervoise. Et qe chescun braceour
" et braceresse use soun mistiere en manere come ils
" soleit, braceant a taunt come il est accustume, et
" nyent meins a cause de ceste ordinance. Et si ascun
" ou ascune ne voille bracer, ou brace meyns qil ne
" soleit, par cause de ceste ordinance, soit tenuz come
" retreour dez vitailles de la citee, et pur sa disobeis-
" aunce et malice encourge la payne denprisonement,
" a volunte du Maire qi pur le temps serra; et nyent-
" meins forjure la dite mistiere deinz la fraunchise
" de la citee pur touz jours. Et qe chescun braceour
" et braceresse, a plus tost qil avera brace, envoie pur
" lez Alkonners de la Garde ou il demurent, pur taster
" sa cervoise, issint qil ne vende nulle cervoise avaunt
" ceo qe les ditz Alkonners leyent assaye, sur forfaiture
" de mesme la cervoyse issint vendu; lune moite a la
" Chambre, et lautre moite a lez ditz Alkonners; lez
" queux Alkonners serrount esluz en chescun Garde
" de la dite citee, solonc lavys et lassent del Aldermann
" et des prodeshomes de mesme la Garde, et remuez
" quaunt lour pleist. Et qe lez Alkonners, ou deux
" de eux, soient touz jours prestz, quaunt ils sont re-
" quys, de taster ascun cervoise et de faire lour office,
" sur payne denprisonement, a la volunte du Maire.
" Et en case qe ascune cervoise soit meyns bone qil ne
" soleit, qadonqes ele soit vendu solonc la pris a icelle
" myse et ordeigne, par assent del Alderman de la Garde
" et des Alkonners en ycelle deputeez. Et si ascun ou
" ascune vende la galoun de meillour cervoise plius
" chier qe i denier obole, et le galoun de seconde pluis
" chier qe i denier, come avaunt est dit, et de ceo
" soit atteint, paie al primere foith xl deniers; cest-

The ale must be clear and have duly fermented.

F. 216. b.

No brewer to take offence at this enactment.

Duties of the Ale-conners.

Penalty for sale of bad ale.

Penalties for sale of ale at too high a price.

" assavoire, la moite de ceo a la Chambre et lautre " moite as Alkonners de la Garde. Et sil soit autre " foithe de ceo atteint, paie demy marc; et si la tierce " foithe, i marcz a departire, oelement en le manere suis- " dit. Et sil soit le quarte foitz de ceo atteynt, forjure " la dite mistier deinz la fraunchise de la citee pur " touz jours. Et si ascun braceour ou braceresse soit " atteint par autre qe Alkonnere qil eit fait encontre " la poynt suisdit, eit la Chambre la moite de la for- " fature, et celly a qi suyt il serra atteint et lez Al- " konners de la Garde lautre moite a departire, oele- " ment entre eux. Et si ascun vende par mesure nyent " enseale, ou a plus haut prys qe nest ordeigne par " lez ditz Alderman et Alkonners, en case qe la cer- " voise soit meyns bone qele ne soleit, come avaunt " est dit, eit emprisonement et face fyne a la volunte " du Maire. Et outre, eit lez Aldermen en chescun " Garde poaire de vendre la galoun de servoise a quele " prys luy pleist, en case qe le braceour ou braceresse " soit atteint devaunt luy qil ad vendu la galoun de " cervoise entre le prys dessuiz limitez.

Other penalties.

No ale to be sold to hucksters.

" Item, qe nulle braceour ne braceresse ne vende " nulle manere cervoise a nulle hukstere, sur peyn " de paiere al oeps de la Chambre la value de la cer- " voise issint vendue, et soun corps a prisone, a volunte " du Maire."

De Cervisia.

No huckster to buy ale for retailing.

" Item, qe nulle hukstere desoremes nachate nulle " manere cervoise pur revendre, sur peyn de perdre " la servoise issint achate, ou la value dicelle; la " moite a la Chambre et lautre as Alkonners de la " Garde; et soun corps au prisone, a la volunte du " Mair.

"[1]Et si ascun Alkonneer, pur doun, promesse, ou "favour, conselle ascun braceour, braceresse, ou huckestre, "qi eit fait encontre ascun dez pointz suisditz, ou "ne face soun office duement, come avaunt est dit, "sanz ascun ou ascune esparnier ou grever torcenou-"sement, et de ceo soit atteint, encourge la payne "demprisonement par viii jours, sanz redempcioun ou "grace faire du Mair ou autre quiconqes, et face fyne "par discrecion du Mair qi pur le temps serra."

Fraudulent Aleconners, how punished.

F. 217. a.

DE EODEM.

"Item, qe nulle braceour ne braceresse vende nulle "servoise a nully pur revendre; ne nully acchate de "braceour ou braceresse pur revendre, sur peyne de "forfature de toute la servoise issint venduz ou "achatez, et emprisonement de lour corps a la voluntee "du Maire. Mes bien lise as touz hostilers dachatre "lour cervoise de braceour ou braceresse tant come "lour busoignera [2]par lour hostes; issint quils ven-"dent a lour ditz hostes tant soulement pur ii "deniers la galoun, et nient plus; et ceo par mesure "ensealle, galoun, potelle, et quart, sur peyne et em-"prisonement avauntditz."

Resale of ale forbidden.

Except by hostelers.

DE PISTORIBUS.

"Memorandum, quod die Mercurii proximo ante "Festum Sancti Martini Episcopi, anno regni Regis "Edwardi, Tertii post Conquæstum, nono, Reginaldus "de Conductu, Major civitatis Londoniarum, con-"vocatis Johanne de Grantham, Johanne de Prestone, "etc., Aldermannis, in Camera Guihaldæ Londoniarum,

Enactment against fraudulent bakers who abscond.

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[1] These three words are repeated by inadvertence.

[2] An error, perhaps, for *pur*.

"pro communi utilitate in eadem civitate habitantium, "et aliorum de diversis regni partibus ad eandem "civitatem confluentium, eisdem Aldermannis asseruit, "quod cum antiquitus per Majorem et Aldermannos "civitatis prædictæ, tunc temporis existentes, ordina-"tum et stabilitum fuisset, quod pistores ejusdem "civitatis Assaium panis, tam turti quam albi, quo-"libet anno per Majorem et Aldermannos, qui pro tem-"pore fuerint, factum, et eisdem pistoribus liberatum, "custodirent sub pœna inde tunc temporis provisa, et, "si contrarium inveniretur, eodem anno incurrenda,— "modo videtur eidem Majori, quod pistores civitatis "prædictæ his diebus, Assaio a dictis Majore et Al-"dermannis, secundum consuetudinem civitatis præ-"dictæ, recepto, officio suo latenter tanquam vulpes "utuntur, ne possint per ministros civitatis ejusdem "inveniri, si contigerit defectum in eorum panibus in-"veniri. Ideo, pro melioratione ordinationis prædictæ, "et pro communi commodo faciendo, per discretionem "eorundem Majoris et Aldermannorum, ordinatum "est et concessum, quod cum de cætero panis alicujus "pistoris in civitate prædicta, vel suburbiis ejusdem, "per ministros civitatis capiatur, et calidus inveniatur, "prædictoque pistore non invento seu latitante, de-"portetur ille panis ad Cameram Guyhaldæ, et ibi-"dem per Camerarium, videntibus Majore et aliqui-"bus Aldermannis, ponderetur; et, si ille defecerit in "pondere, ita quod per defectum ponderis ejusdem "panis pœna superius ordinata, si pistor inveniretur, "deberet in actum reduci; custodiatur ille panis pon-"deratus, cujuscumque generis fuerit, ut cum pistor, "cujus panis ille fuerit, inveniri poterit, nullo habito "respectu ad temporis prorogationem seu dicti panis "interim siccationem, incurrat eandem pœnam quam in-"currisse debuisset si recenter inveniretur tempore quo "dictus panis fuit inventus calidus et in pondere "defectivus."

BREVE DOMINI REGIS PRO VICECOMITE LONDONIARUM SE ABSENTANTE IN SCACCARIO. F. 217. b.

King's letter as to a person elected Sheriff, and not presenting himself at the Exchequer.

" Rex tenenti locum Thesaurarii et Baronibus suis " de Scaccario salutem. Ex parte civium civitatis " nostræ Londoniarum nobis est ostensum, quod cum " ipsi teneant Vicecomitatum Londoniarum et Mid- " delsexiæ, cum omnibus rebus et consuetudinibus quæ " pertinent ad prædictum Comitatum, et Vicecomites " de seipsis facere debeant ex eorum voluntate, et pro " Vicecomitibus civitatis et Comitatus prædictorum nobis " ad dictum Scaccarium respondere teneantur; et iidem " cives temporibus retroactis Vicecomites de seip- " sis pro civitate et Comitatu prædictis factos, tam in " præsentia Vicecomitum sic electorum quam in eorum " absentia, ad dictum Scaccarium præsentare et nomi- " nare, et iidem sic nominati ad officium Vicecomitum " prædictorum ibidem admitti, consueverunt. Et si " forte contingeret aliquem sic electum, et ad prædic- " tum Scaccarium sic præsentatum vel nominatum, se " absentare, vel super hoc contradicere quoquomodo, " tunc sic absens vel contradicens ad dictum Scaccarium " ad opus progenitorum nostrorum consueverunt gra- " viter amerciari. Vos nihilominus Ricardum de Hors- " ham, civem civitatis prædictæ, nuper per concives " ejusdem civitatis Vicecomitem civitatis illius et " Comitatus prædicti ad dictum Scaccarium nominatum, " pro eo quod non fuit ibi tunc præsens, licet se frau- " dulenter absentasset, ad officium illud admittere non " curastis; sed cives prædictos alium ad officium præ- " dictum eligere compulistis, unde plurimi admirantur. " Et quia per fraudem hujusmodi se subtrahentium et " absentantium, tam nobis quam [1] præfatis civibus pos-

[1] This word is repeated, by inadvertence.

"set damnum non modicum irrogari.—Nos, volentes "fraudi et damno hujusmodi obviare, et fraudulentes, "prout meruerint, puniri,—vobis mandamus, quod illos, "quos cives civitatis prædictæ ad dictum officium "Vicecomitatus vobis ad dictum Scaccarium suo peri- "culo nominaverint, sive nominati fuerint ibidem "præsentes vel exinde absentes, ad officium illud de "cætero admittatis; et se subtrahentes vel gratis ab- "sentantes per amerciamenta, ad opus nostrum levanda, "puniri faciatis, prout hactenus fieri consuevit. Teste "meipso, apud Westmonasterium, xxvi die Septembris, "anno regni nostri septimo."

De Proponentibus Scripta seu Acquietancias in Curiis Vicecomitum.

Foreign acquittances not to be propounded in the Sheriffs' Courts.

Monstratum fuit Hamoni de Chigewelle, Majori, et Aldermannis, in pleno Hustengo de Communibus Placitis, tento die Lunæ in Vigilia Sancti Bartholomæi anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, xiii, per Simonem de Abyndone et Johannem de Prestone, Vicecomites, quod quidam implicitati coram eis in Curiis suis, in placito debiti, et in aliis contractibus, proponunt scripta et acquietancias in forinseco facta, de quibus Curia cognitionem habere non potest, in deceptionem Curiæ et exclusionem petentium ab actione sua. Per quod, ordinatum fuit per prædictos Majorem et Aldermannos, quod si aliquod tale scriptum, vel ac-
F. 218. a. quietancia, in forinseco factum, cujuscunque contractus fuerit, de quo Curia cognitionem habere non potest, proponatur, quod illud scriptum seu acquietancia pro nullo habeatur. Et si scriptum proponens ulterius respondere noluerit, quod pro indefenso habeatur.

Breve ad habendum Johannem le Despenser coram Justiciariis Domini Regis de Banco.

Memorandum, quod quoddam breve directum Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, cujus tenor subsequitur, retornatum fuit per assensum et præceptum Johannis de Gisorcio, Majoris, et cæterorum Aldermannorum, prout patet inferius, etc.— King's Writ to the Sheriffs to bring up the body of John le Despenser, a defaulter.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia [1] [etc.], Vicecomitibus London-
" iarum salutem. Præcipimus vobis, sicut pluries vobis
" præcepimus, quod habeatis coram Justiciariis nostris
" apud Westmonasterium, in Octabis Sancti Johannis
" Baptistæ, Johannem le Despenser, quem nuper cepistis
" et in prisona nostra de Neugate detinetis, prout alias
" Justiciariis nostris apud Westmonasterium mandastis;
" ad reddendum Johanni de Watefeld rationabilem
" compotum suum de tempore quo fuit receptor dena-
" riorum ipsius Johannis de Watefeld; prout per quan-
" dam Juratam in Curia nostra, coram Justiciariis
" nostris apud Westmonasterium, inde inter eos captam,
" convictus fuit. Et habeatis hic hoc breve. Teste W.
" de Bereforde, apud Westmonasterium, xxii° die Maii
" anno regni nostri vi^to^."

Returnum inde.

Et retornatum fuit dictum breve in hunc modum:—

" Ante adventum ipsius brevis, Johannes le De- Return to the same.
" spenser, per breve Domini Regis, quod dicitur, [2] mon-
" stravit de compoto, in Hustengo Londoniarum re-
" tornabile, attachiatus fuit ad sectam Jacobi de
" Cassebanc, mercatoris, pro compoto ei reddendo de
" xl libris sterlingorum, de quibus idem Johannes in

[1] There is evidently an omission here.

[2] Possibly an error for *monstratum*.

"eodem Hustengo asserebat se receptorem suum non "extitisse, et inde posuit se super patriam; quæ ad- "huc inter eos pendet capienda; per quod Major "civitatis prædictæ corpus ipsius Johannis salvo in "prisona de Neugate nobis ad custodiendum tradidit; "ad habendum idem corpus suum ad proximum Hus- "tengum coram ipso Majore, auditurum veredictum ejus- "dem patriæ in quam se posuit. Sine quo, corpus ipsius "Johannis extra eandem prisonam coram vobis, prout "in brevi præcipitur, ducere non possumus."

De Alienigenis admittendis in Libertatem.

Restraint upon the admission of foreigners to the franchise.

Item, quod nullus alienigena de cætero admittatur in libertatem civitatis, nisi per assensum Communitatis, [1] ut in Congregatione Communi, vel in pleno Hustengo, Communitate præsente.

De Litteris sub Communi Sigillo sigillandis.

Regulation as to the use of the Common Seal.

Item, quod nullæ litteræ, per quas Communitas possit aut debeat onerari vel obligari versus quemcunque, de cætero fiant, nec sigillentur Sigillo Communitatis, antequam Communitas ad hoc congregata fuerit, et [2] consensu inde unanimiter præbuerit.

De Communi Sigillo et Clavibus Cistæ.

Regulation as to the custody of the Common Seal.

Item, petitum fuit quod Sigillum Commune remaneat de cætero in quadam [3] cista sub sex seruris; de quibus tres Aldermanni habeant tres claves, et probi homines Communitatis alias tres claves.

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[1] An error, probably, for *vel*.
[2] Properly *consensum*.
[3] This chest (of iron) is still in existence at the Guildhall.

Breve contra Usurarios.

F. 218. b.

King's writ against usurers.

" Edward, par la grace de Dieu Roy dEngleterre, " Seignor dIrland et dAquitaigne, a noz bien amez " Maire, Aldermans, Viscountes, et toute la Comuni- " alte de nostre citee de Loundres, salutz. Pur ceo qe " nous avons [1] entedu qe vous vous efforcez de jour " en autre a destrure lorible vice et faucine de usere " et de male chevance, qe ount estez longement suffert " et meintenuz en nostre dite citee; si vous ensavons " mult bon gree, et vous maundons et chargeons, sur " la foy et ligeance qe vous nous deves, qe vous con- " tenuz vostre deligence en celle partie de jour en " autre, et enfacez entre vous en certeyne une ordi- " nance resonable pur punir les brokours assentantz " a tieux bargaynes par punissement de lour corps, et " les principalx fesours par forfaiture de lour chateux " et enprisonement de lour corps, en le manere come " vous savera melz avys affaire, solonc resoun; et de " ordeignere entre vous deux Aldermans de lez plus " suffisanz, nient mellanz de tielx bargayns, et [2] qutre " Comuners de lez plus suffisanz de vous la dite Co- " munialtee, aussint nient entaglez dez dits bargaynz, " destre associez de sere ove le Maire a chescun foitz " qe tielx maneres querelles serrount demesneez ou " attamez devaunt luy; et qils ent facent final discus- " sioun solone lordinance avauntdite, saunz esparnier a " nully. Et qe vous facez punissement de toutz ma- " ners tilx contractz feitz deinz nostre dite citee et " vostre fraunchise, auxibien des foreins come dez dein- " zeins; entendantz de certeigne qe nous luy tenoms " coupable en ceo case qi qe countreplede la dite or- " dinance. Et vous maundons et chargeons, qe apres

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[1] Properly *entendu*. | [2] Intended for *quatre*.

"ceo qe vous soiez assentuz, et eiez fait engrossere "en escript la dite ordinance, qe vous le facez crier "et publiere par toute nostre dite citee, issint qe "chescun home la puisse conistre, et fermement gar-"dere touz voiez saunz [1] sauncz lez corrigementz et "adjoustementz de nous et de nostre Counseille; cer-"tefiantes nous en vostre Chauncellerie de mesme "lordinaunce quaunt vous lavez ensi fait. Done souz "nostre Prive Seal a Westmestre, le vii jour de Martz "lan de nostre regne trent-oytisme."

Ordinatio contra Usurarios.

Ordinance against usurers and fraudulent brokers.

"Pur ceo qe avaunt ces heures la citee de Loun-"drez ad sustenuz grandes mischiefs, esclaundres, et "damagez, et en temps avenire purroit sustenire, pur "cause dascuns persones, lez queux, pur doute de Dieu, "ne pur vergoigne du secle, ne lessent einz touz jours "saforcent de meinteigner cele faux et abhominable "contrat de usure desouz le coverture et colour "de bone et loial marchandise; le quele contrat, pur "la gent plus sotilment deceyvre, ils appellent 'es-"change' ou 'chevisance;' qe plus verroiement serroit "appelle 'mescheaunce,' qar ele perte lonhour et "lalme de chevisour, et ravise les biens et la teysance "de celuy qi semble estre chevyz, et destruit tout "manere de droit et leal marchandise, [2] par quele, "sibien en toute la terre come la dite cite, deussent "principalement estre sustenuz et meyntenuz. Par "qei toutz les bones gentes de la dite citee, cestas-"savoir, le Mair et Aldermans, ovesqes lassent des "Comunes, al honour de Dieu soveraignement, et pur

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[1] This word is apparently superfluous.

[2] Perhaps for *la*.

" amendement et revelacioun de poeple, et pur eschuer
" auxint lez mischiefs, esclaundres, damages, et fausines
" suisditz, ount ordeignez et estables qe nulle de la dite
" citee, nautre qiconqes, sibien destraunge terre come
" de ceste terre, soit si hardi desore enavant de soi
" entremettre ne de parfournir tiels fauses bargaignez.
" Et sur ceo, ount ordeignez et establs qe si ascun de
" la dite citee, ou autre qeconqes, soit atteynt qil apres
" cez heures face et acomplice tiel bargayn, et celuy
" sur qi cheit la pert se vuille pleindre au Mair, qe pur
" la temps serra, deinz xl jours apres soun jour de
" paiement, qe le dit Maire face meintenant destreindre
" celuy qe de ceo serra empeche, sibien par soun corps
" come par touz sez biens; et quaunt il serra atteint,
" qil soit detenuz en prisone sanz meinprise tanqes il
" eit fait plenir restiticioun a la partie de sa perte,
" et auxint tanqes il luy eit deschargez de toutz
" maners obligacions, instrumentz, sentences, ou autres
" chalangez qiconqes touchant la dite bargayn; et
" outre ceo, tanqes il eit [1] fait a la Chambre de la
" Guyhalle pur le contemptent—cestassavoir, de atiele
" somme come il duyt avoir faucement gayne si le
" dit bargayn fuisse demure en sa force. Et en case
" qe la partie ensy grevez, pur doute ou par autre
" qiconqe cause, ne se vuille pleindre deinz xl jours,
" come desuis est dit, acorde est qe qi qe voudra
" seure pur le Roi et la citee de atteindre tielle fau-
" cine, soit oy. Et si ascun soit atteint en tiel manere,
" ou par enditement, ou en autre manere, eit mesme
" la penance qant a fyn faire a la Chambre; et outre
" cela, paiera a taunt a la dite Chambre come il duyt
" avoir paie a la partie, sil eust estee atteynt a la suyt
" de partiee. Et vuillent lez ditz bones gentez, qe ches-
" cun qi serra atteint trois foitz de tiel faucyne, qil
" forjure la dite citee pur touz jours sanz redempcioun,

[1] Repeated by inadvertence, probably for another word.

" sur peyne de perpetuele prisone; et qe nulle qi serra
" issint empeche soit suffert davoir autre counseille qe
" luy mesmes de respoundre a la matiere. Et pur ceo qe
" tieux bargayns ne sont qe rerement accomplez saunz
" lez faux brocours, qi pur soleyn profit se medlent
" sovent de desceyvre ambedeux lez partiez, les ditz
" bones gentes ount auxint ordeynes et establiz qe
" toutz ceux qe desormes serront atteintz brocours
" de tielx fauceyns, au primere foitz soient mys en
" prisone un an entier; et sils soient autre foitz
" atteintz, qils forjurent la dite citee pur toutz jours,
" et qils soient mesneez par my la citee, lour testes des-
" covertez, et deschaucez sanz seynture, sur chivaux
F. 219. b. " sanz selles; et issint convoyetes de my lew dehors
" un dez portz de la dite citee; issint qe toutz autres
" puissent estre garniz par eux, et plus esbaiez de
" faire tieulx ou autres semblables faucynes. Et fait
" assavoir, qe lentencioun est des touz lez bones gentes
" qe lez punissementz suisditz courgent sibien sur
" eux qi serront atteinz parceners dez ditz bargaynes,
" come sur les cheventeyns. Et fait assavoire, qe ceste
" ordinance se estent auxiben as foreyns come as
" denzeinz de touz maneres de tieulx bargayns faitz
" dedeinz la dite fraunchise. Ordeigne est auxint
" et establi, pur outrement destrure celles faucynes,
" qe chescun an quatre foitz soient prises Enquestes
" devaunt le Mair, qi pur le temps serra, de chescune
" Garde de la citee; cestassavoire, dez meillours et plus
" dignes de foy qi serront trovez deinz ditz Gardes;
" et qils soient dilegealment examinez sur mesme la
" busoigne. Et vuillent auxi toutz lez bones gentz,
" qe chescun Alderman soit chargez denquere en lour
" Wardemotes en mesme le manere. Et pur ce qe
" home puisse le meultz devisere et conustre le faux
" et deceivable eschange de cele qest bone et suffreable,
" et auxint le mescheaunte chevisance de cele qest droit
" et covenable, et pur eschuere si bien desclaundres dez

" bones et loialx marchauntz, come de descoverer la
" malice et desceyt des sotilx et faux compassours—Si
" est ordeinez et fermement establiz auxint come profit
" conclusioun a toute la matiere suisdit, qe soient eslutz
" deux Aldermans et quatre Comuners de bone loos et
" bone discrecioun, et innocentes de tilx controveryes,
" devaunt queux, ou trois, ou quatre de eux, en la
" presence du Maire qi pur le temps serra, toutes tilx
" pleintes serront oyez et terminez, et les contrattez
" sagement examinez, qe deceite et faucite ny purront
" emboscher en ascune manere. A qy bien et loialment
" accomplir, les Aldermans et Comunes issint esluz
" serront especialment chargez par lour serementz, qe
" sanz avoire regarde, forsqes a Dieu soulement et a
" loialtee, ferront lour bone diligence solonc la fourme
" et manere avauntditz. Et si ascuns de ceux Alder-
" mans ou Comuners soient atteyntz (qe Die defende),
" qils eyent pris [1] aver, doun, en deniers ou darres,
" de ascun des partiez, en celle cas, ou promesse entre
" eux avaunt faitz par covyn, qil forjure la Guyhalle
" et paie a la Chambre quatre foitz la somme de ceo
" qil avera issint receu, ou qil bye avoir par promesse
" avant faite."

Littera de Privato Sigillo contra Chevancias malas.

" Edward, par la grace de Dieu Roy dEngleterre, *Letter of Edward III. under the Privy Seal against fraudulent bills of exchange.*
" Seignour dIrland et dAquitaigne, 'as Mair et Vis-
" countz de Loundres, salutz. Nous sumes continuel-
" ment presses par diverses pleintz dez graundez et
" comunes de nostre roialme, sur ceo qe plusours
" marchauntz et autres demurantz en nostre citee de
" Londres colourement et subtilment ont fait, et font
" de jour en autre diverses eschaunges de moneye et F. 220. a.
" dautres choses qe ne touchent fait de loial marchandie;

[1] *aû*. The conjunction *ou* seems to be wanting.

"par quoy mult graund damage ad estee avenuz a nous
"et a nostre poeple; et plus aveindra (qe Dieu defende),
"si remedie ne soit mys. Si vous maundons et charge-
"ons, sur la foi et ligeance qe vous nous devez, qe,
"par toutz les meillours maneres et voyez qe vous savez
"ou purres, facez diligeaument, et du temps en temps,
"enquerir de tilx eschanges et dez persones qont fait
"et ferront en apres semblables, soient ils Lumbardez,
"Frauncis, Engleis, ou dautre nacioun ou condicioun
"qeconqes; et pur qi et pur quele cause, coment et
"quele manere, et devers quelle ville, pais, ou lieu,
"tielx eschaunges ont passeez ou passeront enavaunt;
"et quanqes vous poiez ent trover par tielx enquestez
"ou par autres enformaceons creiables, certefieez succes-
"sivement nous et nostre Counseille, saunz desport ou
"favoir faire en ceo case a persone qeconqes; a fyn
"qe tiel amendement et remedie y soit mys de faite
"come ad estee ordeignie sur ceo avaunt ces heures;
"et qe nostre dit poeple neyt matier ne cause de soy
"pleindre a nous pur mesme la cause. Et oultre ceo, fa-
"cez appeller pardevaunt vous touz les marchauntz et
"autres singulers persones, qi font, et qi vous pensez
"vraisemblement ou avez en suspecioun qont fait
"ou ferront, ascuns eschaungez deinz nostre dite citee,
"et par touz voz poairs; et les facez jurer sur lez
"Seintz Evangeles Dieu, et les chargez depar nous,
"sur peyne de forfaire corps et biens, qils saunz
"nostre counge especiale, par lettres desouz nostre
"[1] Secre Seal, ne facent, ne ne soeffrent estre faite,
"ascune eschaunge ove nulle persone autre qe loial
"et conu marchaunt, ne pur nully persone, sinon
"tutsoulement pur loial marchaunt conu, et par
"cause de loial marchaundie, et des chosez mar-
"chandables, issantz de nostre roialme ou amesnez en
"ycelle, saunz favour, conforter, eider, ou sustenir, de

[1] Written *Seere* in the original.

" souz lombre ou colour de eux, ascuns autre de quele " condicioun qils soient, pur faire ascun emport ou " paiement hors de nostre dite roialme, en deceyt, " fraude, ou defesance, de leffette et tenure del lordi- " nance ent fait. Et ceste chose facez si duement et " dilegealment garder et mettre en execucioun, qe " fraude ny soit fait par my qeconqes eschaunges ne " eschaungeours, contre leffette ne entencioun de nostre " present mandement, sicome nous nous fions de vous " et come vous vous vuilliez garder de damage. Done " souz Secre Seal a nostre Chastelle de Wyndesore, " le xxix jour de Juylle lan de nostre regne trente- " noefisme."

De Halimoto et Statutis Piscenariorum.

Dicunt homines de Halmoto quod debent habere duos Laghelmotos in anno, unum scilicet contra festum Sancti Martini, et alium contra Quadragesimam; et omnes piscatores et illi qui sunt de Halmoto debent esse ibi; et qui defuerit, quod non sit ibi, cadet in misericordia de xxi denariis. Præterea debet defendi in illo Halmoto quod nemo de piscenariis emat piscem recentem antequam missa ad Capellam super Pontem celebretur, vel ad Ecclesiam Sancti Martini. Dicunt etiam quod dicti piscatores debent vendere piscem recentem post missam, et piscem salsatum [1] primam. Enactmen at the Hall-mote of the Fish-mongers. F. 220. b. Fresh fish not to be bought before mass; salt not before prime.

Item, nullus de prædictis piscenariis debet ire contra piscem ultra metas statutas. Fish not to be fore-stalled beyond certain limits.

Hæ sunt metæ,—Capella super Pontem; Castrum Baynardi; Kayum Jordani; nisi piscis ille sedeat ad venditionem, ut apud Berkyngge, Northflete, Dertforde, vel aliquo alio foro, ut prædictum est.

Item, nullus emat piscem in navi aliqua *aflote*, nisi cordæ ponantur ad terram. No fish to be bought till the vessel is moored.

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[1] *Post* is accidentally omitted here, meaning "after prime."

No one to avow a stranger's fish.

Item, nullus debet advocare piscem aliquem, nisi catallum suum sit, super illum piscem [1] ad lucrandum vel perdendum.

Fees and duties of the Bailiff.

Item, homines de dicto officio dant Ballivo suo duas marcas per annum; scilicet, unam marcam contra Natale Domini, et aliam contra Pascham; scilicet quadrantes, et obolos, et denarios, sicut collectores possunt colligere. Et ideo dant illas duas marcas, quia si quis de Halmoto implicitatur in Hustengo, Ballivus debet trahere eum foris de [2] Hustengo in Halmotum Vici Pontis, ad distringendum debitores suos.[3]

Payment by the monks of St. Alban's to the Bailiff.

Item, monachi de Sancto Albano dant Ballivo per annum unam marcam; sed Ballivus debet ire vel mittere pro ea.

Customs payable on certain kinds of fish.

Item, [4] spindeleresbot qui ducit mulvellum recentem vel rayum, de xxvi mulvellis et de xxvi [5] rays dabit ad navem unum mulvellum et unum [6] ray. Et si non habeat nisi unum genus piscis, dabit duos pisces. Et si habeat merlingum et alium piscem, dabit medietatem unius generis et aliam medietatem alterius generis. Et si est totus merlingus, dabit xxvi [7] merlingis, et de batello obolum.

Item, [8] hocscip de Flandria dat eandem consuetudinem de pisce, et pro navi ii denarios, si cadat in Soca Vici Pontis.

Sprats.

Item, mangbot dat eandem consuetudinem de pisce: et qui ducit sprottes, dabit unum tandlee sprottorum, exceptis illis qui sunt de civitate Londoniarum,

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[1] So also in Liber Custumarum, where two copies of these ordinances are also to be found. See also page 381.

[2] *De curia in Halimoto*, in one copy in Liber Custumarum.

[3] Liber Custumarum adds "*vel ad faciendum quod jus dictabit.*"

[4] *Spinleresbot*, in one copy in Liber Custumarum.

[5] *Rayis* and *raies*, in Liber Custumarum.

[6] *Rayum* and *raie*, in Liber Custumarum.

[7] *Merlingos*, in Liber Custumarum.

[8] Spelt '*okschip*' in one copy in Liber Custumarum.

qui non dabunt consuetudinem; et de navi, quadrantem.

Item, navis quæ ducit makerellum, dabit xxvi makerellos, scilicet qui debet plenam consuetudinem. Mackerel.

Item, navis quæ ducit piscem dossoriis—serviens capiet de quolibet dossorio unum piscem, exceptis hiis piscibus, mulvello, [1] rayo, congre, dorree, tourbout, [2] bras, et sormulet. Customs on fish by ship in dorsers.

Item, eodem modo de dossoriis qui veniunt per terram, et de equo obolum, qui debent consuetudinem. Customs on fish by land in dorsers.

Item, battellus qui ducit dabbes, dabit de centum ad [3] murum xxvi dabbes: licet habeat magis, non dabit magis. Dabs.

Item, welkbot de v tandles, ad minus dabit unum tandlee [4] bislethe. Et si habeat magis quam quinque tandles, [5] dabit ii tandles bislethe, et de batello i denarium. Whelks.

Item, mereswyn debet unum denarium; et si scinditur, Ballivus habeat caldonem, cum cauda et [6] vinis in [7] villam. Porpoise. The Bailiff perquisite.

Item, congre quæ venit ad aquam—Ballivus habebit unum de melioribus et unum alium juxta meliorem, pro denariis suis, sicut accidit in emptione. Et si navigat in thollis, dabit obolum; et si navigat in [8] horlok, unum denarium. Et si est [9] in Quinque Portibus, non dabit argentum. F. 221.

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[1] *Raye*, in Liber Custumarum.

[2] *Bars*, in Liber Custumarum. *Alosez* is added in both copies.

[3] A mistake for *minus*, as in one copy in Liber Custumarum.

[4] Instead of this word, it is *cumulatim* in one copy in Liber Custumarum.

[5] In the earliest copy in Liber Custumarum, the reading is *non dabit amplius, et de*, etc.

[6] *Vinnis*, "fins," in Liber Custumarum.

[7] *Villa*, in Liber Custumarum.

[8] *Horloc* and *orelok*, in Liber Custumarum.

[9] *De*, in Liber Custumarum.

Oysters. Item, oystrebot qui navigat in tholles dabit obolum, et si in horloc, i denarium.

Salmon, cod, and haddock. Item, navis de Scotia quæ ducit salmonem, ii salmones; si salmonem et mulvellum, unum salmonen et unum mulvellum; si salmonem et haddok, unum salmonem et xiii haddocos; si totum haddocum xxvi haddocos; si totum allec, c allecia, excepto allece [1] salso; et navis dabit ii denarios.

Herrings. Prima navis quæ venit de Gernemuta cum allece, quæ debet plenam consuetudinem, dabit cc allecia. Et alteræ naves quæ post veniunt, quæ debent plenam consuetudinem, dabunt c allecia. De carecta quæ ducit salmonem, Ballivus capiet juxta meliorem,[2] et de karecta ii denarios. Et si ducit makerellum, dabit v makerellos; et si ducit merlinges, dabit v merlinges; et si ducit allecia, dabit v allecia, et de karecta ii denarios; et si ducit anguillas, nihil; sed dabit de carecta ii denarios. De [3] carecto quæ venit in foro, Ballivus Piscenariorum habebit piscem, sed non argentum, nisi in Vico Pontis et in Piscenaria versus Occidentem.

Customs on fish brought by cart.

Customs on various kinds of vessels. Item, navis cum [4] shaltre, quæ sedet, debet ii denarios.

Et navis cum beilles, quæ sedet, dabit i denarium; et si non sedeant nihil dabunt.

Fish brought at a late hour by land, to be warehoused. Qui ducit landfisshe post prandium, bene licet ei [5] hospitari piscem [6] suum, et in crastino ponere piscem suum in foro Domini Regis.

Penalty for forestalling fish. Item, quicumque invenit aliquem [7] in Halimoto qui fuerit egressus ultra metas et emerit piscem, ipse capiet piscem suum et habebit medietatem inde, et Ballivus aliam medietatem.

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[1] *Rubro*, in Liber Custumarum.

[2] *Salmonem, vel secundum meliorem* omitted; but in Liber Custumarum.

[3] An error for *carecta*.

[4] *Scaltre*, in Liber Custumarum.

[5] *Hospitare*, in Liber Custumarum.

[6] *Vuum*, by mistake in the original.

[7] More properly *de*, as in Liber Custumarum.

Item, nullus [1] skokkere, nullus apprenticius, debet intrare navem ad aliquem piscem emendum; nec aliquis portitor, nisi vocatur.

No stocker, apprentice, or porter to board a ship for buying fish.

Item, nullus extraneus debet emere de extraneo.

No stranger to buy of a stranger.

Item, nullus extraneus debet intrare in aliquem welkebot nisi vocetur, sed nauta, vel homo ille cujus welkebot est, debet [2] illum mensurare.

No stranger to board a whelk-boat unless called.

Item, nullus debet vendere super Kayum *a detaille.*

No one to retail fish on the quay.

Item, nullus debet portare welkes coctos [3] ad vendendum; et qui portat illos est in misericordia, et amittet welkos suos.

No one to carry boiled whelks for sale.

Qe nulle ale par Ewe ne par Terre pur regrater pessoun.

Purveu est et comaunde du Seneschalle nostre Seignour le Roy, qe desormes nulle pessouner de la citee de Loundres ne soit si hardy, sur forfature des biens et chateux, et de emprisonement du corps, de isser la ville de Loundres par ewe, ne par terre, pur encontrer pessoun de mer ou de ewe douce, le soen ou autruy, venant envers la ville avauntdite en bateaux ou sus chivalx, ne pur mesmes le pessoun enloigner, ne autre parte envoier a nulle graund Seignour, ne a religioun, ne a regrater, ne a autre, ne mesmes celle pessoun hors de la ville detenir, deskes heure de jour de pessoun vendre soit passe; et qe lez achatours le Roy eyent fait lour achat al oeps le Roy. Et si nulle soit atteint, eyt la peyne avauntdite. F. 221. b.

Prevention of all measures that may lead to forestalment of fish.

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[1] *Stockarius* and *stokkere*, in Liber Custumarum.

[2] *Illos* (meaning the whelks), in one copy in Liber Custumarum.

[3] *Per vicum ad vendendum, sub amissione welkorum suorum, et sub pœna gravis misericordiæ.*—Various reading, in the earlier copy in Liber Custumarum.

De Panyers des Pessoners.

Regulations as to the contents of the fish-baskets.

Purveu est ensement et comaunde, qe desormes les pessoners de la ville avauntdite et lour parceners ordeignent issi lour panyers en queux il mennent lour pessoun de meer, qils soient plus covenables et greynours; et chescun payner soit avenantement en sey continuant un manere de pessoun. Et qe nulle soit des pessoners si hardi, [1] avauntditz, ne de lour parceners, faucementz a douber lour panyeres; cestassavoir, mettre al desus panyer un demonstrance de covenable pessoun, et desouthe en les panyers mettre pessoun descovenable de poy de value. Et si nulle soit atteint qi le face, soit la pessoun forfait, et doubbour eyt la prisone, et de illeoqes soit [2] renit. Et ceste chose soit crie au Pount de Loundres et en Eldefistrate, et aillours en la ville ou mester serra.

The fish to be equally good throughout the baskets.

This to be proclaimed at London Bridge and in Old Fish-street.

De eodem.

Regulation as to the size of the fish-baskets, which are to contain only one kind of fish.

Purveu est ensement, qe en chescun panier eit un manere de pesson, sicome est avauntdite; et qe chescun panier contenue en sey la mesure de un busselle—Ceste chose fuist crye a Loundres le Venderdi proschein avaunt le Pentecoste, en lan du regne le Roi Edwarde xviii.

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[1] This word appears to be misplaced.

[2] Written *remit* in the Elizabethan copy.

De Ordenaunce des Pessoners.

[1] Pur ceo qe ascun temps lez prodeshomes du mester de la pissounerie de Loundres avoient certeine fourme coment lour pessoun deverent achater et vendre en certeigns lieux et en certeigns boundes, solonc certeins pointz et certeinz articles, qe trove sount en lez remembrancez de la citee; lez queux pointz soleient estre luwes en deux [2] Lawehalymoz qe lez prodeshomes ount par an en la presence les Viscontz; dont, par sovener remuement dez Viscountz et des Baillifs, par trop grand suffrance dez Baillifs ascuns [3] seyns lez articles meyns bien gardez et [4] menez; par quey il y covient amendement mettre—En temps le Roy Edwarde, filz le Roy Henri, lan de soun regne viii^e, Gregorie de Rokeley, donqes Maire de Loundres, ove lez prodeshomes, Audermans de la citee, oyez et [5] entenduz lez resons dez prodeshomes du mestier, ascuns amendementz avauntditz dez articles lez queux lez prodeshomes livererent pur comune pru de la citee et de touz gentz, et qe mes ne soit doutance, mes certeinete, coment lez gentz du mester se deyvent desoremes porter, ount establi et assentu sicome en ceste livre est desouthe escripte.

Ordinances of the Fishmongers, temp. Edward I.

De Halmotes de Pessoners.

Apres, qil eint deux Halimotz par an—un encountre le feste Seint Martin, et lautre encountre Quaresme.

Two Hallmotes to be held yearly.

[1] This passage is prefaced in Liber Custumarum with the words,—"*Constitutio Ordinationum subscriptarum facta per G. de Rokesle, Majorem, et Aldermannos.*" The first Mayoralty of Gregory de Rokesley was in 1275, the last in 1285. See below for the exact date of these enactments.

[2] *Lagehalimotz*, in Liber Custumarum.

[3] A mistake for *seyent*, as in Liber Custumarum.

[4] Properly *mesuseez*, as in Liber Custumarum.

[5] The whole of this passage is, to all appearance, in a confused and imperfect state.

A quele Halimot vendront touz lez pessoners qe sont del Halimot de la [1] on pessonierie et de lautre; et a tieu jour come le Viscont purra attendre [2] il mesmes de estre, et par resonable somonce de un jour avaunt. Et lun Halimot soit tenu a Pount, et lautre a Westfistrete, ou touz viendront a lun et lautre. Et qui defaute fra de ceux qi en la ville serrount a la somonce, dorra xxi deniers saunz riens relesser ou perdoun faire.

One at the Bridge, the other at West Fish Street.

F. 222. a.

De Pessouns fres.

Times in the day for buying fish, fresh and salt.

Nulle home de la citee, ne autre, vende ne acchate fres pessoun pur revendre avaunt le solail leve, ne pessoun sale avaunt hure de prime; et ceo aussi bien de pessoun qe vient par terre come par ewe. Issint nepurqaunt, qe lez prodeshomes du mester [3] pussont lour propre pessoun sale, dount nulle forein na part, vendre apres solail levee; et lautre, dont foreins ad part, apres prime.

The market not to be forestalled.

Nulle home voit encountre pessoun, ne maunde pur acchater nulle manere de pessoun par forstalle, ne loinz ne pres, sur forfature du pessoun quel qil soit. Lez boundes sount, la Chapele sur le Pount; le Chastelle Baynarde; et le [4] Koy Jordan. Nulle ne acchate pessoun en nulle nief devaunt qe la corde soit primes mys sur la terre; ne adonqs, forsqes en le fourme avaundit.

No fish to be bought till the vessel is moored.

Nulle homme de la citee ne neit compaignie ovesqes estrange, ne pessoun destraunge homme par nulle manere de compaignie, ne par nulle manere de awouerie, ne [5] recevye, ne par ewe ne par terre. Mez lez

No freeman shall avow a stranger's fish.

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[1] A mistake for *une*, as in Liber Custumarum.

[2] *Ymèimes*, in Liber Custumarum.

[3] *Puissent*, in Liber Custumarum.

[4] Written *roy*, to all appearance. The meaning is "Quay." See page 373.

[5] *Receyve* in Liber Custumarum.

estraunges veignent et vendount lour pessoun, et facent lour meulx, si la moite de pessoun ne soit le soen, a gayn et a perte. Et de ceo face le [1] surement lestraunge compaignoun, [2] ou le mestre mariner, sil veut, si le seignour ne veigne; et si graund suspecioun y soit, le franc compaignoun de la citee.

Strangers to sell their own fish.

De Oystres et Welkys.

Et dez oystres, et de welkes, et de moulez qe veignent en ville, qe nulle ne lez vende, ne lez avoue, for ceux qi lez peskent et amenent; ne autre pessoun qe lez gentz meynent de lour pescherie. Et qe le Roy eit sa custume de batelle qe porte v tandeles de welkes, i tandele; a qi et a queux les welkes sount, plus ou meyns. Et qe lez oystres, welkes, ne molez, ne gisent a vente outre deus retretez et un flod. Ne nulle batelle en gros vendu, sauve quaunt lestraunge navera parvendu a noun, lez revendours pount le remenaunt achater et mettre en lour shoppes [3] et vendre, et nyent en batelle.

Oysters, whelks, and mussels to be sold only by the fishermen.

Regulations for the sale thereof.

Ne nulle estraunge, de estraunge. Et lez prodeshomes du mistier qi ount lour bateaux et lour reys propres, lour pessoun vendent sicome ils soleient; et lez estraunges vendent lour pessoun qils menont, sanz avouerie dez pessons, a meulx qils pount.

Et qe tout manere de pessoun qe vient en ville et qest en clos en panyers, soit autresi boun desouz come desus, ou meillour; et chescun veye soun panyer, qe il tiel soit. Et qi autre vendra, perde la pessoun.

Fish in baskets to be all of equal goodness.

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[1] *Serment*, in Liber Custumarum.

[2] The reading is, in Liber Custumarum,—*Si il vient, ou le mestre mariner, si celuy ne viegne.*

[3] Properly *a*, as in Liber Custumarum.

The same as to sturgeon in barrels. Et de sturioun qe vient en bariles, qe se soit tout de une prise et de une salisoun.

Fish arriving at night not to be landed till sunrise. Et qe chescun manere de pessoun qe vient noeptandre en la citee, ne soit remue hors du batelle avaunt leure avauntdite del solail levee, cestassavoir, de forein ne de prive; si ne soit qe en plus temps noeptandre ne veigne. *F. 222. b.* Et adonqs, seit sur le Key de la citee en la garde le sergeant de la rewe desqes al heure avauntdite.

Fish coming by land to be exposed to public view. Et qe nulle manere de pessoun qe vient par terre en panyers ne soit herberge en shoppes ne en mesoun; mes al viewe dez gentz devaunt lour shoppes le vendent: *That belonging to freemen excepted.* sauve a prodeshomes du mistier, qi puissent lour propre pessoun herberger par viewe del sergeant, issi qe pleniement, sanz rien conseller ou enloigner, [1] le lendemayn a marche a vendre, sicome est avauntdit, sur peyne.

De Lampreys [2] (en Livres de E. foil cviii, et H. foil xxxi).

Regulations for the sale of lampreys. Et dez lampreys,[3] de namices, qe nulle ne lez concele ne herberge a [4] nulle venir par estraunge; mes al mur de Seint Margarete ceux qi lez portent estraunges lez vendent. Ne nulle ne lez achate pur revendre, avaunt le quart jour apres lour venue.

Ne nulle estraunge ne lez vende a detaille apres celle temps, forsprises a prodeshomes et a graundz seignours, et ceo par dozeyne, ou par demy dozeyne, et nient par meyns.

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[1] The word *porte* is omitted, as given in Liber Custumarum.

[2] These words are added in another, though probably contemporary hand. They are found also in the Elizabethan copy.

[3] *Et des namices,* in Liber Custumarum.

[4] *Lour,* in Liber Custumarum.

De Court de Pessoners.

Et qils eyent lour Court tenu par Viscountez, ou par clercz, par mesme le manere de pleder, par mesmes lez delayes, et par mesmes lez ajournementz come en hostielle du Visconte; cestassavoir, de touz ceux du mistier de chose qe touche lour mistier, et lez uns dez autres, au tiel jour come le Visconte purra entendre, par luy ou par [1]cez Clercs, pur lez ii marcz qil doune al Visconte par an. The Court of Fishmongers to be held by the Sheriffs or their clerks.

De Apprentices.

Et qe nulle desormes ne preigne apprentice plus qe deux ou trois a plus, forsqes sicome il est de poiar de eux sustenir; ne nulle a meindre term qe vii ans, et a parfournir soun terme; et ceo par vewe de iiii prodeshomez du mister, en ceste manere qe le seignour et le prentice en ceo qe il meinovere en le mister, veignent a la Guyhalle et facent enroller le covenant et le terme, et autresi le facent a la fin du terme, si mort de lun ou de lautre [2]ne le deface. Regulations as to the apprentices of fishmongers.

Item, de Apprenticiis.

Et si le seignour mort deinz le terme, qe lenprentice veigne a la Guyhalle devant lez prodeshomes, affaire ceo, qils garderont avant qil rien face del mester; auxi qe nulle emprentice marche ne comence, ne nulle homme forchepe face a autre en marchandant desormes. Further regulations as to apprentices.

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[1] Properly *ses*, as in Liber Custumarum.

[2] *Nel face*, in Liber Custumarum.

Mes les prodeshomes du mister facent lez achates desoremes en bele manere, saunz nusance a nully autre fere, et saunz forechepe. Et qe pur lour haste, ne par envie, le vendour teigne soun pessoun plus chier; et si ils fount, le Mair et les prodeshomes assigneront bonez gentes a la mesurer.

En droit dez apprenticez qi ore sount, qe nulle meinovere apres Dimange, desqes ataunt qe soun seignour et luy soient venuz a la Guyhalle, et eint feit enrouller lour covenaunt et le terme.

Regulation as to the privileges of the Abbey of St. Alban's.

En droit del Abbe de Seint Auban, soit boun garde pris qe [1] cez achatours ne achatent amesner hor du ville, fors al usage lAbbe et le Covent de la mesoun tantsoulement.

Time for purchase of fish brought by cart.

F. 223. a.

Ne nulle homme desormes ne achate harang, makerelle, ne autre pessoun qe vient a la citee par carette, devaunt heure [2] noun, [3] ne pur revendre.

Regulations for the sale of sprats.

Lez esproz sount venduz et mesurez par tandele et par demy tandele, sicome ils soleyent auncienement, et nient autrement; et nient vendu en gros par batele.

Persons appointed Wardens of the Statutes.

Lez Gardeins dez Status de mester avauntdit jurez, cestassavoir,—

Robert Pykeman,
Johannes Cros,
[[4] Roberd le Lunge,
Johannes Baudri,
Adam de Fuleham le Rous,
Thomas Cros,
Adam de Fuleham Parvus, } versus Orientem.

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[1] *Sez*, in Liber Custumarum.

[2] *De none*, "of none," or "noon," in Liber Custumarum.

[3] This word is redundant. It is not in Liber Custumarum.

[4] The remainder of these names are omitted in Liber Albus, but are here restored from Liber Custumarum.

Henricus de Fingerie
Gilbertus Finchard
Raufe de Brumleye
Richard de Chigewelle
Richard le Lunge
Geffrai Scote
Miles de Oystregate
William de Bolintone] } Versus Occidentem.

COMBUSTIO RETIUM.

Proceedings on an information for the use of unlawful nets.

" Congregatio Majoris et Aldermannorum; Willelmus " de Clopham, Ricardus de Kent, et alii piscenarii " Londoniarum, deportaverunt apud Guyhaldam Lon- " doniarum octo retia per ipsos inventa in aqua " Thamisiæ, ex parte Occidentali Pontis Londoniarum, " super homines subscriptos, videlicet super Alanum " atte Were et alios, etc; asserentes eadem esse falsa, " in destructionem commoditatis aquæ Thamisiæ, ra- " tione piscium ejusdem aquæ provenientis, ad dam- " num totius populi, tam civitatis quam aliorum ab " ea civitate prope et longe habitantium: eo quod " mallia eorundem retiorum, hic in Guyhalda per ipsos " deputatorum, secundum consuetudinem civitatis, debe- " rent esse largitatis duorum pollicum ad minus, et parvi " pisces quantitatis et grossitudinis unius pollicis per " mallia eorundem retiorum non possunt pertransire. " Et prædicti piscenarii petunt quod inspectis memo- F. 223. b. " randis, in Camera Guyhaldæ Londoniarum existen- " tibus, de qua largitate ista retia nunc capta " esse deberent, fiat de eisdem retibus quod secun- " dum discretionem Majoris et Aldermannorum fuit " faciendum, etc. Et inspectis memorandis in Camera " dictæ Guyhaldæ; videlicet in [1] Minori Nigro Libro,

[1] This book is probably no longer in existence, as no traces of it are to be met with among the muniments at Guildhall. It is also mentioned in this work in one or two other instances. See p. 353.

"folio xciii, de qua largitate prædicta retia nunc "capta esse deberent, compertum est per eadem me- "moranda quod eadem octo retia, nunc super homines "prædictos capta, debent esse in mallio largitatis "duorum pollicum. Ideo præceptum est servienti "Cameræ quod venire faciat hic die Sabbati proxime "futuro discretiores piscenarios civitatis, notitiam de "retibus habentes; ut visis eisdem retibus et largitate "eorundem, si quæ bona fuerint, possessoribus libe- "rentur; et si quæ mala et falsa, largitate duorum "pollicum carentia, inventa fuerint, secundum con- "suetudinem civitatis comburantur. Ad quem diem "Sabbati, veniunt Adam de Kyngestone, etc., pisce- "narii, et jurati ad supervidenda, examinanda, et "mensuranda mallia [1] retia prædictorum. Qui dicunt, "super sacramentum suum, quod mallia prædictorum "retiorum debent [2] mensurari ab uno nodo usque "secundum nodum ex transverso; quod rete dicti "Alani atte Were est falsum; unum rete Willelmi "atte Style est bonum, etc. Ideo consideratum est, "quod prædicta quatuor retia bona possessoribus libe- "rentur, et prædicta quatuor retia falsa comburantur."

Et sic postea, diversa retia falsa, in aqua Thamisiæ per piscenarios inventa, per considerationem Majoris et Aldermannorum temporibus diversis combusta fuerunt.

Breve de certis Articulis proclamandis.

Royal order or proclamation by King Edward III. of certain articles relative to the City.

"Rex Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salu- "tem. Quosdam articulos pacem nostram in dicta "civitate Londoniarum concernentes, per nos et Con- "silium nostrum [3] ordinatis, quorum obligatio multum "[4] incident nobis cordi, vobis mittimus præsentibus

[1] An error for *retium*, or according to the tenor of the present narrative *retiorum*.

[2] *Mensrari* in the original.

[3] Properly *ordinatos*.

[4] Properly *incidit*.

"interclusos; mandantes et firmiter injungentes, quod "statim, visis præsentibus, omnes articulos prædictos "in civitate Londoniarum prædicta, in locis ubi ex- "pedire videritis, publice proclamari et firmiter teneri, "et omnes contravenientes puniri et castigari, faciatis, "juxta [1] tenorem articulorum prædictorum. Et hoc, "sicut nos et honorem nostrum ac salvationem civitatis "prædictæ diligitis et vos ipsos indemnes servare volue- "ritis, nullo modo omittatis. Teste meipso, Westmo- "nasterii, xii die Junii anno regni nostri tricesimo- "septimo."

De Conservatione Pacis.

Pur la pees nostre Seignour le Roy garder, mayntenir, en la citee de Londres et en lez suburbes dicelle, ordeigne est par nostre Seignour le Roy et soun Conseille, del assent des Mair, Aldermans, et Comunialtee de mesme la citee de Londres, en la manere qensuyt; qe nulle soit si hardy daler wakerant dedeinz la dite citee, nen les suburbes, apres heure de coverfeu personee a lEsglise Nostre Dame atte Bow, sil ne soit homme conuz de bone fame ou soun servant, par verraye cause, et ceo ovesqes lumere; le quel courfeu serra sonee a la dite esglise entre le jour et le nuyt. Et si ascun soit trove wakerant countre ceste ordinance, soit meyntenant pris et mande a la prisonee de Newgate, illoeqes a demurer tanqes il eit fait fyn a la citee pur le contempt, et trove bone seurtee de soun bone parte.

Regulations as to persons in the streets after curfew rung.

F. 224 a.

Qe nul voise arme.

Item, qe nulle, de quel condicioun qil soit, ne voise armeez en la dite citee, nen lez suburbez, ne armes ne

Arms forbidden to be worn in the

[1] *Tenerem* in the original.

City, with certain exceptions.

port, de jour ne de noet, horspris lez vadletes dez graundez Seignours de la terre, portantz espees lour Seignours en lour presence, et les sergeantz de armez nostre Seignour le Roi, ma Dame le Roigne, le Prynce, et dez autres enfauntz nostre Seignour le Roy, et lez ministres de la citee, et lez gentz qui viendront en lour compaigne en aide de eux, a lour mandement, pur la dite peas sauver et meyntenir, sur la dite peyne, et de perdre lour armes et armures.

De Hostillers.

Hostelers to warn their guests to the like effect, who are to leave their arms in the hostels.

Item, qe chescun hostiler et herbergeour face garnir sez hostes qils lessent lour armes en lour hostels quaunt ils serront herbergez; et sils ne facent, et ascun soit trove portant armez encontre le dite crye par defaute de garnissement de soun hostiler, soit le hoste puny par enprisonement et par fyn, solonc la discrecioun dez Mair et Aldermans.

De Power darrester Felons et Meffesours.

Power given to all substantial men of the City to arrest felons.

Item, qe chescune homme destate de la dite citee, Aldermann et Communer, qest de bone fame, eit poiar en absence dez ministrez darester felons et meffesours et lez mesner as hostielx dez Viscontz, issint qe due punissement soit fait de tieux meffesours.

Qe nul treit Espee ou Cotelle.

Penalties for drawing a sword or knife against another in the City.

Item, pur la dite pees le mieulx garder, et qe chescun se doute le plus la dite pees freindre, ordeigne est, qe nulle trayte espeye, ou cotelle, ou autre arme; mesqes il ne fiert pas, paie a la citee demy marc ou

demurge en prisonee de Newgate par xv jours. Et sil treate saung de nully, paie a la citee xx souldz, ou demoerge en prisone par xl jours.

Et sil fiert nully du poigne, ja neit il saung treat, paie a la citee iii souldz, ou eit la prisonee par viii jours. Et sil treat saung du poigne, paie a la citee xl deniers, ou eit la prisonee par xii jours. Et qe tieux trespassours trouvent bone seurtee, devaunt lour deliverance, de lour bone port. Et jademeyns celly a qui le trespasse soit fait, eit soun recoverir par processe de ley; et qe tieux trespasses de saung espandu contre la peez nostre Seignour le Roy soient pledez de jour en jour devaunt lez Viscontz, saunz nulle essoigne ou autre delay. Penalties for striking with the fist.

De Champertours.

Item, pur meintenir qe droiture et owel ley soit fait a touz gentz,—acorde est, qe nulle home, de quele condicioun qil soit, veigne en nulle place de jugement, devant nulle jugge, pur meintenir nulle querelle, nen meyntenance de nulle partie qad affaire devaunt nulle jugge a la suyte le Roi ou de partie; sur peyne denprisonement, illoeqes a demurer saunz meinprise, tanqes il avera fait fyn au Roi et a la citee pur le trespas avaundit, et trove bone seurtee qe mes ne serra meintenour de nulle querelle. Enactment against champerty and maintenance.

Item, qe chescun homme de mestier, et autre tenant hostielle en la dite citee, ne teigne nulle homme en mestier, nen service, nen autre manere, forsqes tiel pur qi il voudra respondre, de port et de fait, vers le Roy et le poeple a soun peril. House-keepers in the City to be answerable for their servants.

Des bons Veilles pur la Peas.

Item, qe chescun Aldermann face feire en sa Garde bones et covenables veigles pur la pees le meulx gar- Proper watches to be set in each ward.

der, issi qe si male aveigne par defaute dez veigles, qe le Aldermann et toute la Comune de la Garde ent respoignent a lour peril; et qe chescun Alderman eit les nons de touz ceux qui sount enhabitans et demurantz ovesqes lez habitantz en sa Garde, si bien de ceux qi sont mys en priveez lieux pur overer come dez autres.

F. 224. b.

De Placitis coram Majore.

Regulations as to Pleas held before the Mayor.

Item, ordeigne est qe touz yceux qi se pleindre veuillent devaunt Mair et Aldermans par bille, troevent pleggez de pursuere lour billes, et le Mair lour fra hastive droiture, de jour en autre, saunz nulle delay, solonc la ley marchaunt; et qe touz lez issues et amercimentz qe cherront de tieux maners billes, serront levez al oeps dez Viscontz par lour ministres: et qe lour clerz et sergeantz soient prestz de jour en autre dentrer lez plees qe serront illoeqes pledez, de recevire lez amercimentez en la fourme qensuyt.[1]

Scale of amercements in the Sheriffs' Court.

De chescun pleint de dette dount la somme amounte a xx souldz, ou paramount, lamerciment serra xii deniers; et si la somme soit deinz xx souldz, lamerciment serra iiii deniers; et issint de touz autres plees, solonc lour recoverer, par mesme la manere. Sauvez soient touz jours lez fyns dez affrays et de saung espandu a la Comunialtee de la dite citee; queux serront receux par lez mayns du Chamberleyn qi pur le temps serra, come plus plenyement est continuz en lez ordinances nadgars ordeignez et establis par assent dez Maire et Aldermans, Viscontz, et Comunialte; et apres par nostre Seignour le Roy et soun graunt Conseil affermez, lan de soun regne trent-septisme; queux sount entreez en le Livere de G en le foile cxi[e]. Et ensement

tieux maneres dez fyns estoient de longe temps passeez adjuggez a la dite Comunialte, etc.[1]

Postea, die Dominica in Vigilia Sancti Michaelis anno [2] xxxix^no, ordinatio prædicta ratificata fuit et confirmata per Adam de Bury, Majorem, Aldermannos, et totam Communitatem, prout patet in Libro cum littera G, folio cxliiii^to. Et similiter, aliud Statutum inde factum fuit, prout patet in Libro cum littera F, folio cv, de finibus pro affraio et sanguine extracto.

Ratification of the above ordinances.

De Admissis in Libertatem.

Item, ordinatum fuit, quod omnes illi qui ante hæc tempora admissi fuerunt in libertatem civitatis Londoniarum, licet ipsi in civitate prædicta moram continuam non faciunt, plene habeant et gaudeant omnibus libertatibus suis, sicut et ipsi qui moram faciunt continuam. Ita quod ipsi sint in Lotto et Scotto, et [3] particeps onerum in civitate prædicta emergentium quo et quando hujusmodi onera inciderint.

All who enjoy the liberties of the City, to pay their Lot and Scot.

Item, ordinatum fuit, quod si quis admissus fuerit in libertate civitatis prædictæ in aliquo certo mestero, si aliquis talis postea aliquo alio mestero uti voluerit, bene liceat ei hoc facere, et ad mercandizandum cum omnibus mercandisis ad voluntatem suam, sine aliquo impedimento.

Members of one Mystery to be at liberty to follow another.

Quod Secunda Uxor habeat Medietatem Bonorum Viri, etc.

Memorandum, quod cum quoddam debatum fuerat inter Luciam, quæ fuit uxor Henrici Bredforde, nuper

Decision that a second wife, on becoming

[1] There is a Note here, in probably a contemporary hand,—"*Et plus de officio Vicecomitum*" G fo. liiii^to.

[2] Reign of Edward III.

[3] An error for *participes*.

widow, shall have a moiety of her husband's goods and chattels, irrespective of issue.

civis Londoniarum, et Johannem Pountfreit, sadelere, et Laurentium Silkstone, executores testamenti ejusdem Henrici, de hoc, videlicet, quod ubi clamavit habere medietatem omnium bonorum et catallorum quæ fuerunt prædicti Henrici, quondam viri sui, tempore obitus sui, tanquam rationabilem partem suam ipsam contingentem de eisdem bonis et catallis, secundum consuetudinem civitatis Londoniarum; pro eo, quod nullus est exitus inter præfatum Henricum, quondam virum suum, et ipsam procreatus, executores medietatem illam bonorum et catallorum prædictorum præfatæ F. 225. a. Luciæ hucusque reddere contradixerunt; pro eo quod idem Henricus habuit prius quandam aliam uxorem, nomine Aliciam, de qua procreavit duos filios, videlicet Johannem et Ricardum, modo superstites; per quod, iidem executores non intendunt quod præfata Lucia, secunda uxor ipsius Henrici, in hoc casu habere debeat plus quam tertiam partem bonorum et catallorum prædictorum, quæ fuerunt præfati Henrici tempore obitus sui, etc., secundum consuetudinem civitatis prædictæ, etc.

Pro debato illo pacificando, veniunt hic coram Majore et Aldermannis, die Mercurii proximo ante festum Sancti Gregorii anno regni Regis Edwardi, Tertii post Conquæstum, xliii°, tam prædicta Lucia quam præfati executores; et hinc inde posuerunt se in judicium eorundem Majoris et Aldermannorum, facturi quicquid iidem Major et Aldermanni consideraverint super præmissis, etc.

Et super hoc auditis rationibus partium prædictarum, habitoque super præmissis avisamento, quia prædicti Major et Aldermanni recordantur quod consuetudo civitatis Londoniarum talis est, quod quando nullus est exitus inter virum et secundam uxorem suam procreatus, et vir ille, licet habuerit exitum de prima uxore sua superstitem, obierit, secunda uxor sua in hoc casu habere debet medietatem bonorum et catallorum quæ

fuerunt illius viri, pro rationabili parte sua ipsam inde contingente, secundum consuetudinem civitatis Londoniarum.

Ideo consideratum est per eosdem Majorem et Aldermannos, quod prædicta Lucia habeat medietatem omnium honorum et catallorum quæ fuerunt prædicti Henrici, quondam viri sui, tempore obitus sui, pro rationabili parte eorundem bonorum ipsam inde contingente, secundum consuetudinem civitatis Londoniarum, [1] etc.

Quod Uxor habeat Francum Bancum suum.

Item, præceptum fuit Vicecomitibus quod habere faciant Aliciæ, quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Harwe, francum bancum suum de quodam tenemento quod fuit prædicti Johannis, viri sui, in Londoniis, in Parochia Sancti Nicholai ad Macellum; de quo quidem tenemento prædictus Johannes obiit seisitus. Ita quod dicta Alicia habeat, pro franco banco suo, alam, et principalem cameram, et cellarium sub eadem camera, de eodem tenemento; et etiam commune asiamentum in coquina, in stabulo, communi cloaca, et curtilagio. Et residuum totius tenementi prædicti remaneat Johannæ et Agneti, consanguineis et hæredibus prædicti Johannis, etc.

Decision that a widow shall have her Free-bench in a tenement that belonged to her husband.

[1] There is a note to this case in the Elizabethan copy, in a hand of the 17th century, which seems to deserve extracting.—"*This must* "*bee intended, that the two sonnes* "*which the husband had by his first* "*wife were fully advanced by there* "*father in his life time, and then the* "*second wife (havinge no children by* "*hime) may by the custome have a* "*moity, as if he had dyed without* "*children; but if the two sonnes were* "*not advanced as afore said, then* "*is this judgment against the cus-* "*tome and constant practize in all* "*times, for by the custome she ought,* "*and by constant practiz never had,* "*but a third part, where there are* "*child or children unadvanced.*"

Judicium contra Usurarios.

Trial and judgment given for usury against the obligee of a bond.

Radulphus Cornwaille protulit Majori et Aldermannis quandam billam, in hæc verba :—

" Tres honurables Seignours, Mair, Aldermans, et " Comuners de Loundres, pur querelles touchant lo- " rible vice de usure assignez, ceo vous [1] monstre Rauf " Cornwaille,—qe come poi devant le feste de Seint " Michel [2] la nostre Seignour le Roi qore est xlix, en " la Paroche de Seint Bartholomeu le Petit en la " Warde de Bradstret, il vient a Johan de Seinte Marie- " mount et Aldebrande Gascone, Lumbard, correctours, " empriant de luy faire eide, pur creancer xii livres " jesqes a certein jour soubz sufficiant seurte, pro- " mettant a eux sufficiant salarie pour lour travaille. " Et ils graunterent de ceo faire ; siqes mesmes yceux " correctours alerent a Wauter Southous pur mesme " la busoigne, et firent faire une obligacioun del double " de la dite somme au dit Wauter Southous ; en la " quele, le dit Rauf et Johan Tettesbury, skynnere, " furent obligez, et chescun en lentier.

" Et puis le dit Rauf, entendant davoir la dite " somme de xii livres, compris en le dite escript, vient " au dit Walter Southous, et le dit Johan Tettesbury " ovesqes luy, pur recevire la dite paiment de les

F. 225 b.

" xii livres, compris en le dit escript, al oeps le dit " Rauf, et pur ensealer le dit escript. A quele temps " lez ditz Johan de Seinte Maryemount et Aldebrande " baillerent a dit Rauf en le noun le dit Walter South- " ous x livres en or, et nient pluis ; et disoient qil ne " purroit ne deveroit avoier nient pluis a celle foitz ; par " quoy le dit Rauf lez x livres dor resceust, et lez ditz " Rauf et Johan Tettesbury ensealerent la dite obliga-

[1] Possibly *moustre*.

[2] Probably for *lan*.

"cioun de xii livres faite en la double, en seuretee de "lez x livres suisditz, appaierz a jour assis encurruz.

"Et al jour de paiement, vient le dit Rauf au dit "Walter, portant sa paiement, de x livres et de-"maundant la obligacioun; et le dit Walter luy re-"spondi qe ceo ne voleit il faire, saunz ceo qil feusse "servy de xii livres. Et pur ceo qe le dit Rauf ne lui "voloit paier xl souldz plus qe soun dette ne amount, "si le dit Walter luy pursuya en la Courte un dez "Viscontes de Loundres, a tort et graunt damage du "dit Rauf.

"Par quoi, tres honurez Seignours, depuis qe vous "estez ordeigne pur justisier defautes en tiels cases, "vous please, pur lamour de Dieu, faire toutz lez par-"tieez suisdites venir devaunt vous; et sur ceste matier "et response [1] et examiner pur declarer la veritee, si qes "horrible pecche de usure par tiel male engyn neit "soun cours."

Prætextu cujus billæ, præceptum fuit Johanni Baldok, servienti Majoris, quod attachiet prædictum Walterum, secundum consuetudinem civitatis, contra diem Mercurii proxime futurum, etc. Idem dies prædicto Radulpho, etc. Ad quem diem Mercurii, videlicet proximum ante festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli, anno supradicto, prædictus serviens respondit quod prædictus Walterus attachiatus est essendi hic ad eundem diem. Et tam prædictus Radulphus quam prædictus Walterus in propriis personis suis venerunt. Et prædictus Walterus petit auditum billæ prædictæ, etc. Qua billa tunc perlecta, idem Radulphus, ad magis declarandam billam suam, dicit quod ubi prædictus Radulphus, in sua necessitate etc., videlicet, circa festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, anno regni Regis Edwardi, Tertii post Conquæstum, quadragesimo-nono, in Parochia Sancti Bartholomæi

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[1] This word is apparently redundant.

[1] Parva in Warda de Bradstrete, Londoniis, per manus et mediationem quorundam Johannis de Seinte Marimount et Aldebrandi Gascoigne, Lumbardi, brocariorum et correctariorum ejusdem barganei, chevisavit et mutuatus fuit de prædicto Waltero x libras sterlingorum; pro quibus quidem x libris, idem Radulphus, ex ordinatione dictorum brocariorum seu correctariorum, et assensu prædicti Walteri, solvisse debuit ad opus prædicti Walteri xii libras sterlingorum, scilicet xl solidos in usuram; pro quibus x libris prædictus Radulphus et quidam Johannes Tettesbury, skinnere, occasione chevanciæ et mutui prædictorum, obligati fuerunt præfato Waltero in xxiiii libris, videlicet in duplo quasi cujusdam clari debiti xii librarum, solvendis certo termino elapso, in dicta obligatione inde confecta contento, etc.; ubi idem Radulphus aliquid amplius præterquam prædictas x libras de præfato Waltero, brocariis vel correctariis prædictis, etc., non habuit nec aliqualiter recepit.—Ad quem terminum solutionis in dicta obligatione contentum etc., idem Radulphus ad prædictum Walterum accessit, et dictas x libras, ab eo sic mutuatas, eidem Waltero sæpius obtulit etc., et easdem x libras ipsum recipere requisivit, etc. Qui quidem Walterus, asserens ipsum Radulphum xii libras clari debiti ei debere, juxta formam obligationis suæ de duplo inde confectæ etc., dictas x libras ab eodem Radulpho simpliciter, absque dictis xl solidis residuis de usura etc., omnino recipere recusavit etc., et xii libras prædictas ab eo firmiter petivit etc. Occasione cujus non-solutionis, prædictus Walterus ipsum Radulphum prosequebatur et implicitavit in Curia Vicecomitum Londoniarum, et
F. 226. a. sic indies ipsum inquietavit etc., et ad solvendum prædictos xl solidos usuræ, ultra clarum debitum x librarum ab eo [2] mutatarum viis quibus poterat, constrin-

[1] An error for *Parvi*.
[2] For *mutuatarum*.

gebat, etc.—Et sic idem Walterus hujusmodi falsam usuram super ipsum Radulphum imposuit etc., ad grave damnum ipsius Radulphi, et contra formam cujusdam ordinationis per Majorem, et Aldermannos, et Communitatem civitatis, inde factam, etc. Et inde producit sectam, etc.

Et prædictus Walterus, virtute libertatum ejusdem civitatis, protestando quod non cognoscit aliquam usuram nec materiam superius allegatam etc., dicit quod dictus contractus, sive barganeum, factus fuit per correctarios, brocarios prædictos, ad usum et proficuum cujusdam Bartholomæi Boseham, Lumbardi, et de catallis et denariis ipsius Bartholomæi propriis; absque hoc, quod idem Walterus aliquem contractum sive barganeum per se, vel per correctores prædictos, cum præfato Radulpho fecit, seu se inde intromisit, seu proprietatem inde habuit, aut aliqualiter inde solvit, etc.; excepto quod, ad requisitionem prædicti Bartholomæi, obligatio eidem Waltero facta fuit et liberata, ea intentione quod si prædictus Bartholomæus, tempore solutionis debiti etc., in patria non existeret, extunc idem Walterus versus dictum debitorem prosequi posset per legem etc., ad usum prædicti Bartholomæi, in forma supra dicta etc.; et hoc paratus est verificare, etc., et ponit se [1] [super] patriam, etc., et petit judicium, etc.

Et prædictus Radulphus dicit quod barganeum et chevancia supradicta facta fuere per prædictum Walterum de denariis suis propriis, ad intentionem usurandi super ipsum Radulphum dictos xl solidos pro accommodatione [2] dictorum x librarum; et sic idem Walterus dictum contractum usuræ cum præfato Radulpho fecit et adimplevit, per intromissionem et mediationem dictorum brocariorum seu corectariorum, in forma per ipsum Radulphum superius supposita.—Et hoc paratus

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[1] Omitted by inadvertence. | [2] For *dictarum*.

est verificare, etc., et ponit se super patriam, etc. Et prædictus Walterus similiter, etc.

Ideo præceptum est prædicto Johanni Baldok, servienti Cameræ, secundum consuetudinem civitatis, quod summoneat patriam de Parochia et Warda prædictis et de visneto inde contra proximam Curiam etc., videlicet contra diem Sabbati tunc proxime sequentem, etc. Et idem dies datus est partibus, etc. Et prædictus Walterus interim manucaptus est per Elyam de Thorpe et Bartholomæum Boseham, habendum ipsum [1] ad eundem diem etc. Et sic continuato processu etc., usque prædictum diem Sabbati, videlicet proximum post festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli, anno prædicto Domini Regis 1mo incipiente.—

Ad quem diem prædictus Radulphus in propria persona sua venit, et prædictus Walterus similiter; et juratores per prædictum servientem inde panellati non veniunt. Ideo, pro defectu juratæ, dies datus est partibus prædictis usque diem Lunæ tunc proxime sequentem, etc. Et præceptum est prædicto servienti quod distringat dictos juratores contra eundem diem, etc. Et prædictus Walterus interim manucaptus est per eosdem manucaptores, etc. Ad quem diem Lunæ, videlicet, proximum ante festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, anno 1mo supradicto, venerunt partes prædictæ in propriis personis suis. Et prædicta jurata, sic districta secundum consuetudinem civitatis, similiter venit, videlicet, Willelmus atte Forde, etc. Qui juratores, ex assensu partium triati et electi, dicunt super sacramentum suum quod prædictum barganeum, et hujusmodi contractus usuræ, imaginatum et factum fuit per prædictum Walterum, et per mediationem dictorum Johannis de Seinte Marymount et Aldebrandi, de denariis ejusdem Walteri, ad usum

[1] Written *a* in the original.

ipsius Walteri, ad intentionem usurandi super ipsum Radulphum dictos xl solidos pro accommodatione dictarum x librarum; pro quibus quidem xl solidis de usura, dictus Walterus ipsum Radulphum sæpius implicitavit et ad solvendum malitiose prosecutus fuit, contra formam ordinationis prædictæ, etc. Et quæsitum fuit si Johannes de Seinte Maryemount et Aldebrandus Gascoigne, Lumbardus, supradicti, fuere brocarii et correctarii ejusdem falsi barganei et dicti falsi propositi conscii: dicunt quod sic. Ideo concessum est, quod prædictus Walterus committatur prisonæ sine manucaptione etc., donec præfato Radulpho de hujusmodi perditione sua, in hac parte habita, plenam fecerit F. 226. b. restitutionem, et donec ipsum Radulphum de singulis obligationibus et cæteris instrumentis dictum contractum tangentibus exoneraverit, etc.; et etiam donec finem fecerit Cameræ Gihaldæ Londoniarum de comtemptu etc., videlicet de tanto prout falso de usura lucrari debuisset, si dictum barganeum in virtute sua permansisset, juxta formam ordinationis prædictæ, etc.

Declaratio Usuræ.

Declaratory articles as to what constitutes usury.

" Pur ceo qen le temps Johan Notte, jadis [1] Maire " de Loundres, par comaundement le Roi Edwarde, " aiel nostre Seignour le Roi qor est, lan de soun " regne xxxviiime, une ordinaunce, pur destruyre usure et " chevisance deinz la dite citee et les suburbes dicelle, " estoit ordeignez par lez Maire et Audermans; quelle " ordinance est entree en la Chambre de la Guyhalle " du dite citee el livre de G le foille cxviii^me^.—Et a " cause qe mesme lordinance est trop obscure, et " nemye compris ne declarez en ycelle en especiale

[1] A.D. 1363.

"quelle soit usure ou chevissance illicite, Adam "[1] Bamme, Maire, et les Audermans, ove lassent des "Comunes de mesme la citee assemblez a la Guyhalle "le xii jour de May, lan du regne le Roi Richard "Secound xiiii, de boun avys et sage deliberacioun, "del assent suisdit, ount ordeignez et declarez lez "articles de usure et chevisance en manere qe sen- "suist; cestassavoir, si ascun apreste ou mette en "mayns dascuny or ou argent, pur gaigne ent recevire, "ou promys en certeigne sanz aventure, eit la "punissement pur usurers en la dite ordinance "compris.

"Et si ascun home, deinzein ou [2] ferein, vende ascun "marchandise et le reteigne devers luy, ou meintenant "sur la vente rechate mesme la marchandise, a perde "del achatour, dicelle eit la punissement.

"Et si ascuns companons en marchandise, par "covyngne avaunt fait, vendent marchandisez a chevi- "sance, et lun de eux vende mesmes lez marchandises, "et un de eux meintenant sur la vente lez achate "de cellui qest chevysse, pur meindre pris qils ne "furent primerement venduz, eient mesme la punis- "sement.—Purveu tout foith, qe si ascun soit empesche "dascun dez pointz suisditz, il se purra acquiter par "son surement, ovesqes deux bons et loiax gentz "nemye suspectes de tiel defaute, saunz ascuns "inquisicions aprendres, come contenuz est en la "suisdite primere ordinance.

"Et qe nulle brocour se medle de nulle manere "brocage, sil ne soit acceptz et jurrez devaunt lez "Mair et Audermans; et qils amesnent le vendour et "lachatour ensemble, come en lour surementz pluis "pleinement est compris. Et outre ceo, qe chescun "brocour troeve sufficiantz plegges, qil ne se mellera de

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[1] Mayor A.D. 1390 and 1396.

[2] For *forein*.

" faire nulle bargayn de usure, sur peyne de paier c
" livres a la Chambre, et outre pur encoure la peyne
" en la suisdite ordinance compris. Et si ascun sache
" ascun homme deinzein faire encontre ascun dez
" pointz suisditz, face ent assavoir lez Maire et Al-
" dermans a la dite citee. Et si le trespassour ent
" soit convicte, le certifiant avera la quarte partie de
" la fyn pur soun travaille."

BREVE DOMINI REGIS PRO ABROCARIIS.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., dilecto et fideli suo Royal precept directing inquisition to be made as to the commission of brokers.
" Radulpho de [1] Sandewico, Custodi suo civitatis Lon-
" doniarum, salutem. Cum nuper, ex relatu civium
" nostrorum Londoniarum et aliorum, pro certo intel-
" leximus quod mercatores quicumque ad civitatem
" prædictam cum vinis venalibus venientibus, a tem-
" pore quo non extat memoria, pro singulis doliis F. 227. a.
" vini sui per abrocatores civitatis prædictæ venditis,
" dare consueverunt vi denarios pro brocagio: ac nos,
" nuper per quosdam ex parte dilecti nobis Gregorii
" de Rokesle contrarium asserentes, intelleximus quod
" mercatores hujusmodi non nisi duos denarios pro
" singulis doliis vini venditis dare consueverunt ab
" antiquo; per quod, alias vobis mandavimus quod
" abrocatores vinorum, in civitate prædicta, a merca-
" toribus aliquibus pro brocagio alicujus dolii vini
" venditi ultra [2] suos denarios percipere et habere nulla-
" tenus permitteretis; et jam per vos intelleximus, quod
" tam prædictus Gregorius quam cæteri concives sui
" asserunt quod prædicti vi denarios pro quolibet dolio
" vini, sic venditi, sic dare consueverunt usque modo.—

[1] Custodian or Warden of the City, A.D. 1286, and from A.D. 1288 to 1293.

[2] Properly *duos*.

"Nos, super hoc certiorari volentes, vobis mandamus "quod, inquisita super hoc per sacramentum tam "fidedignorum de civitate prædicta quam mercato- "rum forinsecorum et aliorum non suspectorum, juxta "discretionem vestram, plenius veritatem nos inde, in- "stanti crastino Nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ apud Win- "toniam, reddere curetis certiores. Teste meipso, apud "Aumbresbury, xiii die Augusti, anno regni nostri "xiii."

De Vinis.

Report of the Inquisition thereon.

"Inquisitio facta coram Radulpho de Sandwyco, "Custode civitatis Londoniarum, per præceptum "Domini Regis, die Martis proximo post festum "Sancti Ægidii, anno regni sui xiii, per Henricum de "Hareford, etc., juratos ad certificandum Dominum "Regem utrum mercatores quicumque ad prædictam "civitatem cum vinis venalibus venientes, in tempore "a quo non extat memoria, pro singulis doliis vini sui, "per abrocatores civitatis prædictæ venditis, dare con- "sueverunt vi denarios pro brocagio, vel duos denarios, "an non.

"Qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod dicti "abrocatores nunquam consueverunt minus percipere "pro brocagio suo, pro singulis doliis vini in dicta civi- "tate venditis, quam vi denarios, nec dicti mercatores "minus dare. In cujus rei testimonium, prædicti "juratores huic Inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt."

De Intratione Placitorum Hustengalium.

The Sheriffs to see that the Pleas of Hustings are duly enrolled.

Ordinatio quod Vicecomites in civitate Londoniarum inveniant et sustineant clericos ad scribenda et irrotulanda omnia placita quæ in Hustengis Londoniarum

placitari contingunt, sumptibus ipsorum Vicecomitum. Et in crastino cujuslibet Curiæ Hustengorum, recitentur omnia placita coram Majore, Recordatore, et quatuor Aldermannis. Et ea placita quæ non sunt irrotulata, vel minus rite scripta seu irrotulata, coram eis emendantur et irrotulentur; ita quod omnia placita juste et rite se habeant pro temporibus futuris, etc.; ut partibus coram eis implicitatis vel implicitandis plenum rectum teneatur.

Means to ensure the correctness of the Enrolment.

De Judicio in Hustengo reddendo.

Item, quod nullum judicium sit redditum in Curia Hustengorum, antequam Major et Aldermanni veniant de loquendo; et hoc in presentia sex Aldermannorum ad minus, secundum antiquam consuetudinem.

Judgments in the Court of Hustings.

Et similiter, quod de cætero nullum testamentum ad probationem admittatur, nisi sigillum testatoris sit appensum vel appositum. Et similiter, nisi ambo testes [1] docere poterunt expresse de sigillo testatoris, et de eodem sigillo bonam notitiam habeant.

Proof of wills in the Court of Hustings.

Quod Querentes sint semper parati in Curia.

Item, quod non expectetur presentia aliquorum petentium per brevia usque ad secundum diem. Sed si non veniunt primo die, eorum defalta adjudicetur; puniatur, et alio die non audiatur volens ipsam defaltam sanare, per breve Regis. Salvis tenentibus, in placitis prædictis, suis dilationibus et absentia usque ad secundum diem, prout consuevit. Et hoc Statutum

Plaintiffs to be at all times ready in Court.

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[1] More correctly *dicere*, as in the Elizabethan copy.

factum est, quia petentes solent differre negotia sua malitiose, ad maximum impedimentum Curiæ et detrimentum partium manifestum.

De Rotulis Vicecomitum.

F. 237. b.

The Sheriffs to present their rolls of Pleas of Novel Disseisin and Mort D'ancestor, on leaving office.

Item, quod omnes et singuli Vicecomites Londoniarum afferant rotulos suos de omnibus placitis Novæ Disseisinæ et Mortis Antecessoris tentis temporibus suis, singulis festis Sancti Michaelis quibus amoti fuerint a ballivis suis; et illos deliberent Camerario Gyaulæ, custodiendos ad opus ipsorum Vicecomitum et cæterorum civium Londoniarum, etc.

Quod Aldermanni intersint Curia Vicecomitum.

At each Sheriff's Court, one Alderman at least to be present.

Item, quod Vicecomites non teneant Curiam, nisi quatuor Aldermanni, vel tres, vel duo, vel saltem unus eorum, ad numerum, intersint, etc. Et si aliqua pars exceptionem vel allegationem proponat, quam Vicecomes vel clerici nolunt acceptare nec admittere, pars illam allegans in quadam schedula eam faciat inbreviari, et [1] Aldermannis tunc presentibus sic inscriptam eam deliberet; ita quod iidem Aldermanni inde possint ferre recordum coram Majore et sociis suis, quo et quando, etc.

De Retorno Brevium.

Writs, before their return, to be shewn to the Mayor and Aldermen.

Item, quod nullus Vicecomitum, clericorum, aut ballivorum, aliquod breve in aliquo Communitatem tangens de cætero retournat, antequam illud prædictis Majori et Aldermannis, vel eorum majori parti, demonstraverit; et quod per illorum consilium retornum fiat, etc.

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[1] Apparently '*Aldermanni*.'

Quod Vicecomites et Clerici sui sint obedientes Majori, etc.

Item, quod omnes Vicecomites, clerici, et servientes, tam Majoris, Vicecomitum, quam Communitatis, suis superioribus, in omnibus licitis et de jure agendis, sint parentes et obedientes. Et si non fuerint, et super hoc poterunt legitime convinci, ab officio suo amoveantur, absque eo rehabendo in futurum. The Sheriffs and others to pay due obedience to their superiors.

De Attachiamento pro Felonia in Comitatu Forinseco facta.

Thomas Sely, Richerus de Refham, Vicecomites Londoniarum, anno regni Regis Edwardi xxvii°, attachiati fuerunt die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Gregorii Papæ anno supradicto, coram Consilio Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, ad certificandum præfatum Consilium quare Alanus de Cupildiche, de Comitatu Lincolniæ, attachiatus fuit in civitate Londoniarum per eosdem Vicecomites. Attachment in the City for felony in a foreign County solemnly sanctioned.

Qui dicunt, quod quidam Willelmus de Odyham appellaverat prædictum Alanum de morte Walteri de Odyham, avunculi sui, die Sancti Jacobi apud Nundinas Sancti Botulphi per ipsum interfecti, coram Coronatore Londoniarum, et invenit plegios "de prosequendo felonice" versus eundem; et ita prædictum Alanum attachiaverunt et imprisonaverunt, sicut eis bene licuit, secundum quod antecessores sui in consimili casu fecerant. Per quod quidem Consilium Domini Regis, injunctum erat eis, quod corpus præfati Alani haberent coram eis ad diem Jovis proximum ante festum Annunciationis Beatæ Mariæ, anno supradicto; et quod essent ibi in propriis personis, una cum Majore et Aldermannis, ad ostendendum illis si in

consimili casu, ante istud tempus, aliquem ceperint et incarceraverint.

Ad quem diem, prædictus Alanus et Vicecomites venerunt; et prædicti Vicecomites advocant prædictum attachiamentum justum, eo quod quidam Johannes de Zole interfectus fuit apud Caxetone in Comitatu Huntingdoniæ; et uxor præfati Johannis postea venit in civitate Londoniarum et invenit quendam [1] coke—William—et appellavit ipsum de morte dicti Johannis; qui captus fuit et incarceratus, et posuit se de bono et malo coram Radulpho de Sandwyco. Similiter quidam Willelmus de Assyngdone, pro morte Hugonis de Milgas in Comitatu Essexiæ.

Similiter quidam Willelmus de Britemeristone, qui attachiatus fuit per quendam servientem Domini Johannis de Lacy, pro quadam felonia facta in Comitatu Bedfordiæ;[2] qui attachiatus fuit tempore Willelmi de Farindone, qui evasit usque Abathiam de Stratforde, per Gregorium de Rokesle revenit prisonæ; qui postea posuit se de bono et malo coram Justiciariis. Similiter, Willelmus de Belynge, qui captus fuit, pro morte Johannis de Meleforde in Comitatu Suffolchiæ, ad sectam uxoris prædicti Johannis, in civitate Londoniarum; qui posuit se de bono et malo coram Justiciariis, etc.

Per quod, consideratum fuit per Consilium Domini
F. 228. a. Regis, attachiamentum esse justum. Per quod, si præfatus Alanus aliquid sciret ostendere illis quod prædicti Vicecomites ei fecerant, quod ostenderet. Et prædictus Alanus nihil sciebat ostendere; per quod, prædicti Vicecomites recesserunt sine die, et prædictus Alanus die Mercurii proximo sequente posuit se de bono et malo coram Radulpho de Sandwyco et Stephano de Graveshende, Justiciariis de Newgate assignatis.

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[1] This word probably implies a trade, and not a name.

[2] To all appearance there is an omission here, the name probably being left out.

DE PROBATIONIBUS TESTAMENTORUM.

Item, quod in probationibus testamentorum, si aliquis aliquid testamenti in ipsius probatione calumniaverit, admittenda est probatio cujuslibet testamenti, duntaxat testes deposuerint de ultima voluntate testatoris ejusdem; attamen salva calumnianti calumniatione sua in parte testamenti.

Wills to be proved, all due objections being reserved.

DE SEQUESTRATIONE.

Item, [1] quod cum sequestrum factum fuerit per ballivum civitatis super aliquem civium Londoniarum per clausturam ostium suorum, vel alio modo, pro debito civitatis, et ipse sequestrum permittens, satisfacere contemnendo nolens se justiciare, quod per visum vicinorum sequestrum et obstructio amoveantur, et serura aperiatur et reseratur per ballivum; et officium suum suppleat, et debitam inde faciat executionem, etc.

Enabling powers in cases of sequestration by the City bailiffs.

DE BONIS ELONGATIS.

Item, quod nullus gaudeat liberis summonitionibus ad placitandum, secundum usus civitatis, qui bona sua amovere et elongare videtur et comprobatur, in deceptionem partis petentis, et debiti sui retardationem et adnihilationem, etc.

No defendant to remove his goods to the detriment of the plaintiff.

DE APPRECIATORIBUS.

Item, quod omnes homines qui appreciaverint vadia in Curiis Majoris, Vicecomitum, vel coram Camerario,

Appraisers to have the pledges appraised at

[1] This passage has occurred already, in pp. 120, 121.

their own price, if the plaintiff refuses to take them.

quod appreciatores habeant bona appreciata pro pretio imposito, nisi petens illa habere voluerit pro eodem pretio.

Petitio pro Breve de Errore.

Petition to Parliament in reference to the miscarriage of justice through Writs of Error.

Quædam petitio porrecta in Parliamento Domini Regis, anno regni sui octavo, per probos homines Londoniarum, in hæc verba:—

" A nostre Seignour le Roy et a soun Counseille
" monstrent lez bones gentes de la citee de Londres—
" qe par la ou parties averont pledez devaunt Maire
" ou Viscountz en Loundres en lour Courtz dez diverses
" pleez, avient sovent qe quant le pleintif avera de-
" reyne sa demaunde, ja ne soit si droiturilment, le
" defendant purchace brief a faire venir le recorde
" devaunt Maire ou devaunt Justices a ascun longe
" jour assigne, et endementyers est comande qe lexe-
" cucioun soit targe. Et puis a jour qe done lour
" est, celluy qi en tiel manere fait venir le recorde,
" se fait essoigner primes de commune essoigne, et
" puise de service le Roy, et au darrein fait defaut.
" Et adonqes nyad autre chose agarde, fors qe le
" jugement estoise en sa force, et qe le primer pleintif
" eit execucioun; et endementiers ad le defendant
" esloigne sez biens: come en case de dette, trespas,
" ou covenant, issi qe le primer pleintif ne poet estre
" servy, dount ils priont remedie. Et qe tieux es-
" soignes de ceux qi ferront venir tieux recordz mes
" ne soient allowez, et ascun hastif remedie soit or-
" deigne en les cases, etc."

Ad istam Petitionem sic est responsum:—

Mandate in answer to the Petition.

" Mandetur Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum,
" quod in casu ubi recordum transmittitur, et executio
" primi judicii supersedetur, bona partis versus quam
" recuperatur salvo absque amotione aliquali custo-

"diantur. Ita quod executio, in eventum judicii "redditi, debito modo fieri poterit de eisdem."

Per quam Petitionem, Dominus Rex mandavit breve in hæc verba:—

"Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitaniæ, Majori et Vicecomitibus "Londoniarum, salutem. Supplicarunt nobis cives "nostræ civitatis prædictæ, per petitionem suam coram "nobis et Consilio nostro exhibitam, ut cum querentes "in diversis placitis coram vobis, præfati Vicecomites, "in Curia nostra Londoniis deductis, per judicium rite "redditum demandam suam recuperent, et partes de-"fendentes machinantes sæpius executionem judicii "illius prorogare, asserant errorem in recordo et pro-"cessu inde, licet nullus sit, intervenisse, recordum illud "et processum in pleno Hustengo nostro civitatis præ-"dictæ, coram vobis, et postmodum quandoque coram "Justiciariis nostris ad hoc especialiter deputatis, venire "faciant ad errorem, si quis, corrigendum: et eædem "partes defendentes, pendente hujusmodi placito de "errore, per diversas cavillationes longius indiscusso, "executioneque prioris judicii interim [1] retardante, "bona et catalla sua quæ infra civitatem illam ha-"bent, et de quibus executio prioris judicii, si affir-"maretur, fieri deberet, vendant et elongent, quo-"minus executio inde fieri possit; in eventu, ad maxi-"mum damnum partium conquerentium, et retarda-"tionem executionis illius, ac enervationem judicii "supradicti, velimus super hoc de remedio congruo "providere.—Nos, hujusmodi damnis præcavere et "malitiis illis volentes obviare, vobis mandamus, quod "in omni casu ubi pars defendens recordum et pro-"cessum alicujus loquelæ, coram vobis in Hustengo "prædicto, vel coram aliquibus Justiciariis nostris,

Royal writ for redress of the above grievance.

F. 228. b.

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[1] *Retardente*, in the original.

"venire facit ad errorem, si quis intervenerit, corrigendum, et executio prioris judicii retardatur, ut "prædictum est, taliter provideatis et ordinetis quod "omnia bona et catalla ipsius partis defendentis, infra "ballivam vestram existentia, usque ad summam rei "adjudicatæ, damnorum, misericordiarum, et aliorum "hujusmodi, salvo et secure absque amotione aliqua, "pendente hujusmodi placito de errore indiscusso, "custodiantur. Ita quod executio prioris judicii inde, "si consideretur, modo debito fieri poterit de eisdem. "Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, iiii die Junii, "anno regni nostri viii°."

De Dote.

Proceedings for the recovery of dower.

Thomas de Drokenifforde et Emma uxor ejus petunt versus Aliciam, quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Colewelle, tertiam partem unius mesuagii cum pertinentiis, in Londoniis, ut dotem ipsius Emmæ ex dotatione Ricardi de Enfelde, quondam viri sui; unde nihil habent, etc.

Et prædicta Alicia venit, et vocat inde ad warrantiam Thomam, filium et hæredem Johannis de Colewelle, qui per auxilium Curiæ Domini Regis in Comitatu Middelsexiæ, etc. Dies datus est partibus coram Justiciariis Domini Regis de Banco, apud Westmonasterium, in crastino Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, ut tunc fiat ibi juxta formam articuli Statuti Gloucestriæ, pro civibus Londoniarum inde correcti.

Postea, ad Curiam de Communibus Placitis tentam in Hustengo Londoniarum die Lunæ proximo ante festum Sanctæ Margaretæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi, Tertii post Conquæstum, xxvi^{to}, prædicti Thomas de Drokenifforde et Emma uxor ejus venerunt et tulerunt Recordum et Processum placiti inter partes prædictas

coram Justiciariis Domini Regis de Banco habiti, in hæc verba:—

RECORDUM ET PROCESSUS BREVIS DICTÆ DE DOTE.

" Thomas de Drokenifforde et Emma uxor ejus alias " in Hustengo Regis Londoniis petierunt versus Ali- " ciam, quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Colewelle, tertiam " partem unius mesuagii cum pertinentiis in Londoniis, " quæ extenditur per annum ad triginta et unum " solidos, unum denarium, et tertiam partem unius " denarii, ut dotem ipsius Emmæ ex dotatione Ricardi " de Enefelde, quondam viri, etc. Quæ quidem Alicia " in eodem Hustengo vocavit inde ad warrantiam " Thomam, filium et hæredem Johannis de Colewelle. " Qui nullam terram [1]habent in Comitatu Londoniarum, " summoniebantur in Comitatu Middelsexiæ; per quod, " dies datus fuit partibus etc., coram Justiciariis hic, " scilicet in crastino Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, anno " regni Domini Regis nunc Angliæ vicesimo-quinto. " Ad quem diem venerunt partes, etc. Et præceptum " fuit Vicecomiti Middelsexiæ quod summoneret præ- " dictum Thomam, filium et hæredem Johannis, es- " sendi hic a die Paschæ in unum mensem proxime " sequentem. Idem dies, etc. Ad quem diem, idem " Thomas, filius Johannis, fecit se essoniari de male " veniendo versus prædictos Thomam de Drokenifforde " et Emmam, de prædicto placito, et habuit inde diem " per essonium suum usque in crastino Sancti Jo- " hannis Baptistæ proximo sequente. Idem dies, etc. " Et ad diem illum fecit defaltam. Ita quod tunc " præceptum fuit Vicecomiti quod caperet in manum " Domini Regis de terra prædicti Thomæ, filii Jo-

Record and process thereon.

F. 229. a.

[1] Apparently an error for *habentes*.

"hannis, ad valentiam, etc. Et diem, etc. Et quod "summoneret eum, quod esset hic in Octabis "Sancti Martini proxime sequentibus, prece peten- "tium, etc. Idem dies, etc. Ad quem diem, Vice- "comes mandavit, quod breve adeo tarde venerat. Ita "quod præceptum fuit Vicecomiti, sicut prius, quod "caperet in manum Domini Regis de terra prædictæ "Thomæ, filii Johannis, ad valentiam, etc. Et diem "etc. Et quod summoneret eum, quod esset hic in "crastino Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ tunc proximo "sequente, etc. Idem dies, etc. Ad quem diem Vice- "comes mandavit, quod breve adeo tarde venerat, etc. "Ita quod tunc, sicut pluries, præceptum Vicecomiti "quod caperet in manum Domini Regis de terra prædicti "Thomæ, filii Johannis, ad valentiam, etc. Et diem, "etc. Et quod summoneret eum, quod esset hic a die "Paschæ in unum mensem tunc proxime sequentem, "etc. Et tunc dictum fuit attornato prædictæ Aliciæ, "quod sequeretur suo periculo, etc. Idem dies, etc. "Ad quem diem, prædicta Alicia fecit se essoniari "versus prædictos Thomam de Drokenifforde et Em- "mam de prædicto placito, et habuit inde diem per "essonium suum hic ad hunc diem, scilicet in crastino "Sancti Baptistæ, etc. Et pro eo quod prædictus "Thomas, filius Johannis, non venit, et Vicecomes non "miserat breve, præceptum fuit Vicecomiti, sicut "pluries, quod caperet in manum Domini Regis de "terra prædicti Thomæ, filii Johannis, ad valentiam, "etc. Et diem, etc. Et quod summoneret eum, quod "esset hic ad eundem terminum, etc. Et Vicecomes "modo mandat quod breve adeo tarde venerat, etc. "Et nihilominus, modo veniunt tam prædicti Thomas "de Drokenifforde et Emma, quam prædicta Alicia, per "attornatos suos; et similiter, prædictus Thomas, filius "et hæres Johannis, in propria persona sua per sum- "monitionem, etc., qui eidem Aliciæ prædictam ter-

" tiam partem warrantavit. Ideo loquela prædicta " remittatur in Hustengum prædictum, coram Majore " et Vicecomitibus, etc., ut ibi ulterius fiat prout " hactenus de jure fieri consuevit, etc."

Virtute quorum Recordi et Processus, præceptum est Vicecomiti quod resummoneret Aliciam, quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Colewelle, quod sit hic ad proximam Curiam de Communibus Placitis, ad audiendum et recipiendum quod Curia consideraverit super Recordo et Processu prædictis, etc. Et idem dies datus est prædictis Thomæ de Drokenifforde et Emmæ uxori ejus, præsentibus in Curia, etc.

Postea, continuato processu inter partes prædictas usque ad Curiam de Communibus Placitis tentam die Lunæ proximo post festum Sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi, Tertii post Conquæstum, xxvi^to, prædicti Thomas de Drokenefforde et Emma uxor ejus veniunt, et prædicta Alicia similiter venit. Et prædictus Thomas, filius et hæres Johannis de Colewelle, tenens per warrantiam suam, gratis venit, et reddit dotem prædictis Thomæ et Emmæ. Et super hoc, recitatis Recordo et Processu inter prædictas in Curia Domini Regis, coram Justiciariis prædictis, habitis, et hic per eosdem Justiciarios missis, consideratum est quod prædicti Thomas de Drokenifforde et F. 229. b.
Emma uxor ejus recuperent versus prædictam Aliciam, quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Colewelle, tertiam partem mesuagii prædicti, ut dotem ipsius Emmæ, et prædicta Alicia in misericordia. Et dictum est per Curiam præfatæ Aliciæ, quod sequatur in Curia Domini Regis, coram Justiciariis de Banco, ad habendum de terra prædicti Thomæ, filii et hæredis Johannis de Colewelle, tenentis per warrantiam suam in Comitatu Middelsexiæ, ad valentiam dictæ tertiæ partis, si sibi viderit expedire, etc.

QUOD MAJOR SIT UNUS JUSTICIARIORUM GAOLÆ DE NEWGATE.

The Mayor to be one of the Justices for Gaol Delivery at Newgate.

"Rex Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de Scaccario, " salutem. Cum nos, ut dicitur per chartam nostram, " concesserimus civibus civitatis nostræ Londoniarum, " et hæredibus et successoribus suis, civibus ejusdem " civitatis, quod Major civitatis prædictæ, qui pro tem- " pore fuerit, sit unus Justiciariorum, ad Gaolam de " Newgate deliberandam, assignandus; et in qualibet " commissione inde facienda nominetur; et iidem " cives habeant Infangthef et catalla felonum de " omnibus illis qui adjudicati fuerint coram eis infra " libertatem civitatis prædictæ, et de omnibus de liber- " tate prædicta existentibus apud Gaolam prædictam " adjudicandis, prout in dicta charta nostra plenius " continetur.—Vobis mandamus quod, visa charta præ- " dicta, si inveneritis dictas libertates, eisdem civibus, " prout justum fuerit, allocetis, juxta tenorem chartæ " supradictæ; ipsos contra tenorem ejusdem non moles- " tantes in aliquo seu gravantes. Teste meipso, apud " Westmonasterium, x^{mo} die Januarii, anno regni nostri " Anglia tricesimo primo, regni vero nostri Francia " nono-decimo."

Istud breve invenietur in Scaccario Domini Regis inter [1] Communia de Termino Michaelis, anno regni Regis Edwardi, Tertii post Conquæstum, xxx^{mo} secundo, sub littera C.

QUOD CONSTABULARIUS TURRIS NON CAPIAT PRISAS.

The Constable of the Tower forbidden to

"Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, et " Dominus Hiberniæ, dilecto et fideli suo, Roberto de

[1] *Cominia*, in the original.

" Morlee, Constabulario Turris nostræ Londoniarum, vel take Prisage of victuals in the King's name.
" ejus [1]loco-tenenti ibidem, salutem. Cum inter cæ-
" teras libertates dilectis nobis civibus civitatis nostræ
" Londoniarum per chartam nostram nuper concessas,
" concessum sit eisdem quod Constabularius Turris præ-
" dictæ, qui pro tempore fuerit, non faciat prisas per
" terram neque per aquam de victualibus aut aliis
" rebus quibuscumque hominum civitatis prædictæ,
" nec aliorum venientium versus civitatem illam, seu
" de eadem exeuntium; nec naves nec batellos victualia
" aut alia bona hujusmodi ad dictam civitatem, seu
" ab eadem, ducentes arestet seu arestari faciat quo-
" quomodo, prout in charta prædicta plenius conti-
" netur: ac ex clamosa insinuatione populi nostri
" dictæ civitatis, et aliorum, jam datum sit nobis in-
" telligi quod vos et ministri vestri de Turri antedicta,
" ad concessionem nostram prædictam considerationem
" non habentes, naves et batellos tam hominum civi-
" tatis prædictæ quam aliorum, diversis victualibus et
" aliis rebus carcatos, ad civitatem prædictam per
" aquam ex utraque parte Pontis civitatis prædictæ
" venientes, tam antequam anchorati fuerint quam
" postmodum, jam de novo diversis vicibus vi et
" armis arestatis, et indies arestari facitis eos sub
" aresto hujusmodi, quousque certas prisas de victuali-
" bus in eisdem navibus et batellis inventis ceperitis;
" vel certa vadia vobis pro prisis illis solvendis liberata
" fuerint, auctoritate vestra propria detinendo; necnon
" diversas alias prisas de rebus et victualibus ad dictam
" civitatem per terram ductis et delatis, et exinde
" eductis, contra voluntatem illorum quorum fuerint,
" similiter capiendo: quo prætextu victualia et alia
" mercimonia ibidem solito ducta indies efficiuntur
" cariora, et mercatores et alii se de veniendo cum
" aliquibus victualibus vel aliis rebus ad civitatem F. 230. a.

[1] Properly *locum-tenenti*.

" prædictam, et ea ibidem venditioni [1] exponenda, retra-
" hunt, omnino in nostri et populi nostri ejusdem civi-
" tatis, ac aliorum ad eam confluentium, grave dam-
" num et præjudicium, ac depressionem manifestam, et
" contra tenorem chartæ prædictæ; super quo nobis
" est supplicatum remedium adhibere. Et quia hu-
" jusmodi præjudicialia nobis et populo nostro tole-
" rare non possumus, sicuti nec debemus, sed eis oc-
" currere, prout decet,—Vobis mandamus, quod [2] si [3] est
" tunc ab hujusmodi captionibus prisarum de rebus
" et victualibus, ad civitatem prædictam per terram
" ductis aut delatis, vel inde eductis, necnon arestati-
" onibus navium et batellorum ibidem venientium, ac
" captionibus prisarum aliquarum, vel vadiorum, pro
" hujusmodi prisis, de rebus aut victualibus in eisdem
" navibus et batellis amodo faciendis, desistentes, et
" ministros vestros antedictos desistere facientes, om-
" nino præmissa vel aliquod eorundem, seu aliquas in-
" jurias vel damna dictis ducentibus vel deferentibus
" hujusmodi res et victualia ad civitatem prædictam
" nullatenus faciatis, vel per vestros fieri permittatis,
" contra tenorem chartæ prædictæ. Et si quid per vos
" aut vestros in hac parte minus rite levatum fuerit
" aut factum, id illis quorum interest restitui et modo
" debito corrigi et emendari faciatis indilate, ne que-
" rela ad nos inde perveniat iterata, per quod amplius
" sollicitari debeamus, ex hac causa. Teste meipso, apud
" Westmonasterium, xv^{mo} die Martii, anno regni nostri
" Angliæ tricesimo-tertio, regni vero Franciæ vicesimo."

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[1] Properly *exponendo*.
[2] This word is superfluous.
[3] An error for *ex*.

Breve de Eodem.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus "Hiberniæ et Aquitaniæ, Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, "salutem. Cum inter cæteras libertates dilectis nobis "civibus civitatis prædictæ per chartam nostram nuper "concessas, concessum sit eisdem, quod Constabularius "Turris prædictæ [1] nec aliorum venientium versus civi-"tatem illam seu de eadem exeuntium, nec naves vel "batellos victualia aut alia bona hujusmodi ad dictam "civitatem, seu ab eadem, ducentes, arestet seu arestari "faciat quoquo modo, prout in charta prædicta ple-"nius continetur—Vobis mandamus, quod præmissa in "civitate prædicta et in suburbiis ejusdem, ubi expe-"dire videritis, publice proclamari et teneri faciatis, "juxta tenorem chartæ nostræ prædictæ. Teste meipso, "apud Westmonasterium, xxviii° die Februarii anno "regni nostri xl° tertio."

Royal writ enjoining proclamation to be made that Prisage shall no longer be taken.

Quod nullus liber implicitet alium extra Libertatem.

"Ordeigne est, que nulle franc homme de la dite citee "ne plede nulle homme franc de mesme la citee, hors "de la dite citee, pur chose fait deinz mesme la citee, la "ou homme poet avoire soun recoverere devant lez Maire "et Viscountz de la citee avauntdite, sure peyne de per-"dre sa fraunchise pur toutz jours, et soun corps dalere "a la prisone tanqes il eit fait fyn a la dite comunialtee ; "sil ne puisse resonablement monstre devaunt Maire "et Aldremans qe lez ministres de la dite citee lui "ount failly de droit."

That no freeman shall implead another freeman out of the liberties of the City.

[1] There is probably an omission here.

COMPOSITIO INTER MERCATORES LONDONIARUM ET AMYAS, CORBY, ET NEELLE.

Renewal of a composition made between the merchants of London and those of Amiens, Corby, and Nesle, in reference to woad, garlic, and onions.

F. 230. b.

"A touz iceux qe cest escript endente verrount ou " orrount, soit [1] close conu, qe come en lan del Incar- " nacione mille ccxxxvii, le Lundi devaunt le feste " Seinte Lucie, le quart Ides de Octobre on mesme " le mois, en plein Hustege de Loundres devaunt " Andre Bokerelle, adonqes Maire de Loundres, Johan " Tolosan et Gerveise le Cordewanere, adonqes Vis- " contes de Loundres, Richarde Rengere, Rauf Asshewy, " Willelm Joynieer, Johan Vyel, Gerarde Bat, Joce le fitz " Piers, Robert le fitz Johan, Henri de Cokham, Jor- " dan de Coventre, James le Blount, Waryn filz Nichol, " Rauf Sperlyng, Rogere le Blount, Phelipe de Leycestre, " Henri le filz Willelm, Robert de Basynge, Hamond du " Chastelle, Johan de Wonbourne, et Johan Wachere, " adonqes Chamberleyn de Loundres, et autres asseez, " graunte [2] feut de Comun Conseil, et del assent de " toute la citee de Loundres, a touz lez marchauntz " dAmyens, de Corbye, et de Nele, et a lour suc- " cessours, burgeois de lez avauntditz villes, a avoir a " touz jours lez fraunchises desouthe escriptes,—cest as- " savoire, qils puissoient carkere, et descarkere, et her- " bergere lour weydes, ayle, et oignouns, dedeinz la " citee de Loundres, sanz male occasioun, et lez ven- " droient en la citee de Loundrez, auxibien as estraun- " gez du roialme dEngleterre, come as citezeins de " Loundres. Et qe eux puissoient mener lour mar- " chandises hors de la citee de Loundres en le " regne dEngleterre, par terres et par ewes, a mar- " chandere, sicome eux mieulx verroient esploitere. Et " auxi fust grauntee a mesmes ceux, qils puissoient

[1] A mistake for *chose*.

[2] For *feust* or *fuist*, "was."

" carkere, et descarkere, et herbergere en la citee de " Loundres, saunz occasioun, touz loure autres mar- " chandisez, horspris vyn et blees, qils averoient " amesne de la partie de la la miere, et les vendroient " as citezeins, et nemy as autres, en la citee: et lez " puissoient amener hors de la citee par lez partieez " dEngleterre, a marchaundere de ceo come eux vou- " droient, sauve la droit et due custumes de la citee. " Ceste custume adecertes graunte feust a mesme ceux " et a lour successours, a avoire a touz jours, rendant " de ceo par an as Viscountes de Loundres l marcs " des esterlinges, a la ferme de la citee affaire a trois " termes del an, de jours escriptes, cest assavoire, en lez " Feires de Seint Ive, Hoylande, et Wyncestre.

" Et si par aventure, ascuns dez avauntditz mar- " chauntz ne voudroit estre justice en Loundres par " sez compaignons de lez avauntditz villes, le Vis- " counte de Loundres, a la pleinte de sez compaig- " nouns, luy [1] deveroient destreindre jesqes il eust " fait le gree de sez compaignons. Et si ascuns dez " compaignouns dez avauntditz marchantz voudroit " hostelle tenire et resceverire sez compaignons, bien " plerroit a luy, dementiers qil ne feit demoere outre " un an entiere.

" Et si par aventure avenoit, qe Dieu defend, qe lez " marchauntz de lez avauntditz trois villes, par chaunce " de guerre ou par comaundement nostre Seignur le " Roy, ne puissoient faire demoere en la citee de " Loundres, graunte feust qe lez avauntditz marchantz " deveroient estre quitez de lour paiement de la " ferme par taunt du temps qe lour faudroit del an " entiere par guerre ou par comaundement nostre Seig- " nur le Roy. Adecertes, toutz marchandisez qils " acheteroient en la roialme dEngleterre, ils purroient, F. 231. a. " saunz male occasioun ou destourbance, carkere en

[1] Properly *deveroit.*

" Loundrez et menere en partiees de la la miere, en " temps du peas (forspris viaundes et armez), si le Maire " et la Comunialte ne eussent especialment le reale " prohibucioun dez marchandisez avauntditz.

" Et ja par un temps lez marchauntz dez ditz villes, " par ascuns enchesons, [1] ne sont retreez de venire en la " dite citee ove lours marchandisez, come faire soleyent.

" Et sur ceo, marchauntz, attourneez et procuratours " des marchantz de la dite ville de Amyens, ceste " assavoire, Johan de Coquerelle, Colart Chamberlenc, " Johan de Seint Fustien fitz Jadys, Robert de " Seint Fustien, Johan de Turnoye, leisne, et Johan " fitz Jadys, Johan le Monnere, hauntanz le roialme " dEngleterre, et eyantz suffisantz poiare, pur eux et " pur touz lez marchauntz de la dite ville dAmyens, " sount venuz devers le Maire, et Aldermans, et Co-" munialte de la citee de Loundres, et amiablement ount " treteez pur lez avauntditz fraunchisez enjoiere, et as-" cuns fraunchises de icels enlargere, et autres de novel " avere.

" Sur quel treuz sont accordez, a la request dez ditz " marchauntz dAmyens, pur comune profit et amour " norire dune part et de autre, qe lez marchauntez " dAmyens et lour successours eyent et rejoient touz " lour aunciens fraunchises, ensemblement ove lez fraun-" chises a eux [2] de novelle graunteez; cest assavoire, qe " lez mesureres et brocours de weydes soient esluz par " les marchauntz de Loundres et dAmyens, queux se " mellent dez marchandises comprisez en la composi-" coun, et soient presentees au Maire de Loundres et de-" vaunt lez sermenteez de faire loialment ceo qattient " a lour offices. Et si nulles des ditz mesureres et bro-" cours face choses contre soun serement, et de ceo soit " atteint, soit oustee, et autre esluz par lez ditz mar-

[1] Properly *se*.

[2] This word is repeated by inadvertence.

" chauntz, et presentee au Maire en soun lieu, et jurre
" en la fourme suisdite.

" Et si nulle deyve argent as marchauntz dAmyens, " pur lour ditz marchaundisez, et ceo soit tesmoigne au " Maire par lez ditz brocours, ou ascuns de eux, et le " dettour soit esloignant sez biens, qe le Maire maunde " un sergeant pur mettre en arrest dez biens le dettour a " la value de la dette, tanqes laccioun soit discucus par " ley de la citee. Et qe pur loure marchandises achatez, " pur lours vivers, ou pur lour usere, ove ceo qils voud- " rent donere, nulle custume ne paient. Et qils puissent " pesiblement en la dite citee demorere, et loure hostels " tenire, en bone manere en temps de pees.

" Et qils puissent avoire lour assemblez, et tretere " de lour marchaundisez en covenable manere, sanz " empeschement. Et qils soient quitz en la citee " de Murage et Pavage, tant come ils paient la ferme " avauntdit, sil ne soit de Pavage devaunt lours hostiels " propres : et qils soient quitz de [1] Pauntage par ewe, " sil ne soit en case de levere et trere le Pount quaunt " lour niefs deivent passere ove lour marchandisez. " Et qe nulle marchaunt de trois villes, Amiens, Corbye, " et Nele, desormes soit receu en la fraunchise de " Londres, sil ne paie resonablement sa porcion de la " ferme as ditz marchauntz dAmyens pur lez mar- " chaundises qils menera comprisez en la composicoun. F. 231. b. " Et qe nulle de la citee de Londres compaignie a " nulles des marchantz des ditz trois villes, ne covere " lour marchandises, par qey le Roy perde sa custume " de mesmes lez marchandisez, sur peyne de forfature " de celles marchandisez ; ne lez marchantz dAmyens " defraudez de la ferme. Et qils puissent herberger " blees et vyns, et vendre deinz la citee as gentz de " la citee, et as touz autres gentz, pur lour usere, sanz

[1] An error for *Pountage*, "Pontage."

"empeschement: mes qe lez vyns soient venduz en "gros. Et si nulle estrange lez achate pur revendre, "qe le punissement soit sure lez estraungez, et ne pas "sur lez marchauntz dAmyens. Et qils puissent fair le "waude come des chosez comprises en la composicoun. "Et qe lours vadlettz puissent lez marchandises de "lour mestres vendre, et achatere, et deliverere en la "dite citee et fraunchise de Londres, en la manere qe "mestres froient sils estoient presentz. Et qe chescun "qi achate lour weydes eit sa droite mesure de "weydes, saunz pluis demandere. Et sil aveinst qe "lez ditz marchauntz feussent en defaute de paiere "la ferme, qe le Maire ne doit [1] achater dez biens dez "marchantz fors suffisantement a la mountance de la "dette, et del surplus de la marchandie puissent faire "lour profit et lour volunte. Et qe par cause de la "ferme suisdite, nulle attachement dez biens dez ditz "marchantz ne soit fait, mes en le roialme dEngle-"terre tansoulement et nulle part aillours. Et qe "vyns, fruit, cor, argent, harengs, et chivaux ne peus-"sent estre arrestez, tant come homme purra trover "suffisantement dautres chosez a la mountance dez "arreragez de la ferme.

"Et qe lez marchantz dAmyens, passantz par la "citee de Londres sanz demoere fesantz, ove lour "chivaux pur mounture, et devers, ne soient en "nulle manere arrestez par cause de la ferme. Et "grauntent lez ditz marchantz dAmyens, sil aveigne "qil covenist faire seute pur la ferme aillours qe "en la dite citee, qe lez ditz marchantz soient tenuz "de paiere resonablement lez damagez et despensez "qils ount mys entour la seuyte faire.

"Pur lez queux franchisez avoire et user en la dite "citee de Loundres, lez avauntditz procurours dez "marchantz dAmyens, par vertue et poiare de lour

[1] A mistake, probably, for *arrester*.

" procuracie avauntdite, ount graunte, pur eux et
" pur lour successours perpetuelment, chescun an paiere
" et rendre lavauntdite ferme de l marcz au Maire
" de la citee de Loundrez qi pur le temps serra, ou
" a Comunialtee de la citee suisdite, qe sensuyt;
" cestassavoire, lune moite dez avauntditz l marz a
" la Purificacioun de Nostre Dame, et lautre moite
" a la Nativite de Nostre Dame; et par taunt qe lez
" ditz marchantz quites, et lour successours, perpetuel-
" ment, des l marcz comprises en launciene compo-
" sicoun desus escript. Et a quel ferme des l marcz,
" dan en an, bien et loialment paier en la citee de
" Loundres, en la fourme avauntdite, lez ditz mar-
" chauntz, attournez et procuratours dAmyens, pur
" eux et pur touz lour marchantz de la dite ville,
" et lour heirs et successours, se obligent, et chescune
" de eux, pur le tout, et touz lour biens et marchan-
" disez, quele part qils soient trovez en la dite citee
" de Londres ou aillours en la roialme dEngleterre,
" arrester, destrendre, et tenir, par touz ministres,
" deinz franchise et dehors, horspris lour biens en la
" manere suisdit; forspris si qe le dite ferme de l
" marcz, ove touz lez damages, eustages, et despenses,
" pleniement soit paie, come avaunt est dit.

" Et a touz les chosez suisditz taunt par le Maire, F. 232. a.
" Aldermans, et la Comunialte de la citee de Loundres
" come depar lez ditz marchantz dAmyens, bien
" et loialment fere, tenire, et accomplire, lez Maire,
" Aldermans, et la Comunialtee de la dite citee de
" Loundres, a la partiee de ceste endenture demurrant
" devers le Maire, Eskevyns, et la Comunialte de la
" citee dAmyens, ount mys lour Comune Seal. Et a
" la partiee demurrant devers lez Maire, Aldermans, et
" la Comunialte de la dite citee de Loundres, lez Maire,
" Eskevyns, et Comunialte de la dite citee dAmyens
" ount mys lour Comune Seal, ensemblement ove lez
" sealx dez procuratours et attournees avauntditz an-
" nexees, par my la procuracioun aportee dez avaunt-

"ditz procuratours et attournees par devers lez Maire "et Comunialte de Loundres, pur la cause dez avaunt- "ditz treteez et accorde faire. Done en pleine Hus- "tenge de Loundres, le Lundy proschein devaunt le "feste de Seinte Margarete, le xviii jour du moys de "Juyl en lan du Grace mille cccxxxiiii."

Indentura inter Mercatores dAmyas, et Corby, et Neelle.

Formal appointment of a proctor and agent in England, with deputies, by the merchants of Amiens, with a full power of attorney.

"A touz ceux qi cestes lettres verront ou orront, "lez Maire et Eskevyn de la citee dAmyens, salutz. "Come a la requeste dez marchauntz de no lieu "frequentantz lez roialmes dEngleterre, dEscoce, et "dIrlande, luy Roi de France, no Sires, ait a yceux "marchauntz de grace ottroie qe il marchant desuis "dit, ove le greignour et pluis suffisant partie diceux, "puissent faire, ordeignere, et establere un procurere, "promotere, et pursuere, qi lez causez et busoignez "diceux marchauntz, et de chescun de eux, poet par "luy ou par lez deputeez depart luy, requere, pur- "chacere, et pursuere lez causes et busoignez des "ditz marchantz et de lour marchandisez es roialmes "desuisditz, et es chescun diceux. Et il marchant "desuis nome, ou le grenour, pluis sain, et pluis "suffisant partie diceux, soient venu par devaunt "nous; et en usant de la grace du Roi, ne dit Seignur, "a eux sur ceo fait, come dite est, aient fait, or- "deigne, et establi Andreu, dit Andeluye, nostre "burgeis, un de lez marchantz desuisditz, lour pro- "cureur, attourne, promoteur, et pursuer, en et dez "touz lours causez et busoignez qe ils ount ou poient "avoir es roialmes desuisditz, coment ne par quelqes "voie qe ceo soit. Et aient primes il establissant "desuisdit a avoir, a empler, et tenir fine et estable "tout ceo qe par le dit procurour, ou par sez de-

"puteez, serra es busoignez desuisdit requis, procure, "fait, creance, ou en ascune autre manere ordeigne, "et sur obligacioun de touz lour biens. Sachent "touz, qe apres ces chosez ensi faitz, come desuis "est dit, le dit Andreu est venu pardevant nous "en sa propre persone, et a recognut qil, taunt en "soun noun, come en noun de touz lez marchantz "desuisditz, avoit fait, ordeigne, et establi, faisoit, "ordenoit, et establissoit, et, par le vertue de poiar "sur ceo a luy par lez ditz marchantz usant de la "dite grace doune, Johan de Cokerelle, Colart Cam-"bellenc, Johan de Seint Fustien fil Jadys, Robert "de Seint Fustien, Johan de Tournay, laisne, et Johan "fil Jadys, Johan le Monnier, et chescun de eaux, "sez procureurs, attournes, promoteurs, et pursueours, "pur requere, purchacere, pursuer, et mainteigner, "tant en soun noun come en noun de touz lez mar-"chantz desuisditz, touz lez quereles, causes, et bu-"soignes, pursuier, require, et mettre a fyn, soit par "voi de traite de composicoun, ou en ascun autre F. 232. b. "manere, tiel come pluis profitable loure semblera a "estre fait, diceux marchantz, lour biens, chescun "de eux et lez biens de chescun diceux, obligere en le "manere qil, ou ascun de eux, vorront qe pluis pro-"fitable cesse yert en faire, de paiere a tiel jour et "terme come il lour plerra la somme ou lez sommes "qi par lez trayteez ou composicounes qi sure ceo "serrount fait, a lieu et as persones lau ceo apar-"tenoit a estre paie; et generalement de faire a "tant en touz lez chosez devaunt ditez, et en celles "qen [1] soun poent ou purront dependre, come il estab-"lissant purroit dire et faire ceo, presens yestoit "en ceo persoune. Et uncore, a done il establissantz "dessuis ditz as ditz establiz, et a chescun diceux, "poaire et auctorite de sousstablere une persone ou

[1] q̄ son.

" pluseurs, en noun de eux et de chescun de eux, et de " substituere, qi ait ou eyent poaire dez ditz causes et " busoignez requere, pursuere, pledire, et mainteignere, " sanz treitere, composere, ny autre obligacioun faire. " Et a et aura ferme et establi li ditz establissanz, en " noun come dessus, tout ceo qe par lez ditz establiz, " ou lez substituz ou substitut, serra sure lez choses " dessuisditz, et chescun dicelles, solonc ceo qe a chescun, pare ceo qe desuis est devise, ait doune poiare " et auctorite de faire requis, purchacie, procure, et " tratie, accorde, et compose, et oblige. Et paiera le " [1]juge se mestres sur obligacioun devaunt dit. En " tesmaigne des choses dessuisditz, nous avons seele " sez lettres de no seel as causes faitz, en lan du Grace " mille ccc trent et trois, le Samady proschein apres " le primer Sacrement."

Endenture parentre le Mair et Aldremans de Loundres et les Marchantz dAmyas.

Agreement made between the Mayor and Aldermen of London and the merchants of Amiens, to the exclusion of those of Corby and Nesle.

" Conue chose soit a touz par ceste lettre endentee, " qe nous, Maire et Aldermans de la citee de Loundres, avons ottroie a lez marchauntz dAmyens, au " tretie qe fu fait parentre nous, avauntditz Maire " et Aldermans, contre Johan de Seint Fustien, procureure de touz lez marchauntz dAmyens hauntanz " le roialme dEngleterre, lan du Grace mille cccxxxiiii, " le Lundy devaunt le Margarete—qe pur ceo qe par " plusours foitz avons nous, Maire de Londres, escript " as marchauntz dAmyens, Corbie, et Nele, qe eux " venissent requere lour fraunchises qe eux avoient en " la citee de Londres, et auxi pur faire gree a eux " qi avoient este Maires de la dite citee de la ferme " annuele de l marcz; as queux maundementz nulles

[1] There is probably some error here.

"de Corbie, ne de Nele, ne soit pas venuz ne com-
"parez, mes tauntsoulement luy marchantz dAmyens,
"qi suffisantement en ount fait lour devoire. Et pur
"iceo qils ount fait gree a nous qi avaunt ceste heure
"avons este Mairs de mesme la citee, de lez arrirages
"tantqes a lx marcz, et pur les graundes custages qils
"ount faite en la prosecucioun de ceste acorde, lour
"avons doune tout le droit de prendre sure lez mar-
"chantz de Corbie et de Nele lez lx marcs avauntditz
"de nostres arreragez, en lez queux ils estoient tenuz
"a nous, et si tost a levir par le Maire de Londres,
"qi serra pur le temps, comme ascune de lour biens
"purront estre trovez en la dite citee de Londres,
"et pur covertire [1] ou profit dez marchantz dAmyens. F. 238. a.
"Et ovesqes ceo, avons promys as ditz marchauntz qe
"jammes nuls des avauntditz marchantz de les ditz
"deux villes, cestassavoire, Corbye et Nele, ne purra
"enjoiere lez ditz franchises taunt qe ils eient fait gree
"as ditz marchauntz dAmyens de tout lour partie de
"la ferme, pur chescun an qils averont este en defaute
"de paiere depuis lan de Grace qe fu mille cccxxxiii;
"et qe ovesqes ceo, se soient obligez en bones lettres
"envers lez marchantz dAmyens pur paiere a eux
"perpetuelment lour partie de la ferme, en la manere
"come il marchauntz dAmyens ount fait envers nous,
"Maire de Loundres; et ceo fait, en tiel manere bien
"enjoissent lour fraunchises come lez marchauntz
"dAmyens ferront; et qe par iceux nous soit tes-
"moigne qils ount fait lour gree, par lours letters.
"Et est cest escript enrolle en nostre graunde Court
"de Hustenge. Et en tesmoignance de quele chose
"nous avons mys nostre seal de le Mairalte a cestes
"presentes lettres, qe furont faitz en lan du Grace
"mille ccc et xxxiiii, le Lundi proschein devaunt la

[1] Probably for *au*.

"fest Seinte Margarete. Et Johan Coquerelle, pro-
"curour dez ditz marchauntz dAmyens, en ad mys
"soun seal, a la partie de ceste endenture demurrant
"devers nous."

Breve Domini Regis ne Taxatores Comitatus Oxoniæ assiderent Cives Londoniarum inter eos ad tallagium.

Royal writ forbidding the Tallagers of the County of Oxford to levy tallage upon the goods of the citizens of London at Henley.

"Rex dilectis et fidelibus suis, Willelmo Merre, "Adæ de Shobenhange, et Galfrido de Padenham, ad "tallagium in civitatibus, burgis, et dominicis nostris, "in Comitatu Oxoniæ, assidendum assignatis, salutem. "Monstraverunt nobis cives et mercatores nostri civi-"tatis nostræ Londoniarum, quod cum quidam ipso-"rum diversas res et mercandisas suas a Londoniis "usque Henleye, in Comitatu prædicto, ad venden-"das ibidem diebus mercatoriis, et de eisdem nego-"ciandum, de septimana in septimanam duci faciant; "et quidam eorum diversas res et mercandisas ibidem "in partibus adjacentibus emant, ad ducendas usque "Londonias, ad commodum suum inde faciendum; et "ipsi parvas domos et placeas in dicta villa de Hen-"leye de termino in terminum conduci faciant, tam "pro prædictis rebus et [1] marcandisis ibidem ductis, "quousque ea commode vendere, quam pro prædictis "rebus et marcandisis ibidem et in dictis partibus "emptis, quousque ea abinde commode cariare, pos-"sint, reponendis; et certa domicilia, aut terras, seu "tenementa aliqua ibidem non habeant, nec moram "inibi faciant, nec hominibus ejusdem villæ in Loto "et Scoto existant—vos nihilominus ipsos, cives et

[1] So spelt in the original.

" mercatores, occasione hujusmodi domorum, placea-" rum, et rerum, et mercandizarum suarum sic in eis " positarum, ad tallagium nobis inde ibidem præstan-" dum, ac si certa domicilia et terras et tenementa " ibidem haberent, et inibi moram continuam facerent, " seu in Loto et Scoto cum dictis hominibus existe-" rent, distringitis minus juste, in ipsorum civium " et [1] mercatorum dispendium non modicum, et gra-" vamen. Et quia non est juri consonum quod dicti " cives et mercatores nostri cum hominibus prædictis " dicta occasione tallientur, præsertim cum ipsi mer-" candisas suas per totum regnum nostrum libere " exercere possint, et pro eis in civitate nostra præ-" dicta cum concivibus suis ibidem quotiens tal-" lagium super communitate civitatis illius assideri " contigerit, talliantur—Vobis mandamus, quod ipsos " cives et mercatores nostros cum hominibus præ-" dictis non talliatis occasione supradicta, sed eos inde " pacem habere permittatis; dummodo tamen alia F. 233. b. " causa non subfuerit quare ibidem debeant talliari. " Teste meipso, apud Wyndesore, xiii die Februarii " anno regni nostri vi^to^."

[2] LIBERTAS CIVITATIS ALLOCATA CORAM JUSTICIARIIS DE BANCO; VIDELICET, QUOD JURATA DE LONDONIIS NON CAPIETUR EXTRA CIVITATEM.

A Jury empannelled within the City not to be taken beyond the precincts of the City.

Galfridus, filius Willelmi de Say, summonitus fuit ad respondendum Johannæ, quæ fuit uxor Galfridi de Parys, et quibusdam Rogero le Grant et Willelmo Levechilde, executoribus testamenti Galfridi de Parys, de placito quod reddat eis decem et octo libras, quas ei injuste detinet. Et unde eadem Johanna, per

[1] *Marcatorum* in the original.

[2] This is extracted probably from the enrolments of the Court of King's Bench.

Johannem de Stamforde, attornatum suum, dicit, quod cum Willelmus de Say, pater prædicti Galfridi de Say, cujus hæres ipse est, per scriptum suum Londoniis, die Mercurii in festo Sanctæ Katerinæ Virginis, anno regni Regis Edwardi, patris Domini Regis nunc, vicesimo-secundo, obligasset se, [1] hæredes suos teneri prædicto Galfrido de Parys, defuncto, in prædictis decem-octo libris, prædictus Willelmus prædictos denarios prædicto Galfrido de Parys in vita sua non reddidit; per quod prædicta Johanna, executrix etc., sæpius post mortem prædictorum Galfridi de Parys et Willelmi, accessit ad prædictum Galfridum, filium et hæredem prædicti Willelmi, et requisivit ipsum quod debitum illud ei redderet; et idem Galfridus debitum illud ei hucusque detinuit et reddere contradixit, et adhuc contradicit. Unde dicit, quod deteriorata est et damnum debet ad valentiam xx librarum. Et inde producit sectam, etc. Et profert prædictum scriptum quod prædictum debitum testatur, etc.

Et sciendum, quod prædicti Rogerus le Graunt et Willelmus, executores etc., alias, scilicet a die Sancti Hillarii in xv dies, anno regni Regis nunc quarto, summoniti fuerunt ad sequendum simul etc., et non venerunt. Ita quod, tunc consideratum fuit, quod prædicta Johanna sequeretur sine, etc.

Et Galfridus de Say, per Johannem de Suthwerke, attornatum suum, venit ad defendendam vim et injuriam quando, etc. Et petit sibi ostendi prædictum scriptum per quod, etc. Quo inspecto, dicit quod ipse prætextu prædicti scripti in prædicto debito obligari non debet, tanquam hæres prædicti Willelmi, etc. Quia dicit quod scriptum illud non est factum prædicti Willelmi, patris sui, etc. Et de hoc ponit se super patriam; et Johanna similiter. Ideo præceptum est Vicecomitibus quod venire faciant hic, a die Sancti Michaelis

[1] *Et* omitted.

in xv dies, xii etc, per quos, etc. Et qui nec, etc. Quia tam, etc. Et sciendum quod prædictum scriptum dedictum remanet in custodia Johannis Bacone, clerici [1] R Custodis etc, quousque etc.

Postea, continuato processu inter partes prædictas etc, usque a die Sancti Hillarii in xv dies, anno regni Domini Regis Edwardi nunc sexto, venerunt tunc eædem partes, per attornatos suos hic, etc. Et nullus jurator venit etc, sed Major et Ballivi civitatis Londoniarum venerunt; et dicunt quod jurata inter eos in Curia hic capi non debet, etc.; immo infra civitatem prædictam, ad capiendam juratam prædictam, etc. Et quia, per inspectionem rotulorum Justiciariorum hic hoc idem pluries invenitur, quoad allocationem libertatis suæ prædictæ in casu consimili et aliis etc., ideo habeant libertatem suam, etc. Et super hoc, Justiciarii hic præfixerunt diem partibus apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum Londoniis, infra civitatem etc., scilicet, diem Dominicam proximam post festum Sancti F. 234, a.
Valentinii proxime futurum. Et tunc capiatur jurata, etc. Et dictum est Majori et Ballivis etc., quod tunc venire faciant ibidem juratores juratæ prædictæ. Et similiter dictum est parti querenti quod sequatur recordum et breve cum panello, etc.

Postea, Dominica prædicta, ibidem apud Sanctum Martinum veniunt partes etc., et similiter juratores de civitate prædicta, de visneto Parochiæ Sancti Michaelis atte Corne in Chepe, de consensu partium electi, coram H de Stantone, uno Justiciariorum hic, etc. Qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod prædictum scriptum est factum prædicti Willelmi de Say, patris prædicti Galfridi; per quod, dictum fuit partibus prædictis quod expectarent judicium suum in Banco apud Westmonasterium, etc.

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[1] Meaning, probably, Ralph de Sandwich, appointed by Edward I. Warden or Custodian of the City of London.

Postea, coram Justiciariis in Banco prædicto veniunt partes, etc. Et consideratum est, prædicti executores recuperent versus eum prædictum debitum et damna sua, quæ taxantur per juratam ad centum solidos. Et Galfridus in misericordia, etc. Et prædictum scriptum cancellatur etc., retraditur attornato prædicti Galfridi [1] cancellatum, etc. Damna centum solidi.

De Appenticiis et Aisiamentis [2] in Tenementis.

Regulation as to the maintenance of pent-houses when once made fixtures.

Item, ordinatum fuit quod si aliquis conducat tenementa vel domos in civitate Londoniarum, vel in suburbiis ejusdem civitatis, alicui tenenda ad terminum vitæ vel annorum, vel de anno in annum, vel de quarterio in quarterium; et si hujusmodi tenens aliqua appenticia seu alia aisiamenta in hujusmodi tenementis vel in domibus fecerit, et ad meremium dictorum tenementi vel domus per clavos ferreos vel ligneos attachiata fuerint, non liceat tali tenenti hujusmodi appenticia seu asiamenta in fine termini nec aliquo alio tempore abradicare; sed semper remanebunt domino soli, ut parcella ejusdem.

Proclamatio de Locis ubi Venditores Bladi stabunt.

Different markets assigned by proclamation to the corndealers from the Eastern and the Western districts.

"Soit proclamacioun fait, qe touz ceux qi amesnent
" blees ou brees a la citee de Londres a vendre, lez
" amesnent entierment es marchies en mesme la citee
" a vender, a lieux aunciement acustumez; cestassa-
" voieer, ceux de Countees de Cauntebrigge, Huntyn-
" done, Bedeforde, et ceux qi veignent par Ware,
" qils amesnent touz lez blees et brees qils ames-

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[1] *Cancellati.*

[2] This word is repeated by inadvertence.

"neroount a la dite citee a vendre a la Marche sur "la Pavement a Graschirche, et illeosqes estoisent a "vende, et nulle part aillours, saunz fraude ou male "engine, et saunz riens ent mettre ou vendre en "muscettes; et mesmes les blees et brees ne soient "medleez en desceit du poeple, sur forfaiture de "mesmes les blees et brees en quel lez ditz condicions "qe ascun en soit atteint.

"Et qe touz ceux de part le West de la dite "citee, come del Barnet, et queux deussent venire par "illoesqes et par autres places qi amesnent blees ou "brees a vendre a la dite citee, lez amesnent entier-"ment en Marche sur la Pavement devaunt lez Freres "Menours, deins Neugate, et illeosqes estoisent a "vente, et nulle part aillours, saunz rien ent mettre "ou vendre en muscettes; et qe mesmes lez blees "ou brees ne soint medlez en desceit du poeple, sur "forfature de mesmes lez blees ou brees en quel des "ditz condicions qe ascun en soit atteint."

Libertas Civitatis allocata, quod nullus Civis placitet alium extra Civitatem.

F. 234. b.

No citizen to be impleaded (with certain exceptions,) beyond the precincts of the City.

Johannes de Cotone, de Londoniis, peletarius, attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Nicholao de Whittone, de Londoniis, peletario, de placito quare vi et armis ipsum Nicholaum apud Londonias cepit et imprisonavit, et alia enormia etc., ad grave damnum etc., contra pacem etc. Et inde idem Nicholaus in propria persona sua queritur, quod prædictus Johannes, die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Andreæ Apostoli, anno regni Regis nunc xvii°, vi et armis, videlicet gladiis, arcubus, et sagittis, ipsum Nicholaum apud Londonias cepit, et per viii septimanas proxime sequentes imprisonavit. Unde dicit quod deterioratus est, et damna habet, ad valentiam c librarum. Et inde producit sectam, etc.

Et prædictus Johannes venit; et super hoc Major et Communitas civitatis Londoniarum, per Willelmum de Borgho, attornatum suum, veniunt et petunt inde [1] curam ipsorum Majoris et Communitatis. Et dicunt, quod hujusmodi libertas, inter certas personas alias, fuit eis allocata in Curia hic in hujusmodi placito transgressionis, scilicet anno regni Regis nunc xiii. Et proferunt quandam chartam Domini Regis nunc, de confirmatione civibus Londoniarum factam, [2] quarum data est apud Eboracum, viii die Junii anno Regis nunc xii, quæ testatur quod idem Dominus Rex nunc inspexit quandam chartam quam Dominus Henricus, quondam Rex Angliæ, progenitor Domini Regis nunc, fecit civibus suis Londoniarum; per quam idem Dominus Henricus Rex concessit eisdem civibus suis, quod nullus eorum placitet extra muros civitatis Londoniarum de ullo placito præter placita de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris suis; quam quidem chartam ipsius Domini Henrici Regis etc., idem Dominus Rex nunc concessit et confirmavit per chartam suam de confirmatione prædictam: in qua etiam continetur, quod licet ipsi et eorum prædecessores sui, cives civitatis prædictæ, aliquibus libertatum, quietanciarum, seu liberarum consuetudinum, in prædicta charta de confirmatione contentarum, aliquo casu emergente, hactenus plene usi non fuerint, ipsi tamen cives et eorum hæredes et successores, cives civitatis prædictæ, quietanciis et liberis consuetudinibus illis, et earum qualibet, absque impedimento ipsius Regis vel hæredum suorum, Justiciariorum, Escaetorum, Vicecomitum, aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum suorum quorumcunque, de cætero plene gaudeant in perpetuum et utantur.

Et dicunt, quod prædicti Major et Communitas, et eorum prædecessores, cives ejusdem civitatis, a tempore

[1] Perhaps *curiam*.

[2] Properly *cujus*.

confectionis chartæ et confirmationum prædictarum, hujusmodi libertate hactenus usi sunt et gavisi. Et dicunt, quod hujusmodi libertas pluries eis in consimili casu est allocata, scilicet termino Paschæ, anno regni Regis nunc xiii, rotulo primo, inter Willelmum de Sule, querentem, et Hugonem de Waltham, clericum, de placito transgressionis: et in eodem rotulo, inter Eustacium Aldeyn de Risynge, querentem, et Nicholaum de Remham et Hamonem le Barbour, in placito transgressionis. Et inspectis rotulis de termino prædicto, compertum est quod hujusmodi libertas Majori et Communitati inter partes prædictas fuit allocata.

Et super hoc, Dominus Rex mandavit Justiciariis suis hic breve suum in hæc verba:—

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., dilectis et fidelibus "suis, Galfrido le Scrope et sociis suis, Justiciariis "nostris ad placita coram nobis tenenda et assignanda, "salutem. Cum inter cæteras libertates civibus civi-"tatis nostræ Londoniarum per chartas progenitorum "nostrorum, quondam Regum Angliæ, concessas, con-"cessum sit eisdem quod nullus eorum placitet extra "muros civitatis de ullo placito, præter de tenu-"ris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris "nostris; ac nos chartas illas confirmaverimus per "chartam, et insuper eisdem civibus concesserimus, "pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod licet ipsi vel "eorum prædecessores, cives civitatis prædictæ, aliqui-"bus libertatum, quietanciarum, seu liberarum consue-"tudinum, in chartis prædictis contentarum, aliquo "casu emergente, hactenus plene usi non fuerint, ipsi "tamen cives et hæredes eorum ac successores, cives "civitatis illius, libertatibus, quietanciis, et liberis "consuetudinibus illis, et earum qualibet, absque im-"pedimento nostri vel hæredum nostrorum, seu minis-"trorum nostrorum quorumcunque, plene [1] audeant,

Writ of Edward thereon.

F. 235. a.

[1] An error for *gaudeant*.

" prout in charta nostra prædicta plenius continetur " —Vobis mandamus, quod prædictos cives libertatibus " prædictis, quoad transgressiones et alia hujusmodi " infra civitatem prædictam perpetrata, coram vobis " absque impedimento uti et gaudere permittatis, " juxta tenorem chartarum et confirmationis et " concessionis prædictarum, ipsos, contra tenorem " earundem, non molestantes in aliquo, seu gravantes. " Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, v^to^ die Maii " anno regni nostri xvii." Ideo iidem Major et Communitas habeant inde libertates, etc.

Et super hoc, dicti Major et Communitas, per prædictum attornatum suum, præfixerunt diem partibus prædictis in Gildaula Londoniarum, die Lunæ proximo ante festum Ascensionis Domini. Et dictum est eis, quod celerem justitiam partibus exhibeant, alioquin quod redeant, etc.

Allocatio Libertatis prædictæ.

Formal concession of the right of a citizen not to be impleaded beyond the precincts of the City.

Hugo de Gartone, Johannes Somere, Henricus Cheyni, Simon Huwes, apprenticius de Gartone, Willelmus le Haubergere, et Robertus le Goldbetere, in misericordia. Iidem Hugo et alii attachiati fuerunt ad respondendum Thomæ de Cantebrugge et Aliciæ, uxori ejus, de placito quare ipsi, simul cum Nicholao le Clerk, ceynturer, et Johanne de Stayntone, vi et armis domum ipsius Aliciæ apud Londonias fregerunt, et bona et catalla sua, ad valentiam cc librarum, ibidem inventa, ceperunt et asportaverunt, et alia enormia etc., ad grave damnum etc., et contra pacem, etc.

Et unde idem Thomas de Cantebrugge et Alicia, per Ricardum de Braie, attornatum suum, queruntur quod prædicti Hugo et alii simul etc., die Mercurii proximo ante festum Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, anno regni

Regis nunc xv°, vi et armis, scilicet gladiis etc., domum ipsius Aliciæ, apud Londonias, fregerunt, et bona et catalla sua, scilicet aketouns, jambers, haberjons, bacynettes, et alia bona, etc., ad valentiam cc librarum, ibidem inventa, ceperunt et asportaverunt; et unde dicit quod deteriorata est, et damnum habet, ad valentiam cc librarum; et inde producit sectam.

Et prædictus Hugo, et alii, per Willelmum Faunt, attornatum suum, venit et defendit vim et injuriam quando, etc. Et super hoc, veniunt Major et Communitas civitatis Londoniarum per Willelmum de Burgo, attornatum, et petunt inde libertatem suam. Et quia hujusmodi libertas in consimili casu pluries eis hic in Curia allocata est, ideo habeant inde libertatem suam. Et iidem Major et Communitas, per prædictum attornatum suum, præfixerunt diem partibus in Gildaula Londoniarum, die Lunæ proximo ante festum Ascensionis Domini. Et dictum est eis, quod celerem justitiam partibus exhibeant, alioquin redeant, etc.

Libertas quod Attincta non currat in Londoniis.

Præceptum fuit Vicecomiti, sicut alias, quod summoneat per bonos summonitores xxiiii legales milites de visneto Londoniarum, quod essent hic ad hunc diem, scilicet a die Sancti Martini in xv dies, parati sacramento recognoscere, si jurentur, per quos quædam Inquisitio, quæ nuper summonita fuit coram Rege, et postmodo coram dilecto et fideli Regis Roberto Baynarde, uno Justiciariorum Regis ad placita tenenda et assignanda coram Rege, et Hamone de Chigwelle et Nicholao de Farndone, tunc Aldermannis civitatis Londoniarum eidem Roberto ad hoc associatis, capta fuit apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum, Londoniis, juxta

No Writ of Attaint to lie as to the verdict of a jury within the City.

F. 235. b.

libertatem civibus civitatis illius per nos nuper concessam, inter Ricardum le Chaucer, de Londoniis, et Mariam uxorem ejus, et Galfridum Stace, Agnetem quæ fuit uxor Walteri de Westhale, Thomam Stace, et Laurentium [1] Geffreyesman Stace, de quadam transgressione eisdem Ricardo et Mariæ per prædictos Galfridum, Agnetem, Thomam, et Laurentium illata, ut dicebatur, —falsum fecerunt sacramentum, sicut idem Galfridus nobis graviter conquerendo monstravit, necne. Et quod interim diligenter inquirerent qui fuerunt juratores illius Inquisitionis, et eos haberent coram Rege ad præfatum terminum. Et quod summonerent per bonos summonitores prædictos Ricardum et Mariam, quod tunc essent hic etc, audituri illam recognitionem, etc.

Et Vicecomites, scilicet [2] Simon Fraunceys et Henricus de Combe Martin, sic retornabant:—

"Secundum libertates et antiquas consuetudines "civitatis Londoniarum, nulla Attincta super cives "civitatis prædictæ de aliqua re in civitate prædicta "emergente capi debeat; per quod, ullam executionem "istius brevis, sine offensione libertatum et consuetu- "dinum prædictarum, facere non potuimus."

Et venerunt modo tam prædictus Galfridus Stace, per Willelmum de Braunforde, attornatum suum, quam prædicti Ricardus et Maria, per attornatum ipsius Mariæ, etc.

Royal writ confirmatory of the liberties and free customs of the City.

Et super hoc, Dominus Rex mandavit Justiciariis suis hic breve suum clausum, in hæc verba:—

"Edwardus, Dei gratia etc, dilectis et fidelibus suis, "Galfrido le Scrope et sociis suis, Justiciariis ad placita "coram nobis tenenda assignatis, salutem. Cum inter "cæteras libertates quas dilectis nobis Majori et civibus "civitatis nostræ Londoniarum concessimus, concesse-

[1] So in the original.

[2] Sheriffs A.D. 1329.

"rimus eisdem quod ipsi et eorum hæredes et successores habeant libertates et liberas consuetudines suas, et eis utantur prout eis antiquitus uti consueverunt; et quod libertates et liberas consuetudines suas recordare possunt coram nobis, Justiciariis et aliis ministris nostris quibuscumque, modo quo ante Iter Justiciariorum Domini Edwardi, nuper Regis Angliæ, patris nostri, apud Turrim Londoniarum ultimo itinerantium, facere consueverunt; non obstante quod dicti cives in Itinere prædicto super hujusmodi recordo, et libertatibus ac liberis consuetudinibus prædictis, impediti fuissent; et etiam non obstantibus aliquibus statutis judiciis in contrarium editis et promulgatis—Vobis mandamus, quod ad libertates et liberas consuetudines quas iidem Major et cives coram nobis recordaverint, in omnibus placitis et querelis motis seu movendis, civitatem illam seu cives ejusdem tangentibus, ipsos sine difficultate aliqua admittatis, et ipsos eisdem libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus per recordum illud uti et gaudere permittatis. Teste meipso, apud Novam Sarum, xxviii die Octobris anno regni nostri secundo."

Prætextu cujus brevis, præceptum est Vicecomitibus, quod venire faciant coram Rege in Octabis Sancti Hillarii, ubicumque etc., Majorem et cives civitatis prædictæ, ad ostendendum quas libertates et liberas consuetudines iidem Major et cives, et eorum antecesores, uti consueverunt in hujusmodi placitis; et ad recordandum tunc coram Rege hujusmodi libertates et consuetudines suas, secundum tenorem brevis prædicti; et ad faciendum et recipiendum quod Curia etc. Idem dies datus est tam prædicto Galfrido Stace, per Willelmum de Braunforde, attornatum suum, quam prædictis Ricardo et Mariæ, per attornatum ipsius Mariæ, in eodem statu quo nunc, etc. F. 236. a.

Ad quem diem, venit tam prædictus Galfridus quam

prædicti Ricardus et Maria, per attornatos suos. Et Vicecomites inde nihil fecerunt, nec breve, etc. Ideo, sicut alias, præceptum est Vicecomitibus quod venire faciant coram Rege a die Paschæ in tres septimanas, ubicumque etc, prædictos Majorem et cives civitatis prædictæ ad ostendendum quas libertates et liberas consuetudines iidem Major et cives, et eorum antecessores, uti consueverunt in hujusmodi placitis; et ad recordandum tunc coram Rege hujusmodi libertates et consuetudines suas, secundum tenorem brevis prædicti; et ad faciendum et recipiendum, etc. Idem dies datus est tam prædictis Galfrido [1] quam prædictis Ricardo et Mariæ, etc.

Ad quem diem, venit prædictus Galfridus Stace, per Rogerum de Brussele, attornatum suum; et similiter prædicti Ricardus et Maria, per prædictum attornatum suum; et etiam Major et cives civitatis prædictæ. Et dictum est eisdem Majori et civibus, quod ostendant Curiæ quas libertates et liberas consuetudines iidem Major et cives, et eorum antecessores et prædecessores, uti consueverunt in hujusmodi placitis; et quod ipsi recordent hujusmodi libertates et liberas consuetudines, in hujusmodi placitis usitatas, secundum tenorem mandati Regis prædicti.

Qui quidem Major et cives, per Gregorium de Nortone, Recordatorem civitatis prædictæ, recordantur quod idem Major et cives, a tempore quo non [2] extat memoria, consueverunt habere quarentinam suam, scilicet, respectum quadraginta dierum, ut ipsi interim consultius et providius avisare se possint cujusmodi recordum in consimili casu fuerit faciendum; et petit respectum xl dierum pro recordo suo in præmissis faciendo. Ideo datus est dies coram Rege, a die Sancti Johannis Baptistæ in quindecim dies, ubicum-

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[1] *etc.* is probably omitted here. | [2] *Estat* in the original.

que etc., et tunc recordentur. Idem dies datus est prædictis Galfrido Stace, et etiam Ricardo et Mariæ, per attornatos suos hic in Banco.

Ad quem diem, veniunt coram Rege, apud Westmonasterium, prædictus Galfridus Stace, per Rogerum de Brusle, attornatum suum; et prædicti Ricardus et Maria etiam, per attornatum ipsius Mariæ; et etiam prædicti Major et cives. Et dictum est eisdem Majori et civibus, quod recordent libertates et liberas consuetudines quas in hujusmodi placitis antiquitus uti consueverunt, secundum tenorem mandati Regis prædicti. Qui quidem Major et cives dicunt, quod in Magna Charta de libertatibus Angliæ per progenitorem Domini Regis est concessum, quod civitas Londoniarum habeat omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas illæsas: et ante Statutum de Attinctis in brevibus de transgressione concedendis, jam de novo apud Westmonasterium tempore Domini Regis nunc editum, nullum jacuit breve de Attincta secundum legem, etc., de transgressione. Unde dicunt, quod per hujusmodi Statutum, in contrarium libertatum et liberarum consuetudinum civitatis prædictæ editum, libertates et liberæ consuetudines suæ, ab antiquo usitatæ, mutari seu infringi non debent, nisi expressa inde fieret mentio in Statuto prædicto. Unde ipsi recordantur, quod cum juratæ captæ fuerint per sacramentum civium ejusdem civitatis, de aliqua re emergente in civitate prædicta, veredicto hujusmodi juratæ veraciter credi debet; et fides est adhibenda, et ab antiquo adhiberi consuevit, perpetuo duratura: absque hoc, quod aliqua Attincta super ipsos juratores, cives ejusdem civitatis, in hujusmodi placitis, per aliquod breve de Attincta capi debeat, nec consuevit nec unquam capta fuit. Et petunt quod Justiciarii hic ipsos cives hujusmodi libertate et libera consuetudine, per ipsos sic recordata, uti et gaudere permittant in jurata prædicta per sacramentum concivium suorum F. 236. b.

capta; eo quod transgressio prædicta præfatis Ricardo et Mariæ, concivibus suis, in civitate prædicta facta fuit, ut prædictum est.

Et Adam de Fyncham, qui sequitur pro Domino Rege, dicit quod prædicti Major et cives ad hujusmodi recordum in hoc casu faciendum, admitti non debent; quia dicit, quod omnis libertas et libera consuetudo habet intelligi et probari per usum earundem affirmative, et non per abusum; et ex quo prædicti Major et cives recordantur quod nulla Attincta in hujusmodi placitis capi debet, seu consuevit, super juratam civium civitatis prædictæ de aliqua re emergente in eadem civitate, hoc potius sonat in dissuetudinem quam consuetudinem seu libertatem. Et petit judicium pro Domino Rege. Dicit etiam, pro Domino Rege, quod pluries ante hæc tempora, tam ante tempus Itineris prædicti quam post, plura brevia de Attincta ad sectam partium secuti sunt, tam in Curia hic quam coram Justiciariis de Banco, super cives civitatis prædictæ, de rebus emergentibus in eadem civitate; ubi Vicecomites ejusdem civitatis executionem hujusmodi brevium debito modo fecerunt, et nomina tam xxiiii juratorum quam juratæ primæ juratorum in panellis suis retornaverunt, etc. Unde petit judicium pro Domino Rege, etc.

Et quia Dominus Rex per prædictum breve suum assertive mandavit, quod Justiciarii hic ad libertates et liberas consuetudines quas iidem Major et cives coram Rege recordaverint, in omnibus placitis et querelis, motis et movendis, civitatem illam seu cives ejusdem tangentibus, ipsos sine difficultate admittant, et ipsos etiam libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus per recordum illud uti et gaudere permittant— Ideo dictum est prædicto attornato præfati Galfridi Stace, quod venire faciat dictum Galfridum, dominum suum, coram Rege, a die Sancti Michaelis in xv dies ubicumque, [etc.,] in propria persona sua, periculo

quod incumbit. Et tunc fiat quod de jure, etc. Et idem dies datus est prædictis Ricardo et Mariæ hic in Banco, etc.

Postea venerunt tam prædictus Galfridus, in propria persona sua, quam prædicti Ricardus et Maria, per attornatum ipsius Ricardi; et similiter Major et cives, per attornatum suum. Et prædictus Galfridus, per Justiciarios requisitus si quid dicere sciat quare prædicti Major et cives prædicta libertate et libera consuetudine uti et gaudere non debeant, sicut ipsi superius recordantur, dicit quod ante hæc tempora, tam ante tempus Itineris prædicti quam post, pluria brevia de Attincta fuerunt impetrata, et ad sectam partium prosecuta, tam in Curia hic, coram Justiciariis de Banco, super cives civitatis prædictæ de rebus emergentibus in eadem civitate, ubi Vicecomites ejusdem civitatis executionem hujusmodi brevium debito modo fecerunt, etc. Unde petit judicium, etc.

Et quia prædictus Galfridus non ostendit Curiæ quod aliqua Attincta unquam capta fuit in civitate prædicta super juratam civium ejusdem civitatis, et Dominus Rex mandavit per breve suum Justiciariis suis hic, quod admitterent Majorem et cives ad recordandum coram eis libertates et liberas consuetudines, uti et gaudere omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus quas coram eis recordaverint, in omnibus placitis [et] querelis, motis et movendis, civitatem illam seu cives tangentibus: et iidem Major et cives recordantur quod nulla attincta unquam capta fuit super jurata [1]cives ejusdem civitatis, de aliqua re in eadem civitate emergente—Ideo consideratum est, quod prædictus Galfridus nihil capiat pro Attincta ista, sed eadem Attincta omnino adnullatur. F. 237. a.

Et quia idem Galfridus, super quodam brevi de transgressione quod prædicti Ricardus et Maria in Curia

[1] An error for *civium*.

hic tulerunt versus ipsum Galfridum, et super quo brevi idem Galfridus, modo [1]arranians istam Attinctam, fuit convictus de transgressione facta contra pacem Regis, etc., prout patet termino Sancti Hillarii, anno regni [2]patris Domini Regis nunc xix, rotulo xiii—Ideo idem Galfridus committetur Marescallo, quousque etc.

Breve pro Justiciariis Itinerantibus apud Villam Northamptoniæ.

Writ to the Sheriffs, directing certain enquiries as to a certain acquittance.

"Rex Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. Præcipimus vobis, quod venire faciatis coram Justiciariis nostris, itinerantibus apud Northamptoniam, a die Paschæ in xv dies, xii tam milites quam alios liberos et legales homines de visneto Londoniarum, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, et qui nec Magistrum Johannem Clarelle nec Isabellam de Aldewyncle aliqua affinitate attingent, ad recognoscendum, super sacramentum suum, si quoddam scriptum acquietanciæ, quod eadem Isabella in Curia nostra, coram præfatis Justiciariis nostris apud Northamptoniam, protulit sub nomine prædicti Magistri Johannis, sit factum ipsius Magistri Johannis, sicut prædicta Isabella dicit, vel non, sicut prædictus Magister Johannes dicit. Quia tam prædictus Magister Johannes quam prædicta Isabella, inter quos inde contentio est, posuerunt se in juratam illam. Et habeatis ibi nomina juratorum et hoc breve. Teste G. Le Scrope, apud Northamptoniam, xxiiii^to^ die Februarii, anno regni nostri quarto."

Returnum ejusdem.

Return to the same, declining

"Secundum libertatem civitatis Londoniarum, omnes Inquisitiones per Justiciarios et alios Domini Regis

[1] Possibly *arramans*.

[2] The name is erased.

" ministros de hominibus civitatis prædictæ capiendæ, " debent capi apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum, Lon- " doniis, et non alibi, exceptis Inquisitionibus in Iti- " neribus apud Turrim Londoniarum et pro delibera- " tione Gaolæ de Newgate capiendis. Per quod, de " executione istius brevis, sine offensione libertatis " prædictæ, nihil facere potuimus."

to make the said enquiries.

BREVE PRO ESCAETORE AD INQUIRENDUM DE TENEMENTIS.

" Ricardus de Clare, Escaetor Domini Regis citra " Trentam, dilectis sibi Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, " salutem. Mandatum Domini Regis in hæc verba " recepimus :—

Writ of the King's Escheator to the Sheriffs.

" 'Edwardus, etc., dilecto clerico suo, Magistro Ri- " 'cardo de Clare, Escaetori suo ultra Trentam, salutem. " 'Ex parte Willelmi de Waltham, civis Londoniarum, " 'per petitionem coram nobis factam, et Consilio " 'nostro hoc instanti Parliamento nostro apud Ebora- " 'cum, exhibitum nobis extitit, cum instanti suppli- " 'catione, quod cum Johannes de Export, quondam " 'civis Londoniarum, defunctus, in testamento suo " '[1] legisset quædam tenementa sua quæ in eadem " 'civitate acquisierat, ad inveniendum quendam capel- " 'lanum pro anima ipsius Johannis et animabus om- " 'nium fidelium defunctorum, in Ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ " 'de Aldermariechirche, in perpetuum celebraturum; " 'et ad hoc faciendum certos constituit executores, vi- " 'delicet Johannem Paas et Silvestre le Cordewanere; " 'ac postmodo, pro eo quod dicitur, executores testa- " 'mentum prædictum, secundum consuetudinem civi- " 'tatis prædictæ, in Gihalda Londoniarum, malitiose " 'probare noluerunt, ne eo prætextu ad inveniendam

Royal mandate to the Escheator enjoining certain enquiries.

[1] Properly *legasset*.

" 'Cantariam prædictam, juxta voluntatem defuncti,
" 'per Majorem et Aldermannos ejusdem civitatis com-
" 'pelli possent; et Cantariam prædictam totaliter
" 'subtraxissent, dictaque tenementa, unde sustentari
" 'debent, sibi contra voluntatem testatoris appro-
" 'priassent; bonæ memoriæ Robertus, nuper Can-
F.237.b. " 'tuariæ Archiepiscopus, Decanatus de Arcubus Lon-
" 'doniis, qui est jurisdictionis suæ exemptæ, perso-
" 'naliter usitatus, et præmissa intelligens, ac volens
" 'testamentum prædicti Johannis de Export, [1] quod
" 'ad sustentationem prædictæ Cantariæ, adimpleri, in
" 'defectu ipsorum executorum commisit administra-
" 'tionem reddituum de dictis tenementis pervenien-
" 'tium præfato Willelmo de Waltham, ad inveniendam
" 'Cantariam: qui quidem Willelmus per longa tem-
" 'pora dictam Cantariam invenit, et exitus prædictos
" 'percepit prætextu commissionis supradictæ. Et quia
" 'tenementa prædicta per alios, contra justitiam, occu-
" 'pantur, et eadem tenementa ad nos, cum pro eo
" 'quod testamentum prædictum non erat, juxta con-
" 'suetudinem civitatis prædictæ, in dicta Gyhalda
" 'probatum, cum etiam pro eo quod idem Johannes
" 'sine hæredibus decessit, et jam omnes executores
" 'testamenti sui sunt defuncti, debent pertinere—
" 'Volumus eidem Willelmo, pietatis intentu, concedere
" 'tenementa prædicta, ad Cantariam prædictam inde
" 'perpetuo sustentandam. Nos igitur, super præ-
" 'missis, et utrum tenementa illa sint in manu nos-
" 'tra vel [2] ulterius, et si in manu nostra, tunc ex
" 'qua causa, qualiter, et quomodo, et quantum tene-
" 'menta illa valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus,
" 'et ubi tenementa illa existunt, volentes plenius
" 'certiorari—Vobis mandamus, quod per sacramentum
" 'proborum hominum de balliva vestra, per quos rei

[1] Probably *quoad*.

[2] An error for *alterius*.

" 'veritas melius sciri poterit, diligentem super præ-
" 'missis, omnibus et singulis, inquisitionem faciatis,
" 'et eam distincte et aperte faciatis nobis, sub sigillis
" 'vestris, et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit, sine
" 'dilatione. Mittatur et hoc breve. Teste meipso,
" 'apud Eboracum, xii die Junii anno regni nostri xii.' "

"Quare vobis, ex parte Domini Regis, mandamus "quod venire faciatis coram nobis, ad Ecclesiam "Beatæ Mariæ de Aldermariechirche, hac instanti die "Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi Apo- "stoli, xviii probos et legales homines de Warda de "Cordewanerestrete, ad inquirendum per eorum sacra- "mentum super præmissis omnibus plenius veritatem, "juxta tenorem mandati regii supradicti. Et habeatis "ibi nomina eorum quos sic venire feceritis, et hoc "breve. Datum Londoniis, xxiii die Julii anno regni "Regis supradicti xiii."

Return of the Sheriffs, refusing to make the said enquiries.

"Libertas civitatis Londoniarum, juxta antiquam "consuetudinem civitatis prædictæ, non permittit "quod Escaetor, in casu in brevi contento, officium "suum exerceat infra libertatem ejusdem civitatis. "Ideo de executione istius brevis nihil facere potui- "mus."

De Examinatione Juratorum in Assisis.

Ordinance for the prevention of collusion between jurors and the disseisors of tenements.

"Item, ordinatum est et concessum, quod pro magnis "et innumerabilibus periculis temporibus futuris evi- "tandis, super eo, videlicet quod quamplures jam "de novo fingentes se in tenementis diversorum jus "habere, licet non habeant, in hujusmodi tenementis "se intrudunt, quamvis tenentes hujusmodi tenementa, "aut eorum feoffatores, per plures annos seisinam "pacificam in hujusmodi tenementis obtinuerint. Et "cum hujusmodi intrusores recenter ejecti fuerint, "queruntur coram Majore et Aldermannis in Hus- "tengo de intrusione, asserentes se disseisiri, ut sic

"coram Vicecomitibus et Coronatore placita Assisarum "tenentibus, per homines ad hujusmodi Assisas coram "Vicecomitibus summonitos, hujusmodi tenementa per "simplicem intrusionem possint recuperare. Et cum "contigerit quod partes hujusmodi ad Assisam placita-"verint, et Assisa capi debeat, veniunt frequenter ju-"ratores Assisæ et dicunt simpliciter, quidam eorum "per ignorantiam et quidam per procurationem, quod "hujusmodi querentes sunt disseisiti, absque aliqua
F. 238. a. "alia evidentia facti hujusmodi manifestanda—de "cætero hujusmodi juratores examinentur super toto "facto, si necesse fuerit, et quomodo hujusmodi in-"trusores clamant habere statum in hujusmodi tene-"mentis, ita quod rei veritas evidenter sciri possit, "etc. Et quod hujusmodi examinatio fiat diebus "quando placita de intrusionibus tenentur, in præ-"sentia Majoris, si interesse possit aut velit, aut in "præsentia quatuor, trium, aut duorum Aldermanno-"rum, ad minus, qui testimonium perhibere possint "de hujusmodi examinatione. Et eodem modo fiat "in magnis Assisis, si necesse fuerit, ubi aliqui petunt "tenementa vel redditus de seisina eorum propria, et "tenentes hujusmodi tenementorum vel reddituum, "vel eorum antecessores seu feoffatores, eadem tene-"menta habuerint per longa tempora."

De Præmunitionibus Tenentium.

Ordinance as to the proper notices to be given by tenants of houses.

Item, qe chescun qavera lowe ascun ou ascuns terres ou tenementz, de denszein ou de forein, deinz la fraunchise de la citee, sanz especialtee ent avoire, au certein terme ou a terme de vie, et soit en voluntee de partiere dicelle, si le rent soit meyndre qe xl souldz par an, qil garnisse le seignour un quartere devaunt au meyns: et si la value de la rent se extende outre xl souldz par an, qadonqes le seignur soit garny demy an

devaunt. Et si le tenaunt faille es tielx garnissementz, adonqes il serra tenuz au seignour pur le rent dun quarter ou demy [1]a, solonc la value del annuel rent, come dessus est dit; ou autrement il ordeignera au seignour suffisaunt tenaunt pur celles termes.

Et ferra le seignour mesmes lez garnissementz au tenaunt as toutz temps qe luy pleist reavoire les terrez ou tenementz en sa mayn, pur faire ent sa voluntee. Et si le tenaunt eyt especialtee par fait au terme de vie, ou certein terme, et le seignour deinz celle terme alyene mesmes les terres ou tenementz en fee, en cell case le alienacioun ne destourbera pas le tenant de rejoyere soun terme. Meas si le tenaunt neyt especialtee par fait, adonqes le purchasour purra ent faire sez propres voluntees. Et si le tenant chalange terme par covenaunt fait ove le seignour, soulement en presence et audience dez bones gentz, saunz fait, eyt sa accioun de covenaunt devers le seignour, et soit le purchaceour, come desus, a large. **Notice to be given by landlords to tenants.**

Et si lez biens du tenaunt soient arestuz par proces de la seute dascune persone, et mesme le tenaunt soit dettour al seignour de la mesoun pur rent dicelle a derere, qadonqes le seignour serra servys de sa rent devaunt le primere pleintif; cestassavoire, au tant come le seignour voet jurrere qe luy est aderere de la rent; issint tout foiz, qe le chalenge du seignour ne soi extende a greindre somme qe la value de mesme celle rent de deux anz. Et sil eyt suffert soun tenaunt de soun paiment outre le terme de deux anz, soit le remenaunt de soun peril demesne, sanz prejudice faire a celly qi chalange autre dette. Mays si le tenaunt luy doit autre dette, eyt sa accioun a la Comune Ley et usages de la citee. **Landlord to have a prior claim on the tenant's chattels for two years' rent in arrear.**

[1] An error for *an*.

F. 238. b. CONSUETUDO DE TERRIS ET TENEMENTIS LEGATIS AD OPERA PIETATIS; LICET NON SIT PERSONA CAPAX TEMPORE LEGATI, TAMEN LEGATUM CAPIET EFFECTUM.

A devise of lands to religious uses, not to be defeated for want of proper representatives of the testator.

Memorandum, quod in Congregatione Communis Consilii civitatis Londoniarum, habita die Jovis proximo ante festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi secundo, pro dubio removendo quod fuit inter placitantes super quibusdam antiquis consuetudinibus dictæ civitatis propositum, fuerat approbata consuetudo necne—videlicet, cum quis, liber homo dictæ civitatis, in testamento suo, proclamato et irrotulato secundum consuetudinem dictæ civitatis, legat terras, tenementa, vel redditus capellano vel capellanis ad aliquam Cantariam vel Cantarias in perpetuum sustentandas, aut alia opera ecclesiarum aut anniversaria annuatim celebranda, aut luminaria, aut alia divina servitia, aut pietatis opera, perpetuo invenienda, facienda, vel sustinenda; licet tempore legati, nec tempore mortis legatoris, non sit aliqua persona capax, aut Cantaria in qua vel in quibus tale legatum possit capere effectum; et licet executio ultimæ voluntatis talis testatoris per executores suos vel executores executorum non perimpleatur, in præsentando personam idoneam vel personas idoneas ad hujusmodi Cantariam vel Cantarias, aut inveniendo hujusmodi luminaria, opera ecclesiarum, anniversaria, vel alia pietatis opera; licet etiam in hujusmodi testamento, ex negligentia vel ignorantia scriptoris, de nominibus personarum sic celebraturarum non sit facta mentio specialis, nec etiam de hiis qui pro perpetuo præsentarent ad easdem; ac etiam, licet in hujusmodi testamento, non ponatur clausula distringendi, aut per quos districtio fieri debet, in casu quod voluntas testatoris non impleatur. Nihilominus tamen, si per verba in hujus-

modi testamentis contenta, juxta bonam fidem et sanam conscientiam, poterit interpretari, concipi, aut verisimiliter æstimari quod voluntas testatoris ultima fuit hujusmodi Cantariam, luminaria, divina servitia, aut talia pietatis opera, in perpetuum sustinenda, facienda, aut invenienda, rector aut parochiani ecclesiæ cui talis Cantaria, luminaria, servitium divinum, aut aliud hujusmodi pietatis opus pertinet, aut, in eorum defectu, Major et Aldermanni, ad hujusmodi Cantariam etc., idoneam personam præsentare possunt, et hactenus in similibus casubus, tam toto tempore ante Chartam civibus Londoniarum per Regem Edwardum, post Conquæstum Tertium, bonæ memoriæ concessam, quam etiam post datam illius chartæ præsentare consueverunt; ac etiam pro arreragiis, si quæ sint, distringere in terris et tenementis unde redditus pro hujusmodi Cantaria, luminaribus, divinis servitiis, aut operibus pietatis sustinendis exire debent; juxta effectum, intentionem, et ultimam testatoris voluntatem. Ita tamen, quod hujusmodi interpretatio, intellectus, et verisimilis æstimatio ultimæ voluntatis testatoris per Majorem et Aldermannos dictæ civitatis, et non per alios, juxta antiquas consuetudines, bonam fidem, et justitiam fiant; et quicquid sic judicatum fuerit in talibus per eosdem perpetuum robur teneat et virtutem. Quo, sicut præmittitur, quæsito, mirabatur Commune Consilium quod tam vetus consuetudo penes aliquos Londoniis placitantes in dubium verteretur.

F. 239. a.

Et ideo per [1] Nicholaum Brembre, tunc Majorem, et sic singillatim per singulos Aldermannos, et deinde per cæterum Communiariorum, generaliter est responsum, et unanimiter ac firmiter contestatum, quod totum quod quæsitum fuit a toto tempore ante impetrationem dictæ chartæ, ac etiam post, in dicta civitate consuetudo

[1] Mayor of London A.D. 1377, 1383, 1384, and 1385.

fuerat approbata; et ne posterius in dubium verteretur, inter alia memoranda dictæ civitatis hoc præcipiant sic intrari.

Quod Nativi non sint recepti in Libertatem Civitatis.

Bondmen not to enjoy the liberties of the City.

Memorandum, quod xviii die mensis Julii anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi undecimo, pro vitando dedecore et scandalo civitati Londoniarum, per Nicholaum Extone, Majorem, et Aldermannos, cum assensu Communis Consilii dictæ civitatis, extitit ordinatum, ut amodo nullus forinsecus irrotuletur apprenticius, nec recipiatur in libertatem dictæ civitatis per viam apprenticiatus, nisi prius juret quod est liber homo et non nativus. Et quisquis in posterum recipietur in libertatem dictæ civitatis, per emptionem vel alio modo quam per apprenticiatum, præstet idem juramentum, et etiam inveniat sex probos cives dictæ civitatis, qui manucapiant pro eo sicut antiquitus fieri consuevit.

Et si contingat quod talis nativus admittatur in dictæ civitatis libertatem per suggestionem falsam, Camerario nesciente, statim postquam notorie constiterit Majori et Aldermannis quod talis est nativus, amittat libertatem civitatis et faciat finem pro sua deceptione, juxta discretionem Majoris et Aldermannorum, salva semper libertate quæ pertinet ad solum dictæ libertatis.

No one born of a bondman to exercise a judicial office within the city.

Item, si contingat de cætero, quod absit, quod talis nativus, videlicet, tempore cujus nascentiæ pater suus fuit nativus, eligatur ad statum judicialem dictæ civitatis, sicut Aldermanni, Vicecomitis, vel Majoris, nisi notificet Majori et Aldermannis de sua servili conditione priusquam recipiat illum statum, solvet Camerario ad opus civitatis centum libras, et nihilominus perdat suam, ut præmittitur, libertatem.

Quod Canes non circumvagent in Civitate.

Auxi, pur eschuyre noises, damages, et debates, queux soleient avenire, defendu est qe nully teigne neit chien usant dalere a large hors de soun cloos sanz garde, de jour ne noet, deinz la fraunchise de la citee; forspris cheins gentilx, sur peyne de paier xl deniers, al oeps de la Chambre. Et si ascun prie pur ascuny qi face a lencountre, paie xl deniers a la Chambre pur sa priere. Dogs not to wander about the City. The dogs of the gentry excepted.

De Perticis Tabernariorum.

Item, ordinatum est, quod cum perticæ, porrectæ ante tabernas in Chepe et undique in dicta civitate, nimis protenduntur supra vias regias, ad impedimentum equitantium et aliorum, et, propter eorum pondus excessivum, ad magnam deteriorationem domorum in quibus firmantur;—ut inde fieret remedium opportunum, concessum et ordinatum est per Majorem et Aldermannos, et, summonitis singulis tabernariis dictæ civitatis, præceptum est eisdem, sub pœna solvendi ad Cameram Gyhaldæ, qualibet vice qua transgressi fuerint ordinationem istam, xl denarios, ne quis eorum de cætero habeat perticam, portantem signum suum vel folia, porrectam vel jacentem ultra viam regiam in majori longitudine quam septem pedum ad plus; et hæc ordinatio incipiat tenere effectum ad festum Sancti Michaelis proxime futurum, et semper in posterum valitura. Regulation as to the length of the sign-poles of taverns. F. 239. b.

De Carectis Fugandis.

Item, qe nulle charettere deinz la fraunchise ne chace sa charette plus ignelment quaunt ele est descharge, Regulation as to the driving of carts.

qe come ele est charge; pur diverses perils et grevaunces eschuere, sur peyne de xl deniers a la Chambre, et soun corps a prisone, a voluntee du Maire.

F. 178. a.

QUARTA PARS.

De Pœna contra Meretrices, Pronubas, Presbyteros adulteros, Vitellarios de Communi Consilio; et aliis Ordinationibus.

In primis, quod meretrices, pronobæ, et adulteri notorii, indicati in Gardmote, sint capti, et mittantur prisonæ, etc.

Item, de pœna hominis inventi communis luxuriatoris vel pronobi.

F. 178. b. Item, de pœna communis meretricis vel pronobæ.

Item, de communi meretrice convicta.

Item, de homine vel fœmina convicta pro rixa.

Item, de presbytero invento cum fœmina.

Item, de adultero convicto.

Item, de fœmina in adulterio cum presbytero capta.

Item, de fœmina innupta inventa cum presbytero.

De Blado, Bladariis, et aliis Vitellariis; ac aliis Consuetudinibus et Gubernatione Civitatis.

Item, quod nullus emat bladum, bracium, neque salem, ad ea dimittenda postea in manibus venditoris ad revendendum.

Item, quod nullus bladarius, nec alius, emat bladum, bracium, neque salem, antequam aperte expectaverint apud Billyngesgate vel ad Ripam Reginæ per tres dies mercatus.

Item, quod nullus ducat extra civitatem bladum, bracium, nec vinum, ducendum extra regnum.

[1] *Latami* in the original.

F. 179. a. Item, quod Major inquirat de ministris civitatis.

Item, de officio ministrorum cum executione faciendo.

Item, de brevi Domini Regis, pro civibus Londoniarum, Senescallo et Marescallo Domini Regis directo.

Item, de brevi Domini Regis, ad audiendum et terminandum, etc.

Item, de commissione Justiciariis de audiendo et terminando directa.

Item, de quodam brevi Domini Regis, ne Justiciarii prædicti sederent, etc.

Item, de allocatione libertatis civitatis Londoniarum coram Senescallo et Marescallo Domini Regis.

Item, de quadam compositione inter cives Londoniarum et mercatores Hansæ Alemanniæ, etc.

Item, de forisfactura valoris maritagii, etc.

Item, de ejectione mercandisarum.

Item, de brevi quod extraneus non vendat alii extraneo ad revendendum.

Item, de brevi quod extraneus non vendat ad retalliam, nec teneat hospitium, nec sit abrocarius.

Item, de pœna rebellantis magistris misteræ suæ.

Item, quod nullus admittatur in libertatem alicujus misteræ sine assensu hominum ejusdem.

Item, quod tenens ad terminum vitæ, vel in tallia, non sit exclusus per factum antecessoris sui continens warantiam, nisi habeat tenementum per descensum in feodo simplici.

Item, de allocatione libertatis civitatis Londoniarum coram Domino Rege.

Item, de Statutis et Ordinationibus pro Kydellis et Tryinkes in Thamisia et Medeway amo-

VENDIS; ET DE RETIBUS, ET CONSERVATIONE AQUÆ THAMISIÆ.[1]

[ITEM, DE SERVIENTIBUS VICECOMITUM ORDINATIONES DIVERSÆ.
ITEM, DE JURAMENTO MAGISTRORUM MISTERARUM.[2]]

INCIPIT QUARTA PARS. F. 239. b.

DE PUNISSEMENT DE PUTEYNS ET BAUDES.

Pur ceo qen diverses Gardemotes tenuz devaunt lez Aldermans en lour Gardes, sont enditz par lez bones gentz de la Garde ascuns homes pur comunes putours, comunes avoutours, et comunes baudes; et auxi femmes, pur comunes putaynes, comunes avouteresses, comunes baudes et contenderesses, a cause de lez remoever hors de la citee, ou pur eux faire cessere de ensi mal faire, a plesaunce de Dieu, salvacioun de lour almes, et netture et honeste de la dite citee; dez queux, nulle correccioun ad este fait devaunt ces heures, a cause qe nulle ordinance de ceo ad estee fait, mais plus tost suffertz et mayntenuz, a graunt displeisance de Dieu et deshonure de la citee—Ordeigne est, et assentuz par lez Mair et Aldermannes, et Comune Conseille de la dite citee, qe desormes chescun Aldermann, tantost apres Regulations as to harlots and bawds.

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[1] This portion of the Contents is written in a different hand, the same in which the portion of the Book to which it bears reference is written, and similar to that of the Second Book.

[2] This portion is written in a somewhat later hand, probably of the reign of Henry VI., the portion to which it relates being an addition to the work as compiled in the reign of Henry V.

soun Gardemot tenuz, et le voirdoit a luy renduz, si ascuns tiels de male et nusance vie soient devaunt luy enditez, lez face prendre et amesnere a prisoun, pur y demurrere tanqes ils soient purgez par enquest, ou defoulez, ou autrement atteintz par lour conissance demesne; retournaunt au Maire le jour del voirdoit rendu, ou, dedeinz deux jours proscheinz, lez nouns de ensi enditez et la cause. Et pur ceo bien et loialment faire, sanz targere, touz lez Aldermans sont asseurez par lour serementz.

De Homme qest trove Putour, et de sa Peyne.

Regulations as to the punishment of panders and bawds.

Primerement, qe si ascun homme soit trove pur comune putour ou baude, et de ceo soit atteint; adeprimes, soit il rasee tout le test et la barbe, forsqes un liste en le test del laieure de deux pouces, et amesnez de la prisone tanqal pilory ovesqes mynstralx, et mys sure ycelle pur certein temps, solonc la discrecioun dez Maire et [1] Aldermans. Et sil soit la second foitz de ceo atteint, eyt mesme la juwise, et en mesme la manere par certein temps, solon la discrecioun dez Maire et Aldermans; et outre ceo, eyt emprisone-

F. 240. a.

ment de dis jours sanz redempcyon. Et al tierce foitz, eit meisme la juwyse, et en meisme la manere par certein temps, solonc discrecioun des Mayre et Aldermannes, et apres soit amesnez a un porte de la citee, et la forsjure la citee pur toutz jours.

Punishment of female bawds.

Item, si ascune femme soit trove pur comune puteresse ou baude, et diceo soit atteint, adeprimez soit overtement amesnez, ove mynstralx, de la prisone tanqes al thewe, et mys sur icelle par certein temps,

[1] *Aldermān.* It seems doubtful whether this is intended for the singular or the plural. The enacting lines below taken into consideration, the probabilities are in favour of the plural.

solonc discrecioun dez Mayr et Aldermans, et la sez chiveux tallez roundement entour sa teste. Et si ele soit la secounde foitz de ceo atteinte, eit mesme la juwise, et en meism la manere par certein temps, solonc la discrecioun dez Mair et Aldermans; et outre ceo, eit emprisonement de dis jours, sanz redempcyoun. Et al tierce foitz, eit meisme la juwise, et en meisme la manere par certein temps, solonc discrecioun dez Mair et Aldermans; et apres ceo, soit ameisnez a un porte de la dite citee, pur toutz jours.

Item, si ascune comune putayne soit trove, et diceo atteinte, soite amesnez de la prisone tanqes a Algate, ove un chaperoun raye, et un verge blanc en sa mayn; et dilleoqes amesnez ovesqes minstralx al thewe, et la soit proclamee la cause; et dilleoques parmy Chepe et Newgate, tanqes a Cokkeslane, pur y demourere. Et si ele soyt la seconde foytz diceo atteint, soit overtement amesnez, ove ministralx, de la prisone tanqes al thewe, ove un chaperoun ray, et mys sur icelle par certein temps, solonc discrecioun dez Maire et Aldermans. Et la tierce foitz, eit mesme la jewise par certein temps solonc discrecioun dez Maire et Aldermans, et sez chiveux taillez roundement entour sa teste sur le thewe, et apres soit amesnez a un porte de la citee, et forsjure la citee pur touz jours. Punishment of commou harlots.

Item, si ascune homme ou femme soit atteint pur tensurere ou tenseresse, soit amesnez al thewe, ove un conoille ove lyn, appelle '*dystaf with towen*,' en sa main, ovesqes ministrallx, et mys sur icelle par certein temps, solonc discrecioun dez Maire et Aldermans. Punishment of procurers and procuresses.

Item, si ascun prestre soit trove ove ascun femme, soit amesnez al Tonelle sur Cornhulle, ove mynstralx. Et sil soit trois foitz ensi trovez, forsjure la cytee pur touz jours. Punishment of unchaste priests.

Item, si ascun advoutoure soit enpesche, et du ceo loialment atteint, soit amesne a Newgate, et dilleoqes, Punishment of adulterers.

ove mynstralcye, parmy Chepe, tanqes a le Tonelle sur Cornhulle, illeoqes a demourrere a volunte dez Maire et Aldermans.

Punishment of adulteresses. Item, si ascune advouteresse soit trove ove prestre ou ove homme espouse, soient ambedeus amesnez au Countoure dun dez Viscountz, ou a Newgate, et dilleoqes a la Guyhalle, devaunt lez Maire et Aldermans, et arreines; et sils soint adonqes loialment diceo atteintz, soient amesnez a Newgate; et illeoqes soient les ditz advoutoure et advouteresse rasez come un appelloure; et dilleoqes, ove minstralcie, soient amesnez parmy Chepe, tanqes a mesme le Tonelle, illeoqes a demourrere, a volunte dez Maire et Aldermans.

Punishment of single women guilty of incontinence with a priest. Item, si feme sengle soit trove ove prestre, soient ambedeux amesnez a Countoure dun des Viscountz, et dilleoqes au dit Tonelle, a y demourrere a volunte dez Maire et Aldermans.

F. 240. b.

De Blado et Brasio vendendo.

Corn, malt, or salt not to be retailed by the original seller, on behalf of the purchaser. Item, [1] qui nulle homme nachate nullez manerez dez bleez, brees, ne seel, ne nulle autre vitaille, pur lez lessere appres en mains de mesmes lez vendours pur revendre, en groos ne a retaille; ou autre collusioun ou covine facient, par ount [1] qui lez vitailles serrount plus chiers, sur peyne de forffaiture de la chose issint achatee.

De Bladariis.

Corn, malt, or salt not to be bought for resale till three Item, qui nulle blader, nautre, nachate blees, breez, ne seel, qui soient venus a la citee par ewe a vendre, pur revendre, tanqes ceux qi issint viegnent par

[1] More properly *qe*.

eawe averount demurrer overtement a Billyngesgate, ou a la Ryve la Roygne, en plein marche, saunz fraude ou male engyn, par treis jours de marche, sur forffaiture dez meismez lez vitaillez al achatoure. days after its arrival.

De Blado extra Civitatem non cariando.

Item, qui nulle namesne hors de la citee bleez ne breez sur forffaiture de meismes lez bleez et breez; ne nulle manere de vin de Loundres hors du royalme, saunz especiale licence. Corn, malt, or wine not to be carried out of the City.

De Communi Consilio per Wardas.

Die Veneris proximo ante festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi septimo, in præsentia Majoris, Aldermannorum, et immensæ Communitatis proborum et discretorum virorum dictæ civitatis, in Guihalda Londoniarum pro diversis negotiis tangentibus dictam civitatem congregatorum, petitiones subscriptæ per probos homines civitatis, antea per Majorem, Aldermannos, et Communitatem, electos et assignatos ad ordinandum, cum matura deliberatione, quomodo judicia tempore præterito in Communi Consilio dictæ civitatis reddita et facta per clamores plusquam per rationem, et aliquando per homines minus sufficientes dicto Communi Consilio deputatos, fiebant; per quæ rumores multotiens eveniebant. Measures adopted for altering the mode of election of the Common Council.

Ad quas tollendas, iidem probi homines dictas ordinationes subscriptas, quas cum plena ordinatione ordinaverunt in dicta congregatione, et legi fecerunt, in forma quæ sequitur:—

De eodem.

Ordinances in reference thereto, setting forth the evils of the former mode.

"Par cause qui compleint dez plusours bonez genz "de la ville fait au Maire, qui ore est, coment divers "foitz en le Counsel use dedeins la Sale et Chambres "de la Guihalle graunt rumour et perile ad estee "sentuz, sibien par grauntez assemblez, et trop sovent "come par noun-sufficeauntz personez deputes as ditz "Counsels, sovent foitz view lez jugementz dez dites "counseils, plus par clamour qui par resoun; a graunt "destourbe du pees et quiete entre le poeple pur "temps passe, et plus assetz semblable en temps a "venire, si remedi ne fuisse purveu. Sur quoy, le "Maire, ove sez Aldermans et la bone Comune, "eslirent certeins persones, pur ent, par deliberacioun, "lour avisere coment tiel rumour et perile purroit "meultz estre escheux et remediez; lez queux per- "sones, as diversez jours esteauntz ensemble sure la "matiere avauntdit, ount par loure avys ordeygnez pur

F. 241. a. "remedie dez tiels peryles lez articles apres escriptz; "si ceo plest au Maire et a lez autrez bonez gentz "de la ville, pur le assaiere par un temps, au tiel "entent, qui si bien et pees soit trove en tielx coun- "sels par lez ordinauncez apres escriptez; en noun de "Dieu soient confermez. Et si le contrarie, come Dieu "ne voille, qui ceo peot par temps estre amendez, pur "bien comune de tout la ville."

The election to be annual.

"Primes, pur Comune Counsel de la ville conti- "nuere par sufficieauntz gens, sibien davoire come de "sen, soit ordeignez qe chescun an, apres le jour "Seint Gregory, quaunt lez Aldermans soient esta- "blis, qe lez Aldermans establis pur lan ensuaunt "soient fermement charges, quinse jours apres le dit "jour, pur aler assemblere lour Gardes par bone de- "liberacoun, lour charger deslire quatre des plus "sufficiauntz persones qi sount en lour Garde, les- "saunt pur nulle estate qils ount porte paravaunt,

"pur estre de Comune Counsel lan ensuaunt, et lez "nouns dez ditz quatre presentere a Maire qi pur "le temps serra; lez queux persones serrount ac- "ceptez par le Maire, et maundez pur prendre lour "seurment, come est compris par escript pardevaunt "ces heures.

"Purveu toutefoitz, qui le Maire, qi pur le temps "serra, ne receive en toute la ville de nulle mes- "tiere, pur Comune Counsel, outre eopt persones dun "mestiere, saunz plus; tout soit il quil aveigne, qe "plusours qui eopt persones dun mestier soient "presentes et eslieux; en quel caas, quaunt le Maire, "par avys de sys Aldermans, serrount acceptes eopt "persones de lez plus sufficeantz, et lez autrez re- "tournes a lour Garde, pur eslyre en loure lieu au- "trez sufficeauntz qi ne soient de tiel mistiere.

No more than eight of any one mystery to be elected.

"Et par cause qe de chescune Garde parmy la "ville, ne serra trove toutdis quatre persones, et "[1] sufficience, pur estre del Counsel avaundit, soit "estably qi de lez Gardes qi sount grauntz et suffi- "ceauntz dez heritantz, dascuns sys, dascuns quatre, "et des ascuns deux, solonc qui les Gardez puis- "sent de suffisantie porter; cestassavoire, dez Garde "de Faryngdone, Crepulgate, Cordewanerestrete, Chepe, "et del Pount, sys persones sufficeauntz; des Gardes "del Vinterye, de Douegate, de Walbroke, de Can- "delwikestrete, de Billyngesgate, del Tour, de Corn- "hulle, de Quenehethe, de Langebourne, de Bisshopes- "gate, de Aldrichesgate, de Baynardescastel, de Brade- "strete, et de Bredstrete, quatre sufficeantz per- "sones; et des Gardes de Bassyeshawe, de Colman- "strete, de Lymestrete, de Portsokne, et Algate, deux "sufficeaunts; qi amountent en toute quatre-vintz "sesse persones; et ceo est le nombre de chescune "Garde, un parmy autre quatre persones."

Distribution of the Councilmen in proportion to the size of the Wards.

[1] So in the original.

De Confirmacioun du Comune Counseille par les Gardes.

Confirmation of the preceding ordinance.

" Fait a remembrer qe al Comune Counsel tenuz " le Vendredy prochein devant le feste de la Purifica- " cioun Nostre Dame, lan du reigne nostre Seignour " le Roy septysme, un ordinaunce estoit fait; cestassa- " voire, qe lou de novel estoit ordeigne qe le Comune " Counsel de la citee serroit tenuz par gentz des mes- " tiers.—A quele Venderdy estoyt ordeigne et assentuz, " qe le dit Comune Counselle serroit fait par gentz " dez Wardes, come pleinment piert par la dite or- " dinaunce escripte en [1] cest livre, le foille clxxiii, a " tiel entent qe si bien et pees serroit trove en tielx " Conseils issint eslieux par Gardes, serroit conferme.

F. 241. b.

" Et al Comune Consel tenuz ore, Mescredy en le " feste de Seint Lucie lan nostre Seignour le Roy " susdit ixme, purceo qe la dite ordinance, issint or- " deigne a tener le dite Comune Conseil par gentz " dez Gardes, est trove et provee par assay, bone, co- " venable, et profitable, et pur la meillour pur la dite " citee, et tranquillite dicelle, si est meisme lordinance " par Maire, Aldermans, et Comune Conseil, afferme, a " durere a touz jours, sanz condicioun, par gentz dez " Gardez, et nemye per gentz dez mistiers."

Qe nul soit Mair sil ne soit primerement Viscount.

No one to be Mayor who has not first filled the office of Sheriff.

" Auxint, est ordeigne et assentuz qe nulle Mair " ne soit en la dite citee desore en apres, sil neit este " Viscount de meisme la citee adevaunt, au fin quil " peot estre assaye en sa governance et bountee, avant " quil atteigne a tiel estat de Mairalte."

[1] In reference to the book from which this ordinance is extracted.

De Pulletariis.

Item, qe nulle pulletere deinzeyn nestoise a Carfeux del Ledenhalle deins mesoun ne dehors, ove conilles, volatilie, nautre pulletrie pur vendre; mes estoisent et mettent a vente lour vitaille de coste le mure par devers le West de lesglise de Seint Michel sur Cornhulle; issint qe les forreins pulleters, ove lour pulletrie, estoisent par eux mesmes, et vendent lour pulletrie sur le cornere de Ledenhalle, sanz ceo qe ascun pulletere deinzein viegne ou medle en vent ou en achate ove eux, ne entre eux, sur peine de forsfaiture del pulletrie entre eux vendu.

Regulations for poulterers free of the City.

Poulterers not freemen.

Item, qe forreins pulletiers, qi entrent par Newgate et Aldrichesgate, vendent lour pulletrie sur le paviment devant lez Freres Menours, jouste la fontaigne illeoqes. Et pulletiers deinzeins estoisent et vendent lour pulletrie devant lesglise de Seynt Nicholas Flesshshameles; issint quils ne medlent ove lez dites foreins en vente ou achate, sur peyne susdit.

Regulations for poulterers, not freemen.

Item, qe nulle pulletiers deinzeins, par eux, lour femmes, ne nulle autre depar eux, ne veignent pur achatier nulle manere pulletrie de nulle forein pulletere, en privee ne apert, avaunt neof de la clokke sone; au fin qe les seignours et bones gentz puissent achatier lour vitailles come lour bosoigne. Ne qe nulle pulletere, nautre quicunqes, ne mette a vente nulle manere de pulletrie qe soit corupt ou a corps del homme noun seyn, sur peine de juwyse del pylory, et la chose ars soutz luy.

Free poulterers not to buy of foreign poulterers.

No unwholesome poultry to be sold.

Item, qe nulle forein, qi amesne pulletrie a la citee a vendre, ne se herberge naporte sa pulletrie al hostelle dascun pulletiere deinzein, sur forsfaiture de mesme la pulletrie et enprisonement de soun corps, sibien al achatour et recettour de mesme la pulletrie come al vendour. Mays apportent lour pulletrie en plein marche,

Foreign poulterers not to lodge with those free of the City.

sanz ascun pulletrie vendre hors de marchee, ou en muscettes, sur la peine susdit.

Poulterers to sell at a regulated price. Item, qe nulle pulletrie, forein ne deinzein, ne vende sa pulletrie plus chier qe nest especefie apres, sur peine de forsfaiture de mesme la pulletrie.

Punishment for infringing this regulation. Et si ascun achate privement, en muscettes, ou par covyne, outre le dit pris ascun pulletrie, quille perdra ceo quil ad issint achate, et outre, serra puny al discrecioun del Maire et Aldermans.

F. 242. a.

PRETIUM PULLETRIÆ.

Prices of poultry.

Le meilloure cygne soit vendu pur	iiii deniers
Le meilloure purcelle pur - -	vi d
Le meillour owe pur - - -	vi d
Le meillour chapoun pur - -	vi d
Le meillour gelyne pur - - -	vi d
Le meillour pullet pure - - -	ii d
Le meillour conyn, ove le pelle, pur	iiii d
Et saunz pelle - - - -	iii d

(Et qui nulle forein ne vende nulle conyn sanz pelle.)

Le meilloure malard de ryefere pur	iii d
Le meillour malard de fiens pur -	ii d obole.
Le meillour tele pur - - -	ii d
Le meillour snyte pur - - -	i d
Quatre alowes pur - - -	i d
Le meilloure wodecok pur - -	iii d
Le meillour perdys pur - - -	iiii d
Le meilloure plovere pur - -	iii d
Le meillour fesaunt pur - -	xii d
Le meillour curliew pur - -	vi d
Dosse thresshes pur - - -	vi d
Dosse fynches pur - - - -	i d
Le meilloure herone pur - -	xvi d
Le meilloure bytore pur - - -	xviii d

Le meillour brewe pur - - -	xviii deniers
Le meillour egret pur - - -	xviii d
xii pygouns pur - - - -	viii d

QUOD VITELLARII EXTRANEI LIBERE VENIANT ET RECEDANT.

"Ricardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, et "Dominus Hiberniæ, Majori et Aldermannis Lon-"doniarum, salutem. Pro bono publico et utilitate "magnatum et aliorum fidelium et ligeorum nostrorum "in civitate prædicta residentium, et ad eandem civi-"tatem confluentium, vobis districtius, quo poterimus, "injungimus et mandamus, quod tam infra civitatem "prædictam quam extra, ubi magis vobis videbitur "fore expediens et necesse, per vos et deputandos per "vos in hac parte, publice proclamari faciatis, quod "quicumque forinseci et extranei, de quibuscumque "partibus de amicitia nostra fuerint, veniant et acce-"dant ad civitatem prædictam, per terram et aquam, "cum piscibus et omnibus aliis victualibus, sine im-"petitione seu impedimento aliquali; et quod nullus, "sub forisfactura omnium quæ nobis forisfactæ potue-"rint, hujusmodi extraneos et forinsecos, quominus "ipsi cum piscibus et victualibus prædictis ad civi-"tatem prædictam libere venire et inde recedere pos-"sint, impediat, disturbet, sive gravet quoquomodo. "In cujus rei testimonium, has litteras nostras fieri "fecimus patentes. Teste meipso, apud Westmonaste-"rium, quinto die Martii anno regni nostri septimo."

Royal mandate that foreign and strange victuallers may have ingress and egress from the City, for the sale of their wares.

PISCENARII JURATI PRO SCRUTINIO PANERIORUM. F. 242. b.

Die Sabbati proximo post festum Sancti Thomæ Apostoli, anno [1] prædicto, Ricardus Horn, Johannes

Fishmongers sworn jurors for the

[1] This has no reference to the reign of Richard II., last mentioned.

examination of fish-baskets.

Salemann, etc., piscenarii, jurati fuerunt de scrutinio faciendo de omnibus paneriis piscium quæ non continent unum bussellum avenæ, secundum antiquam ordinationem et Statutum etc.; eo quod querimonia gravis inde facta fuit per Justiciarios et ministros Regis, et alios de populo, propter damnum quod Regi et populo eveniebat, etc.

Their finding.

Qui, eodem die, ceperunt de Johanne Flynthard quatuor paneria de merlyng, pretii vii solidorum; de Godefrido Olyvere, i panerium de haddok, pretii ii solidorum vi denariorum; de Ricardo Horn, duo paneria de merlyng, pretii iv solidorum vi denariorum; de Andrea Horn, i panerium de merling, pretii xxi denariorum;—qui piscis deliberatus fuit eisdem Johanni, Godefrido, Ricardo, et Andreæ, pro pretio prædicto, per manucaptionem uniuscujusque alterius, quousque etc. Et produxerunt prædicta paneria in Guyhalde, coram Majore et Aldermannis, et ibidem examinata nimis inventa parva fuerunt.

The defective baskets ordered to be burnt.

Ideo consideratum fuit, quod igne cremarentur in foro Londoniarum.

Statutum de Gaveletto.

The Statute of Gavelet, for the recovery of rent.

Provisum est et per Dominum Regem et Justiciarios suos, et a civibus Londoniarum concessum, quod si Archiepiscopi, Episcopi, Abbates, Priores, Comites, Barones, et alii, qui habent redditus in civitate Londoniarum, et in aliquibus redditibus illis eis a retro sunt redditus, illos possunt recuperare, quod bene liceat eis distringere tenentes suos pro arreragiis suis quamdiu aliquid inveniatur in feodo per quod distringi possunt; et tunc ipsi tenentes implacitentur de Gaveleto per quoddam breve de consuetudinibus et servitiis; quod bene fieri potest per Sokerevvos eorum, in Hustengo præsentatos ad custodiam Sokæ suæ, ad redditus suos colligendos. Ita quod, si tenentes cogno-

verint servitium suum, statim et sine difficultate satisfaciant dominis suis de arreragiis suis.

Si autem servitia sua eis denegaverint, petentes statim nominabunt sectam suam, scilicet duos testes, et abbreviabuntur: et habebunt diem producendi eos ad proximum Hustengum. Ad quem diem si ipsos produxerint, et per eos in Curia sua ostenditur, de visu suo et auditu, quod ipsi conquerentes aliquando perceperunt redditus quos petunt de tenementis, tunc ipsi tenentes amittant feoda sua per judicium Curiæ, et conquerentes recuperabunt tenementa sua in dominico. Form of procedure where the liability is denied.

Si autem, ut prædictum est, cognoverint dominis suis servitia et similiter arreragia, tunc per judicium dictæ Curiæ duplicabuntur arreragia. Et debent Vicecomites pro injusta detentione, si ad hoc sufficiant sine gravamine, habere centum solidos. Si autem, post debitam summonitionem, ad Hustengum non venerint, tunc feoda illa in pleno Hustengo conquerentibus habebuntur, tenenda in manibus suis per unum annum et unum diem. Et si tenentes venerint ad eos, et obtulerint eis satisfacere de arreragiis suis duplicandis, et Vicecomitibus de misericordia sua, ut prædictum est, tunc rehabebunt tenementa sua; sin autem, post annum completum remanebunt tenementa illa dominis feodorum eorum, per judicium Curiæ, in dominico suo in perpetuum. Et tunc vocantur tenementa illa '*forshot;*' eo quod in perpetuum remanebit in dominico dominis feodorum pro defectu servitii. Procedure where the rent in arrear is acknowledged.

Idem autem tenendum est et observandum, si tenentes cognoscant arreragia sua, et non possunt inde satisfacere, secundum quod prædictum est.

De Assisa de Nocumento Liberi Tenementi. F. 243. a.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Majori et Vicecomitibus " Londoniarum, salutem. Cum quædam placeæ in civi- Royal mandate as to the repair of houses, por-

tions of which belong to different parties.

"tate vestra dudum, de ædificiis duo vel tria stagia "continentibus ædificatæ, ad manus devenerunt diversorum, ac duo vel tres homines in singulis ædificiorum "illorum, juxta numerum cellariorum et stagiorum "illorum ædificiorum, mansiones et liberum tenementum "jure hæreditario, acquisitione, seu ratione legati, obtineant, et ad reparationem et sustentationem portionum suarum teneantur, juxta consuetudinem civitatis "prædictæ; at placeæ supradictæ incendio, ruina, vel "alio modo, jaceant jam destructæ;—quidam de civitate "prædicta, proprium commodum malitiose evitantes, "et imitantes dispendium aliorum, portiones suas reparare et sustentare contradicunt, in participium suorum "damnum non modicum et deformitatem civitatis prædictæ. Nolentes igitur participes prædictos taliter indebite molestari, vobis mandamus, quod, vocatis coram "vobis participibus tenementorum hujusmodi, et auditis "ipsorum querelis, et rationibus hinc inde propositis, "comparticipes suos ad portiones construendas et ædificandas sine dilatione compellatis, prout de jure et "secundum consuetudinem civitatis prædictæ fuerit "faciendum. Teste meipso, apud Eboracum, quarto "die Maii anno regni nostri septimo."

De Damnis adjudicandis in Dote.

Damages to be awarded for arrears of dower.

Purceo qe femes avaunt ces heoures ount este longement et tortenousment delaies de lour dowere avoire des tenementz et rentes, dount lour barons demourirent seises, par cause qe nulles damages furent adjuges en tieu cas,—acorde est, qe desore recoverent lour damages de dower, a eux la manere detenu, eiaunt regarde, a la valu dez tenementz et rentez, a la longe seute queux averount fait.

De Damnis in Placito Debiti.

Item, qe toutz gens recoverent lour damage dez dettez a eux detenuz, si lez dettours ne facent reconisance, a lour primer Courte quaunt ils serront somonez, sanz nulle delay; cestassavoir, pur vingt soulde detenuz par un an quatre soulde, et pur plus plus, et pur meyns meyns, solonc qe la quantite et le temps qe la dette avera este detenue. Et meintenaunt, soit execusioun apres la conisance fait, si le demaundant ne doigne jour de soun bon gree. Et lez biens et chateux qe serrount prises pur tiels dettes reconuz, soient prises a la prochein Court de Viscount, et lendemain liveres a [1] dettour, se celuy qi avera fait la reconisance ne les veot acquitier. Et en cas si lez preisers lez eyent malement preisez, et celuy a qi le dette est due ne lez veot receiver pur le prise, soient liverez as preisours, et de lour biens et chateux propres soient le prise levez. Damages to be awarded for debts remaining unpaid.

De pleintz pendauntz ore en la Court des Viscountz, si lez dettours facent reconisaunce a le proschein Court apres ceo qe ceste acorde soit leve et notefie en la Court ou la pleint pent, soit le dettour assouthe des damages; et si noun, soient damages en tiels playntes agardez, come devaunt est dit.

Essonia Servitii Regis.

Item, qe nulle essoyn de service le Roy soit allowe en la Court des Viscountz pur le defendant, mes en cas lou il avera plede au pays ou a sa ley faire, ou a sa sewte mener, ou oier. Et adonqes, sil neit soun garant a jour qil avera par essoigne, soit ajugge solonc ceo qe la ley de la citee demande. Essoin of the King's service to be allowed in the Sheriff's Court only in certain cases.

[1] Surely a mistake for *creancier*, "the creditor."

De eodem.

Where a man wages his law, and makes default, judgment is to be given without summons to hear it.

Item, celuy qui avera gage sa ley et apres face defaute de sa ley faire, soit meintenaunt rendu juggement sur le principal, et ja ne soit somons doier soun juggement; pur ceo qe tielx somons furount encountre ley et resoun, en delaiaunt la partie de soun recoverere sanz cause resonable.

De Assisis de Redditu.

Procedure for the recovery of rent.

F. 243. b.

Item, en plee de prise de names de rent-service ou rent-charge, apres le retourne agardez noun-replenisshable en Hustynge, si le tenant puis vendra la rent countrepleder et noun pas paier, bien lit a celuy qi demaunde la rente, soy purchacere par pleint de Novelle Disseisine. Et en mesme le manere soit fait, si nulle face denee ou rescouz, ou qe homme ne peot aver entree a destreindre. Et en tiel cas, soit primerement lassise chargez sur mesmes les pointez. Et si trove soit qe le tenaunt avera fait due rescous ou destourbaunce dentrere a destreindre, soit lassise pris solonc la plee qe serra plede entre les parties. Et si la contrari soit trove, rien ne preigne le pleintif par assise, mez pledent en Hustenge, come avaunt est dit.

Rent may be always sued for at the Court of Hustings.

Et toutfoitz bien lite a celuy qi demande le rente de pledere en Hustenge pur le rent, sil voille.

De Inquisitionibus capiendis.

Inquests to be taken with all due expedition.

Item, pur hastier le droit dez toutz gentz, taunt come homme peot par ley et resoun, et nomement de Enquestz qe sount a prendre en Hustenge, qe sount

trope delaies par defaute de jurours, soient entres en roule, et comaundement fait as Viscountz de lez distreindre destre a prochein Hustenge, come sovent ad este fait avaunt ces heours. Et jademayns, lez Aldermannes, par lour bedelle, facent retourne, tanz come ils verrount qe soit affaire, de lour Gardes en chescqune Hustinge.

QUOD MINISTRI JURENT ANNUATIM.

Item, qe toutez lez ministrez de la citee, Clierz, Sergauntz, Bayllifs, celuy qi serra assigne par lez Viscountz destre lour lieutenaunt en le Countee de Middelsexe, Clierz et Baillifs desoultz luy, Fermers, Gardeins des prisouns, Bedelles dez Gardez, et Garsons qi sount assigne pur cariage prendre ou autre office faire, soient chescun [1] a jurez devaunt lez Maire et Aldermannes, apres ceo qe lez Viscountz serrount serementz, chesqun solonc qe ceo qe appent al estate quil tient. All officers and servants of the City to take the oaths yearly.

Item, qe lez Pleidours qi comunement sount demourrant en la citee pur pleder, soient jurrez quils ne plederount, ne counsel dorrount, encountre les usages et fraunchises de la citee de Loundres; mez lez meintedrount en tout lour power, deins la citee et dehors. The Pleaders to be duly sworn.

Item, qe lez attournez soient jurrez en mesme le manere. Et outre ceo, quils ne respounderent pur attourne pur nully, sils ne soient receux et retrez en roule; et quils aviserount ove lour remembrauncez et suiront au Comune Clerc de la citee, qe lez plees Hustynges a eux, touchaunt lour mestres, soient bien et covenablement entrez, sanz nulle manere de lachesse: et qe bien et loialment suyrount lez bosoignes de lour clyens, sanz fraude ou deceit faire a la Court ou a eux. The Attornies to be sworn.

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[1] For *an*.

De Recordo apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum.

Persons residing in the City not to sue before the Judges at Common Law without leave of the City authorities.

Item, purceo qe plusours gentz de la citee avaunt sez heourez sovent ount suy briefe du faire venere record et proces a Seint Martyn le Graunt, devaunt Justices, qi sount gents de la Comune Ley et ne poiount aviere plenere conisaunce de lez fraunchises et usages de la citee; par quei lez ditez fraunchises et usages ount estee sovent mys en graunt debate et graunt peril, et lez Mair, Aldermans, Viscountz, et Comuneres, ove graunt travaillez et costagez—Acorde est, qe nulle ne suwe tiels maners dez briefs, avant quil eit monstre sez grevancez a Mair et Aldermans, et par eux soient lez chosez examinez.

Penalties for non-observance of this ordinance.

F. 241. a.

Et si mesprisyoun y soit, par eux redressez sils lee poient faire, et sils ne poyent, perde la fraunchise pur toutz jours; et jademayns paie a la citee x livres, pur travailles et costages qe Maire, Aldermannes, ministres, et Comune ont eu par sa seute; si taunt soit trove de sez biens et chateux.

De eodem.

Procedure in Pleas of debt, covenant, and the like.

Item, en processe de plee de dettes, covenauntz, et autrez plees, dount partie doit estre menez par somonz et par essone, sil veot, et apres par distresse; soit fait solonc qe lez usages le la citee dancien temps usez, cestassavoire, apres somouns un essone. Si la partie face defaute, soit agarde un distresse de sez biens et chateux en lieu datachement; ou des deus plegges trovere de venere a la proschein Court, soient lez mainpernours amercies. Et adonqes soit agardes, quil soit distreint par toutz sez biens et chateux, et defens de rentes; et ceo de jour en jour, sanz nulle disport avere, ou nulle mainprise trovere.

De Testibus productis.

Item, si nulle vouche deux tesmoygnez pur forbarrer un homme de sa ley, ou denqueste, quils ne soient resus sils ne soient gentz de bone fame, et ne pas comune seutiers ne proeves devaunt lez Ordinaries au Seint Poule ne aillours, ne suspectes de male. Et si la partie ceo voudra chalenger, quil viegne devaunt le Maire et Aldermans; et la soient lez persones views et lour condicions tesmoignie; et apres soit fait a lez parties ceo qe resoun demaunde.

Witnesses to be persons of good repute.

Smythefelde.

Item, qe lestatut de Smythfeld soit tenuz auxi bien entre privez come entre estraunges.

The Statute of Smithfield.

De Pace servanda.

Item, pur la pees nostre Seignour le Roy meltz gardere, et qe chescun se doute le plus de sa pees freindre, ordeigne est, qe si nulle treit espey, misericord, ou cutelle, ou ascun arme, mez quil ne fert pas, paie a la citee demy marcz, ou demore en la prisone de Newgate par xv jours. Et sil tret sanke de nully, paie a la vint soulde, ou demoure en la dite prisoun quaraunt jours. Et sil fert nulli de poigne, ja neyt il sanke tret, paie a la citee ii soulde, ou eyt la prisoun viii jours. Et sil tresse sanke de poin, paie a la citee xl deniers, ou eit la prisoun par xii jours. Et qe tiels trespassours trovessent bone seurte devaunt lour deliveraunce, et de lour bone porte: et jademeyns, celuy a qui le trespas est fait, eit soun recovere par proces du ley.

Penalties for breach of the peace.

Et qe tiel trespas de saunke espandu, encountre la pees nostre Seignour le Roy, soient pledes de jour en jour devant lez Viscountz, sanz nulle essone ou autre delay avoir, meltz covenable, de quele condicioun quil soit.

De Hospitatoribus.

Citizens not to harbour persons of ill repute.

Item, purceo qe avant cez heourez fuit ordeigne, pur la salvacioun de la pees, qe nulle homme doit herbergere nully outre un jour et un neot, sil ne vousist respoundre pur luy, sil forfaite; sur quei nulle penaunce fuist ordeigne, ne nulle punisshement fait; et partaunt icelle ordinaunce ne fuit de nulle riens dotes;—Ordeigne est, qe nulle herberge ne meynteigne homme ne femme qi soit de male fame, ou rettes notoirment de malveys condicioun, ou celuy qi avera fait, sur peine de quaraunt soulde de paiere a la comunialte, si de ceo soit atteint.

De Eversu Aquæ Thamisiæ.

Regulation for the prevention of encroachments on the Thames.

Item, purceo qe le cours del ewe de Thamyse, qi est entierment appurtenaunt a la citee, est graundment destourbe pur la purprise dez kaies et autrez adiesementz faitz en la dite ewe, a graunt damage et perille de tout la citee: et pur greynours perilles et damages eschuer en temps avenere—Ordeigne est par Mair et Aldermans, del assent del Comune, qe desore
F. 244. b. nulle purprise soit fait par la faisure des kayes, nen autre manere sur lewe de Thamyse, saunz view dez Mair, et Aldermans, et Comune; et par eux soit adjuggez, qe nulle perille ne damage echesent a la citee par tiel purprise.

Qe nul Hurdis estoise en les hautes Rewes.

Item, qe nulle hurdys, ne palys, nautre cloysure, soit fait devaunt nulle tenement en les hautes uwes ou venelles en la citee, nen les suburbes, avaunt quils soient views par Maire et Aldermannes. Et sils voient qe tiels overaygnes soient prejudiciels, ne soient en nulle manere suffrez.

Hoards or palings not tobe erected before houses, without consent of the Mayor and Aldermen.

Et en tiel manere soit fait des grees qe hommes vodra faire as celers, dount les entrez soy entendount hors del hautes rewes et venelles; et ceux qe sount faitz, soient meintenaunt veuez et redresses.

Regulation as to cellars.

Qe Masons et Carpenters soient jurrez.

Item, qe toutz maistres carpenters et masouns de la citee soient jurrez quils ne ferrount nulles purprises sur le rewes ne venelles deins la citee, ne le suburbe, nen prejudice dez veysins ou ils ferrount lez edefiementz, encountre lez Estatuz de la citee dancien temps ordeignez.

Master-carpenters and masons to be sworn that they will not make any encroachments.

Qe le Mair enquerge des Ministres.

Item, qe le Mair de la citee qi pur le temps serra, chescun an, par avisement dez Aldermans, quaunt il verra qe mustier serra, face enquere de port de ministres, baillifes, fermers, gaoler, sergantz des Gardes, et autres qi ount office en la citee; issint quil nestoit mye qe autres se medlount, par defaute de Maire, en prejudice de la fraunchise de la citee.

The Mayor to make enquiries as to the conduct of the ministers and servants of the City.

De Officio Ministrorum.

Duty of the City officers, on making forcible entry and distress.

Item, si nulle eit fait reconisaunce, et soit condempne en un somme des deniers a paier, et execucioun soit agarde de levere mesmes les deniers de sez biens et chateux, ferme le huys des mesons ou sez biens et chateux sount, et ne veot faire overture; et par cas il se absent par male, quaunt le ministre doit execucioun faire; preigne le ministre ove luy bonez gentz, et en lour presence face overture et execucioun, come appent.

De Libertate Civitatis; quod nullus Civis placitet alium extra Civitatem.

No citizen to implead another out of the City.

"Rex Senescallo et Mariscallo hospitii sui, salutem. "Cum inter cæteras libertates civibus civitatis nostræ "Londoniarum per chartam progenitorum nostrorum, "quondam Regum Angliæ, concessum sit eisdem quod "nullus eorum [1]placitent extra muros civitatis prædictæ "de ullo placito præter placita de tenuris exterioribus, "exceptis monetariis et ministris nostris; in Magna "Charta de libertatibus Angliæ contineatur, quod dicta "civitas habeat omnes suas libertates antiquas et li- "beras consuetudines suas illæsas; in ordinationibus- "que per Prælatos, Comites, et [2] Proceres regni nostri "jam [3] factas, et per nos acceptas, similiter sit con- "tentum, quod dicta Magna Charta in omnibus et "singulis suis articulis teneatur; prout in chartis et "ordinationibus prædictis plenius continetur—Nos "volentes cives civitatis illius non [4] trahatur contra

[1] Properly *placitet*.

[2] Written *prosceres*.

[3] See page 302, of the matter in which, this is a mere repetition.

[4] Properly *trahantur*. This passage differs slightly from that in p. 302, where the conclusion of this mandate is to be found.

"tenorem chartarum et ordinationum prædictarum "[etc.] Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, [1] x° "die Martii. anno regni nostri octavo."

Memorandum, quod istud breve liberatum fuit [2] coram Senescallo et Marescallo Domini Regis, die Mercurii in Vigilia Ascensionis Domini anno prædicto; per quod [3] allocata fuit libertas civitatis juxta formam brevis.

Breve de audiendo et terminando.

Writ to the Sheriffs directing oyer and terminer upon an assault committed in the City. F. 245. a.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. Ex gravi querela Henrici de "Palyngtone, accepimus quod Adam Brabazone etc., "ac quidam alii malefactores et pacis nostræ perturbatores prædictum Henricum, in domo Roberti de "Goneby apud Fletestrete, in suburbiis Londoniarum, "ubi idem Henricus per Marescallum hospitii nostri "hospitatus fuit, vi et armis obsederunt, et domum "illam fregerunt, et in ipsum Henricum ibidem in- "sultum fecerunt, et ipsum verberaverunt, vulneraverunt, imprisonaverunt, et male tractaverunt, et bona "et catalla sua ad valentiam centum marcarum, infra "virgam nostram ibidem inventa, ceperunt et asportaverunt, et alia enormia ei intulerunt, in nostri "contemptum et ipsius Henrici grave damnum, et contra "pacem nostram. Nos igitur, transgressionem prædictam, si perpetrata sit, transire [4] volentes impunitam, assignamus dilectos et fideles nostros, Thomam "Blount, Rogerum Beler, et Symonem Croyser, et "duos eorum, Justiciarios nostros ad inquirendum, "per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de "civitate prædicta, per quos rei veritas melius sciri

[1] *ix* in page 302.
[2] See page 300.
[3] See page 302.
[4] A mistake for *nolentes*.

"poterit, de nominibus malefactorum prædictorum, "qui, una cum præfatis Adam et aliis etc., transgres- "sionem prædictam perpetrarunt, et de transgressione "prædicta plenius veritatem; et ad eandem transgres- "sionem audiendum et determinandum, secundum "legem et consuetudinem regni nostri. Et [1] ideo vobis "præcipimus, quod ad certos dies et loca, quos idem "Thomas, Rogerus, et Symon, vel duo eorum, vobis "scire facient, venire faciatis coram eis, vel duobus "eorum, tot et tales probos et legales homines de civi- "tate prædicta, per quos rei veritas in præmissis me- "lius sciri poterit et inquiri. Et habeatis ibi hoc "breve. Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, xii die "Junii anno regni nostri xviii°."

ADHUC DE AUDIENDO ET TERMINANDO.

Pleas of oyer and terminer upon the said assault.

Placita apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum Londoniis, coram Thoma le Blount, Rogero le Beler, et Symone Croyser, Justiciariis Domini Regis ad quandam transgressionem Henrico de Palyngtone, nuper apud Fletestrete in suburbiis Londoniarum, illatam, audiendum et determinandum assignatos, die Veneris proximo post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, xviii°, per breve Domini Regis, quod eis mandatum fuit in hæc verba:—

BREVE INDE.

Writ to the Justices directing oyer and terminer upon the said assault.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia etc., dilectis et fidelibus "suis Thomæ Blount, Rogero Baler, et [2] Symoni Croy- "ser, salutem. Ex gravi querela Henrici de Palyng- "tone, accepimus quod Adam Barbazoun etc., ac qui-

[1] Misspelt *idio* in the original. | [2] *Symony* in the original.

"dam alii malefactores et pacis nostræ perturbatores "prædictum Henricum, in domo Roberti de Guneby "apud Fletestrete in suburbiis Londoniarum, ubi idem "Henricus per Marescallum hospitii nostri hospitatus "fuit, vi et armis obsederunt, et domum illam fregerunt, et in ipsum Henricum ibidem insultum fecerunt, et ipsum verberaverunt, et imprisonaverunt, "et male tractaverunt; et bona et catalla sua, ad "valentiam centum marcarum, infra virgam nostram, "ibidem inventa, ceperunt et asportaverunt; et alia "enormia ei intulerunt, in nostri contemptum et ipsius Henrici grave damnum, et contra pacem nostram. Nos igitur, transgressionem prædictam, si "perpetrata sit, transire nolentes impunitam, assignavimus vos, et duos vestrum, Justiciarios nostros ad "inquirendum per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de civitate prædicta, per quos rei "veritas melius sciri poterit, de nominibus malefactorum "prædictorum, qui una cum præfato Adam et aliis, "etc., transgressionem prædictam perpetrarunt, et de "transgressione prædicta plenius veritatem; et ad eandem transgressionem audiendum et terminandum, secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri. Et "ideo vobis mandamus, quod ad certos dies et loca, "quos vos, vel duo vestrum, in hoc provideritis, inquisitionem faciatis, et trangressionem prædictam audiatis P. 245. b. "et terminetis, in forma prædicta, facturi inde quod "ad Justiciarios pertinet, secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri, salvis nobis amerciamentis et "aliis ad nos inde spectantibus. Mandavimus enim "Vicecomitibus nostris civitatis prædictæ, quod ad "certos dies et loca quos vos, vel duo vestrum, [1] [etc.] "poterit et inquiri. In cujus rei testimonium, has "litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso, "apud Westmonasterium, xiiii° die Junii anno regni "nostri xviii°."

[1] This is required by the sense, but is omitted.

Formal proceedings thereon.

Virtute cujus mandati, præceptum fuit Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, quod venire facerent hic ad hunc diem xxiiii probos et legales homines de visineto, ad inquirendum super præmissis plenius veritatem, et similiter quod venire facerent prædictos Adam et alios, in prædicto brevi nominatos, de prædicto placito. Et ipsi non venerunt. Et præceptum fuit Vicecomitibus, quod [etc.]. Et modo venit prædictus Henricus, et obtulit se versus prædictos Adam et alios, in prædicto brevi nominatos, de prædicto placito.

Objections raised by the City authorities thereto.

Et ipsi non venerunt. Et præceptum fuit Vicecomitibus, quod venire facerent eos hic ad hunc diem. Et Vicecomites mandaverunt, quod breve Justiciariorum prædictorum eis adeo tarde venit quod illud exequi non potuerunt. Et super hoc, veniunt Major et cives civitatis prædictæ, et dicunt quod Dominus Rex nunc, inspectis quibusdam chartis progenitorum suorum, quondam Regum Angliæ, de diversis libertatibus civibus Londoniarum per eosdem nuper concessis, libertates illas, in eisdem chartis [1] contentis, per chartam [2] suam concessit, pro se et hæredibus suis, et charta sua confirmavit, præfatis civibus, quod idem Rex nunc vel hæredes sui, pro aliquibus in eadem civitate vel suburbiis ejusdem emergentibus, infra civitatem illam non assignabit vel assignabunt Justiciarios suos alios quam Justiciarios Itinerantes apud Turrim Londoniarium pro Itineribus hujusmodi, et Justiciarios pro Gaola de Newgate deliberanda, et erroribus apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum Londoniarum corrigendis, sicut antiquitus fieri consuevit; nisi aliqua in eadem civitate vel suburbiis ejusdem emergentia tangant ipsum Regem vel hæredes suos:—proferentes [3] chartas ipsius Domini Regis nunc, cujus data est apud Eboracum viii° die Junii anno regni Regis nunc duodecimo, quæ concessionem et confirmationem prædictas testatur. Et ex [4] quo, per commissionem Regis prædictam, manifeste

[1] An error for *contentas*.
[2] Repeated by inadvertence.
[3] An error for *chartam*.
[4] Properly *ex qua*.

liquet, quod Justiciarii prædicti non sunt ad hujusmodi Itinera, Gaolam deliberandam aut errores corrigendos, assignati. Petunt quod iidem Justiciarii, contra concessionem et confirmationem Regis prædictam, in præjudicium civium prædictorum nihil adtemptent aut aliqualiter faciant adtemptari in hac parte, etc. Ideo datus est eisdem Majori et civibus dies hic, die Martis proximo post festum Translationis Beati Thomæ Martyris, de audiendo inde judicio suo, etc. Et sicut prius, præceptum est Vicecomitibus prædictis, quod venire faciant hic, ad eundem diem, prædictos Adam et alios, in prædicto brevi contentos, ad respondendum prædicto Henrico de prædicto placito; et similiter, quod venire faciant ibidem, ad eundem diem, xxiiii probos et legales homines de visneto prædicto, per quos, etc.; ad inquirendum de transgressione prædicta plenius veritatem.

Ad quem diem, prædictus Henricus venit, et obtulit se versus prædictos Adam et alios de prædicto placito. Et ipsi non venerunt. Et præceptum fuit Vicecomitibus, quod venire facerent eos hic ad hunc diem. Et Vicecomites mandaverunt quod prædictus Adam fuit manucaptus per Willelmum de Sandale, et Willelmum Trygge; et prædictus Willelmus Hakenay per Johannem Tornegold et Thomam de Shene; et prædictus Willelmus de Newport per Willelm Grygge et Ricardum Gysors; et prædictus Willelmus le Sandale per Willelm de Newport et Adam Brabazone. Ideo ipsi in misericordia. Et de prædictis Waltero filio Johannis le Mazerere et aliis etc., returnarunt, quod non sunt inventi in balliva sua; nec aliquod habent in eadem per quod possunt attachiari. Et super hoc, præfati Major et cives veniunt et proferunt breve Domini Regis, in hæc verba:—

Further proceedings thereon.

F. 246. a.

BREVE NE JUSTICIARII SEDEANT.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., dilectis et fidelibus suis, "Thomæ Blount, Rogero Beler, et Symon Croyser, vel

King's writ ordering proceedings to be stayed.

" duobus eorum, Justiciariis nostris ad [1] quosdam trans- " gressiones in suburbiis Londoniarum factas, ut dici- " tur, audiendum et terminandum assignatis, salutem. " Cum per chartam nostram concesserimus civibus " nostris Londoniarum, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, " quod nos vel hæredes nostri, pro aliquibus in eadem " civitate vel suburbiis ejusdem emergentibus, infra " civitatem illam non assignabimus Justiciarios nostros, " alios quam Justiciarios Itinerantes apud Turrim Lon- " doniarum pro Itineribus hujusmodi, et Justiciarios pro " Gaola de Newgate deliberanda, et pro erroribus apud " Sanctum Martinum Magnum Londoniarum [2] corrigen- " dum, sicut antiquitus fieri consuevit; nisi aliqua in ea- " dem civitate vel suburbiis ejusdem emergenda tangant " nos vel hæredes nostros, prout in charta nostra ple- " nius continetur—Nolentes concessionem nostram præ- " dictam indebite irritari, vobis mandamus quod nihil " contra concessionem nostram prædictam, in præjudi- " cium civium prædictorum, adtemptetis vel faciatis ali- " qualiter adtemptari. Teste meipso, apud Westmonas- " terim, v° die Julii anno regni nostri xviii°."

Objections proffered by the City authorities.

Et, ut prius, petunt quod Justiciarii contra tenorem concessionis prædictæ, in præjudicium ipsorum civium, ulterius in negotio prædicto non procedant. Et prædictus Henricus dicit, quod non intendit quod Justiciarii prædicti, per calumniam hujusmodi libertatis, in sessione prædicta, quicquam voluit retardari.[3] Dicit enim, quod licet Dominus Rex nunc, per chartam prædictam, concesserit civibus prædictis libertatem de hujusmodi sessione Justiciariorum, certis de causis et in certis locis in civitate et suburbio prædictis, facienda, excepit tamen omnia infra easdem limites emergentia, ipsum Regem vel hæredes suos aliqualiter

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[1] Properly *quasdam*.
[2] Properly *corrigendis*.
[3] This passage is evidently in an imperfect state.

tangentia, etc. Et desicut in commissione prædicta continetur, quod prædicta transgressio facta in contemptum Domini Regis, per quod manifeste liquere possit Curiæ hic dictum negotium Dominum Regem aliqualiter tangere ex hac parte etc., petit judicium, etc.; et quod procedant in loquela prædicta, etc.

Dies datus est eisdem civibus de audiendo judicio suo hic, die Sabbati proximo post festum Translationis Sancti Thomæ Martyris. Et præceptum est Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, quod distringant prædictum Adam Brabazone etc., per omnes terras et catalla, ita quod nec ipsi, etc. Et quod de exitibus etc. Et quod habeant corpora eorum hic ad præfatum terminum. Et quod capiant Walterum etc., si inventus etc., et salvo etc. Ita quod habeant corpora eorum ibidem ad præfatum terminum. Further proceedings.

Ad quem diem, loquela prædicta remansit sine die, per absentiam Justiciariorum, etc. Proceedings stayed.

[1] De Allocatione Libertatis coram Senescallo et Marescallo, videlicet, quod nemo capiat Hospitium per Vim seu Liberationem. F. 246. b.

[2] Compositio inter Cives Londoniarum et Mercatores Hansæ Alemanniæ, de Porta de Bysshopisgate. F. 247. a.

Anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, decimo, existente Henrico le Waleys Majore Londoniarum, cum, propter ruinam nuper portæ cujusdam civitatis prædictæ, quæ dicitur 'Bisshoppesgate,' inter Majorem prædictum et cives civitatis prædictæ verteretur con- Composition between the citizens of London and the Merchants of the Hanse Towns as to the repair of Bishopsgate.

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[1] This article has been inserted already, verbatim, in pp. 303–305, to which, as the present insertion is an oversight, the reader is referred.

[2] This document appears in Dr. Lappenberg's "History of the Hanse Towns" (Appendix pp. 14–16), from the duplicate preserved at Lubeck.

tentio ex parte una, et mercatores de Hansa Alemanniæ, in eadem civitate tunc morantes, ex altera, super reparatione portæ prædictæ, quæ minabatur ruinam: ad cujus constructionem et reparationem, iidem mercatores ac alii de prædicta Hansa, de partibus Alemanniæ ad eandem civitatem profluentes, pro quibusdam libertatibus quas iidem mercatores habent in civitate prædicta, et quibus longo tempore, occasione constructionis et reparationis hujusmodi, usi fuerunt, ut iidem Major et cives asserebant, qua occasione districti erant, licet mercatores prædicti contradicerent hoc fieri non debere: ac pendente hujusmodi contentione, Dominus Rex Angliæ, ad suggestionem dictorum Majoris et civium, Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de Scaccario scriberet per breve suum, ut, vocatis partibus coram eis et inquisita veritate super hiis, si invenirent quod dicti mercatores ad reparationem dictæ portæ tenerentur, eos ad hoc distringerent. Tandem, partibus coram dictis Thesaurario et Baronibus venientibus, cum nihil ex parte dictorum mercatorum propositum esset, quod eos a reparatione hujusmodi excusare deberet, præsertim cum de libertate quam habent in civitate prædicta constaret ad liquidum; ac per hoc, præceptum esset per eosdem Thesaurarium et Barones Majori et Vicecomitibus prædictis, quod eos ad reparationem hujusmodi distringerent.—

Mercatores prædicti, videlicet, Gerardus Merbode, Aldermannus Hansæ prædictæ, Luduphus de [1] Cussard, civis Coloniæ, Luderus de Dunevare, burgensis Tremoniæ, Johannes de Areste, burgensis Tremoniæ, Bertramus de Hamburgh, burgensis de Hamburgh, Godescalcus de Hudendale, burgensis Tremoniæ, Johannes de Dole, burgensis Monosterii, tunc in eadem civitate existentes, pro se et pro omnibus mercatoribus

[1] *Cusfelde* in Lappenberg.

et sociis suis de Hansa prædicta, quibuscumque et quandocumque confluentibus, de cætero pro [1] bona pacis, concesserunt et promiserunt eisdem Majori et civibus Londoniarum, ad reparationem portæ prædictæ, ad præsens ducentas et quadraginta marcas sterlingorum, statim solvendas; et quod ipsi et successores sui, mercatores de Hansa prædicta, dictam portam omni tempore reparabunt, quotienscumque necesse fuerit, [2] quocumque tempore tertiam partem custodiæ prædictæ sustinebunt suis sumptibus et hominibus superius, et dicti Major et cives duas partes custodiæ prædictæ inferius.

Et pro ista pace, fine, et concordia, concesserunt dicti Major et cives eisdem mercatoribus libertates suas, quibus hactenus rationabiliter usi sunt, habendas sibi et successoribus suis, mercatoribus de Hansa prædicta, in perpetuum. Et insuper quod per reparationem et F. 217. b. custodiam prædictam quieti sint in perpetuum de Muragio, quantum in eis est; et quod blada sua, quæ per eos adduci contigerint vendenda, in civitate hospitare possunt, et vendere in hospitiis et granariis suis per quadraginta dies a tempore hospitationis prædictæ, nisi per Dominum Regem, vel Majorem et cives, propter caristiam bladi vel aliam causam necessariam, hospitatio prædicta inhibeatur expresse.

Concesserunt etiam eisdem, quod habeant Aldermannum suum, prout retroactis temporibus suis habuerunt; ita tamen, quod Aldermannus ille sit de libertate civitatis prædictæ, et, quotiens per prædictos mercatores electus fuerit, Majori et Aldermannis civitatis præsentetur, et coram eis sacramentum faciat, rectum et justitiam in Curiis suis quibuscumque

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[1] An error for *bono*.

[2] There is an omission here, according to the copies in Liber C. and in Lappenberg's History, of the words,—"*et in defensione ejusdem portæ, quotiens eam custodire necesse fuerit.*"

faciendum, et se habendum in officio suo, prout, salvo jure et consuetudine civitatis, se habere debet et consuevit.

Concesserunt etiam mercatores prædicti, quod ipsi et successores sui, quotienscumque necesse fuerit, pro reparatione et custodia dictæ portæ in forma prædicta facienda, per eosdem Majorem et cives distringantur.

Hæc omnia partes prædictæ concesserunt et fideliter servare promiserunt. Et ad majorem securitatem partibus prædictis super hiis faciendam, una cum sigillis suis huic scripto, inter se in forma [1] syrografi confecto, alternatim appositis, sigillum illustris Domini Regis Angliæ de Scaccario apponi procurarunt, in perpetuam præmissorum memoriam. Datum Londoniis, mense Junii anno supradicto.

Forisfactura Valoris Maritagi.

Forfeiture of the assessed value of a Maritage by a man who has given his step-daughter in marriage, in contravention of the injunction of the proper authorities.

Vicesimo-sexto die mensis Junii, anno regni Regis Edwardi, Tertii post Conquæstum, xxxvii°, Johannes de Briklesworth, Communis Serviens civitatis Londoniarum, monstravit Stephano de Cavendische et Aldermannis civitatis Londoniarum, quod Robertus Fourneux, nuper civis et piscenarius civitatis prædictæ, obiit seisitus de diversis tenementis in civitate prædicta. Et habuit quandam Aliciam, filiam ipsius Roberti; quæ quidem Alicia est infra ætatem, etc. De cujus maritagio Major et Aldermanni habent ad disponendum et ordinandum, etc. Et Andreas Pykman, civis et piscenarius ejusdem civitatis, duxit in uxorem Johannam quæ fuit uxor dicti Roberti; virtute cujus desponsationis prædictus Andreas habet prædictam Aliciam in suam custodiam, etc. Et præfatus Johannes, qui sequitur pro orphanis civitatis prædictæ, petit quod præfatus Andreas præmuniatur quod sit

[1] A corruption of *chirographi*.

coram Majore et Aldermannis ad certum diem, etc; et quod habeat hic præfatam Aliciam, et ulterius facturus et recepturus etc, et quod, etc.

Et super hoc, præceptum est Willelmo de Crenyngham, servienti Cameræ, quod præmuniat præfato Andreæ, quod sit coram præfatis Majore et Aldermannis die Lunæ proximo ante festum Translationis Sancti Thomæ Martyris proxime futuro, etc.; et quod habeat ibidem præfatam Aliciam, etc.

Ad quem diem, præfatus Andreas, per summonitionem sibi factam, in propria persona sua venit, etc. Et quæsitum est ab ipso Andrea, utrum præfata Alicia sit in custodia sua, et si sit maritata necne, etc. Qui dicit quod præfata Alicia est in custodia sua, et quod præfata Alicia non est maritata, etc. Et super hoc, præceptum est præfato Andreæ, quod non maritaret præfatam Aliciam sine assensu Majoris et Aldermannorum, prout antiquitus fieri consuevit etc, sub pœna amissionis valoris maritagii prædictæ Aliciæ, etc. Et hoc præfatus Andreas, coram præfatis Majore et Aldermannis, facere concessit, etc. F. 248. a.

Qui quidem Andreas postmodum maritavit præfatam Aliciam cuidam Roberto, filio Egidii Pykman, contra defensionem Majoris et Aldermannorum, in contemptum Domini Regis et Curiæ prædictæ, etc. Qui quidem Andreas postmodum, coram præfatis Majore et Aldermannis, allocutus quare maritavit præfatam Aliciam contra defensionem eorundem, etc. Qui quidem Andreas cognovit quod ipse maritavit præfatam Aliciam præfato Roberto, etc. Et ponit se in gratiam Majoris et Aldermannorum de contemptu prædicto, etc. Et quia Curia vult consulere de judicio inde reddendo et de valore maritagii præfatæ Aliciæ, dies datus est præfato Andreæ de judicio suo audiendo usque diem Lunæ proximum ante festum Sancti Dunstani tunc proxime futurum. Et præfatus Andreas committitur prisonæ pro contemptu, etc.

Et interim præceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat hic xxiiii^{or} probos et legales homines, de quatuor Wardis propinquioribus ubi prædictus Robertus obiit, et ubi habuit tenementa, ad inquirendum de valore maritagii præfatæ Aliciæ. Postea, continuato inde processu usque diem Veneris proximum post festum Omnium Sanctorum anno xxxvii^{o} supradicto, ad quem diem præfatus Johannes de Brykleswortbe venit, etc. Idcirco procedatur ad captionem Inquisitionis, etc. Et juratores veniunt per Robertum Pycot, etc. Qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod maritagium præfatum Aliciæ, filiæ Roberti Forneux, valet quadraginta et quatuor libras sterlingorum.

Ideo consideratum est, quod præfatus Andreas forisfaciat valorem maritagii præfatæ Aliciæ, filiæ Roberti Furneux, quæ taxatur per Inquisitionem ad xliiii^{or} libras. Et quod idem Andreas solvat Camerario Gyhaldæ Londoniarum prædictas xliiii libras pro contemptu prædicto, etc. Qui quidem denarii remaneant penes Camerarium, etc.

De Ejectione Mercandisarum extra Naves.

Regulations as to average in cases of jettison.

Barones Quinque Portuum Domini Regis, et similiter nautæ de Jernemuta et alii de regno Angliæ, conquesti sunt Domino Regi, quod cum contigerit aliquem eorum locare navem suam de partibus transmarinis ad vina vel alia mercimonia carianda versus Angliam, Vasconiam, vel Walliam, et oportet eos in navi existentes, propter tempestatem mare supervenientem, facere ejectionem pro navi illa salvanda, aliquando de x doliis, xx^{ti}, xxx^{ta}, aliquando de xl^{ta}, vel de majori numero vel minori, a tempore quo non extat memoria, usitatum sit, et eisdem Baronibus concessum, quod navis, in qua vina seu mercimonia illa fuerint, cum omnibus suis utensilibus, quieta esse debeat de omnimodo auxilio

prædictæ ejectioni faciendo seu procurando, nisi quod navis amittat frettam suam de doliis seu mercimoniis projectis in mare,—[1] Gregorius de Rokeslee, Henricus de Waleys, et alii mercatores Domini Regis, tam de Anglia, Vasconia, quam de Hibernia, de terra Domini Regis, compellunt prædictos Barones Quinque Portuum, et cæteros nautas de regno Angliæ, appretiare naves suas, cum omnibus utensilibus et gubernaculis naves illas contingentibus, una cum vinis et aliis bonis in navibus existentibus, ad vina vel bona, in mare sic projecta, pro voluntate sua acquietenda et restituenda eis cujus fuerint in mare,[2] ad gravissimum damnum et depauperationem ipsorum Baronum et nautarum, contra libertates eisdem concessas, etc.

Et prædictus Gregorius et Henricus, una cum pluribus mercatoribus Angliæ et Vasconiæ, veniunt, et auditis tam rationibus ipsorum mercatorum quam prædictorum Baronum et nautarum, provisum est per dictum Regem et ejus Consilium, concessum, et ex toto F. 248. b. adjudicatum, quod de cætero—Inprimis, navis, in qua mercimonia vel vina fuerint, cum toto apparatu, annulus magistri navis in digito suo portatus, victualia nautarum, utensilia ad prandia sua usitata facienda, monile, zona, et ciphus argenteus magistri navis, unde bibit, si quem habuerit, erunt quieta de auxilio præstando ad ejectionem maris prædictæ. Et etiam salva [3] fuit nautis fretta vinorum et aliorum bonorum in navi existentium quæ salva fuerint. Et magister navis amittat frettam suam de doliis seu bonis in mare sic projectis. Et omnia alia bona in navi existentia, tam nautarum quam mercatorum, ut vina, mercandisæ, [4] denarii in grosso, lecti, et alia bona et mercimonia (exceptis prædictis navi, cum utensilibus et apparatu, [5] victualia nautarum, [5] uten-

[1] Mayor A.D. 1275 and 1285, and in several intermediate years.

[2] The word *projecta* seems to be omitted.

[3] Properly *sint* or *erunt*.

[4] *Danarii* in the original.

[5] Properly *victualibus* and *utensilibus*.

silia ad prandia sua facienda, monili, zona, cipho argenteo, annulo, et fretta de bonis quæ salva fuerint), de cætero debeant appretiari, ad auxilium præstandum et acquietanda bona seu vina sic in mare extra navem, per tempestatem maris, ejecta, etc.

Quod Extraneus non vendat alio Extraneo ad revendendum.

Royal mandate forbidding foreigners to sell to other foreigners in the City, for the purpose of resale.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, et " Dominus Hiberniæ, Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salu- " tem. Cum ad supplicationem dilectorum et fidelium " nostrorum, Majoris, Aldermannorum, et civium civitatis " nostræ Londoniarum, per petitionem suam coram nobis " in magno Consilio nostro nuper exhibitam, inter cætera " continentem, quod pro eo quod omnes extranei merci- " monia quæcumque infra libertatem civitatis prædictæ " ita libere vendant aliis extraneis, ad ea revendenda, " sicut cives civitatis prædictæ, ubi hujusmodi extranei, " propter libertatem civitatis prædictæ ibidem antiqui- " tus obtentam, sic facere minime debuerunt nec potue- " runt, tam iidem cives magis solito depauperantur et " deteriorantur, quam etiam mercimonia supradicta in " multo magis sunt cariora, ac plura incommoda, tam " civitati prædictæ quam [1] toto regno nostro Angliæ, ex " hoc verisimiliter sequi dinoscuntur hiis diebus, sicut " dicunt; per litteras nostras patentes concessimus, quod " nullus extraneus infra libertatem civitatis prædictæ " aliqua hujusmodi mercimonia alteri extraneo vendat, " vel aliqualiter vendere præsumet, ad ea ulterius reven- " denda, quousque per proceres et magnates regni nostri " Angliæ, in proximo Parliamento nostro, debite dis- " cussum fuerit, utrum ad incommodum vel commune " commodum populi nostri præsens concessio nostra in " futurum poterit redundare; salvis semper dominis

[1] Properly *toti*.

" regni nostri prædicti, et omnibus aliis, quod ipsi " hujusmodi mercimonia omnia ibidem in usum pro- " prium ab omnibus in grosso emere possint; et salvis " etiam mercatoribus de Hansa Alemanniæ libertatibus " suis, sibi per nos et progenitores nostros concessis et " confirmatis, prout in eisdem litteris plenius con- " tinetur—Vobis præcipimus, quod litteras nostras præ- " dictas, et omnia contenta in eisdem, infra libertatem " vestram, in locis ubi melius expedire videritis, ex parte " nostra publice proclamari, et ex nunc ab omnibus " ibidem firmiter teneri, faciatis, juxta tenorem litterarum " nostrarum prædictarum. Teste meipso, apud West- " monasterium, quarto die Decembris, anno regni nostri " Anglia quinquagesimo, regni vero nostri Franciæ " tricesimo-septimo. Per Magnum Consilium."

QUOD EXTRANEUS NON VENDAT AD RETALLIAM, ETC. F. 240. a.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, et " Dominus Hiberniæ, Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, sa- " lutem. Cum ad supplicationem dilectorum et fidelium " nostrorum, Majoris, Aldermannorum, et civium civi- " tatis nostræ Londoniarum, nobis per petitionem suam " in ultimo Parliamento nostro exhibitam, et ibidem " ex assensu prælatorum, procerum, et magnatum regni " nostri Angliæ, nobis in eodem Parliamento assisten- " tium, indorsatam, per litteras nostras patentes con- " cessimus, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, præfatis " Majori, Aldermannis, et civibus civitatis prædictæ, " et eorum successoribus, quod nullus extraneus de " cætero vendat aliqua mercimonia in eadem civitate, " vel suburbiis ejusdem, ad retalliam, aut teneat hos- " pitium, vel sit abbrocator in eisdem civitate et sub- " urbiis, quibuscumque Statutis seu ordinationibus, in " contrarium factis, non obstantibus; salvis semper " mercatoribus de Hansa Alemanniæ libertatibus suis,

Royal mandate forbidding foreigners within the City to sell by retail, to keep hostels, or be brokers.

" per nos et progenitores nostros eisdem concessis et " confirmatis, prout in eisdem litteris plenius contine- " tur—Vobis præcipimus, quod litteras nostras præ- " dictas, et omnia contenta in eisdem, infra ballivam " vestram, in locis ubi melius expedire videritis, ex parte " nostra publice proclamari, et ex nunc ab omnibus " ibidem firmiter teneri, faciatis, juxta tenorem littera- " rum prædictarum. Teste meipso, apud Westmonas- " terium, quarto die Decembris, anno regni nostri Angliæ " quinquagesimo, regni vero nostri Franciæ tricesimo- " septimo. Per Billam in Parliamento."

De Pœna rebellantium Magistris Misterarum.

Penalties for rebelling against the Masters of the various Mysteries.

Item, ordeignee est qe touz lez mestiers de la citee de Loundres soient loialment reulez et governez, chesqune en sa nature, en due manere; issint qe nulle fauxcyine, ne faux overaigne, ne disceit, soient trovez eu nulle manere dez ditez mestiers, pur honour dez bonez gentz dez ditz mestiers, et pur comune profit de peple. Et de chescun mestier soient eslieux et jurez quatre, ou sis, ou plus, ou meins, solonc ceo qe le mestiere bosoignera; lez queux gens issint eslutz et jurez, eient plein power de Maire de ceo bien et loialment faire et parfourmer.

Et si ascun dez ditz mestiers soit rebelle, contrariaunt, ou distourbaunt, quils ne poient lour office duement parfourmer, et de ceo soite atteint, qil demourra a la primer foitz en prisoun par dis jours, et paiera a la Comunialte pur le contempt x soltz; et a le seconde foitz, demourra en prisoune par vint jours, et paiera a la Comunialte vint soltz. Et a la tierce foitz, demurra en prisoun par xxx jours, et paiera a la Comunialte xxx soltz. Et a la quarte foitz, demurra en prisoun par xl jours, et paiera a la Comunialte xl soltz.

De Admissione in Libertatem Civitatis.

"Item, quia tam temporibus transactis, unde non "extat memoria, quam etiam temporibus modernis, "prædicta civitas opibus et consiliis, tam proborum "hominum de officiis mercatoriis quam de cæteris "officiis manuoperalibus, defendi solet et gubernari; "ac antiquitus usitatum fuit, quod nulla persona extra-"nea, indigena, vel [1] alienigena, cujus conversationis et "status certa non haberetur notitia, in libertatem civi-"tatis admitteretur, nisi prius mercatores aut officiarii "civitatis, hujusmodi officium quo talis admittendus "uti intenderet exercentes, legitime convocarentur, ut "per ipsos concives, sic convocatos, præfati Major et "Aldermanni, de conditione et fidelitate hujusmodi "admittendorum certiorati, scire possent si admittendi "essent aut repellendi—petit tota Communitas, quod "prædicta forma, quoad grossiora officia et operabilia, "inviolabiliter de cetero observetur, ne aliquis de "cætero contra provisionem prædictam in libertatem "civitatis admittatur."

Regulation as to admission to the freedom of the City.

F. 249. b.

De Tenauntz a Terme de Vye ou en Taille.

"Pur ceo qe avaunt sez hoeurs, avient sovent qe "lou plusours bonez gentz de la citee de Loundres "ount devisez lour terres, rentez, et tenementz a "lours femmes a terme de vie, ou a autres a terme "de vie ou en fee taille, et apres lour deces le re-"meindre dez ditez terres, rentez, et tenementez, a "loure enfantz, ou as autrez, a terme de vie ou en "fee taille, ou en fee simple. Et en cas la rever-"sioun reserve apres la mort le tenaunt a terme de

Regulation to prevent undue alienation by tenants for life or in tail.

[1] *Alie ingene* in the original.

"vie, ou apres la taille termine, la ount lez ditez "fermes; et autres qi nount qe terme de vie ou en "fee taille lez terrez, et rentez, et tenementz, issint a "eux devisez, alienez en fee as estraunges personez "et autrez, ovesqes clause de garantie, en desheritaunce "des enfauntz et dez autres as queux le remeindre "fuit regardaunt, encountre la darrein voluntee del "testatour. Par quei, ordigne est, par comune assent de "Mair, Aldermanns, et lez Comunez a ceo somounez, "qe nulle homme desore en avaunt qi demaunde nulle "terrez, ou tenementez, ou rentes en la citee de "Loundres, ou en lez suburbez dicelle, parforce de "nulle droit reserve a luy ou a ses auncestrez, apres "la mort ascun tenaunt a terme de vie, ou apres "ascun taille termine, ou par force de nulle estat "taille a luy ou a sez auncestrez, apres la mort as- "cun tenaunt a terme de vie, ou apres asqun taille "termine, en cas avauntdit, ne soit barre par nulle "fait compernaunt garrantie de nulle tiels qi ne ount "nulle estat forsqes a terme de vie ou en fee taille, "tout soit ille heire a asqun de eux; sil neit par dis- "cent en fee simple, quil soit barre a la volue du "ceo qe luy est descendu en fee simple."

De Allocatione Libertatis Civitatis Londoniarum.

The freedom of the City pleaded and allowed in a case of assault.

Ricardus, filius Walteri Gibbe, in misericordia pro pluribus defaltis.

Idem Ricardus attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Radulpho Gubbe de placito quare vi et armis ipsum Radulphum, apud Londonias, cepit, imprisonavit, et male tractavit, et alia enormia etc, ad grave damnum etc, et contra pacem etc. Et idem Radulphus queritur, quod prædictus Ricardus, die Dominica proxima ante Carniprivium, anno regni Regis nunc decimo, vi et armis ipsum Radulphum apud Londonias, videlicet in

Warda Pontis, cepit, imprisonavit, et ipsum in prisona per sex septimanas sequentes detinuit; unde dicit quod deterioratus est, et damnum habet, ad valentiam quadraginta librarum, et inde producit sectam, etc. Et prædictus Ricardus in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc.

Et super hoc, venit Willelmus de Burgo, attornatus Majoris et Communitatis civitatis Londoniarum, et petit inde libertatem. Et quæsitum est a prædicto Willelmo, attornato etc, ubi et quando in casu ista libertas eis fuit allocata. Qui dicit quod termino Sancti Hillarii, anno regni Regis nunc nono, Rotulo lxxi, inter Thomam le Longe, querentem, et Johannem de Lyntone de Londoniis; et etiam termino Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis nunc decimo, Rotulo lxix, inter Edmundum Darelle, querentem, et Willelmum de Topfeld, etc.

Ideo habeant ipsi libertatem inde, etc. Et super hoc, prædictus Willelmus de Burgo, attornatus etc., præfixit diem partibus apud Gyldam Aulam Londoniarum, die Lunæ proximo post festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli proxime futurum. Et dictum est ei, quod celerem justitiam partibus exhibeat, alioquin quod redeant, etc. F. 250. a.

[1] Statuta et Ordinationes de Kydellis et Tryinkis in Thamisia et Medewaye ammovendis.

Brutus Britanniæ primus Monarcha.

Ab origine mundi quatuor milleno tricesimo-secundo anno, et ante Incarnationem Domini millesimo ducentesimo, civitas quæ nunc "Londoniæ" appellatur, per Regem Brutum, primum Britanniæ monarcham, primo Nova Troja, postea Trinovantum, ad instar Magnæ Trojæ fundata, ædificata fuit et constructa. Cujus quidem fundationis, ædificationis, et constructionis causa

London founded by Brut in imitation of Great Troy and called New Troy, and afterwards Trinovantum.

[1] See page 457, Note 1.

erat Thamensis fluvius. Quorum vero civitatis et fluminis gubernationem tam Duces, Majores, Custodes, Vicecomites, Aldermanni, et Magnates civitatis memoratæ hucusque obtinuerunt et habuerunt.

Sanctus Edwardus Confessor, et Willelmus Conquæstor.

Court of Hustings ordered to be held by Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror.

In Legibus vero et Statutis per Sanctum Edwardum Confessorem editis, et per Dominum Willelmum Regem, Angliæ Conquæstorem, confirmatis, taliter continetur:— " Debet itaque in Londoniis, quæ caput regni est " et legum, et semper Curia Domini Regis, singulis " septimanis, die Lunæ, Hustengum sedere et teneri. " Fundata enim erat olim ad instar et modum, et in " memoriam veteris Magnæ Trojæ, et usque in hodi- " ernum diem leges et jura, dignitates, libertates, " regiasque consuetudines, antiquæ Magnæ Trojæ, in " se continet. In qua itaque [1] supersint ardua com- " pota, et ambigua placita coronæ, et Curiæ Domini " Regis totius regni prædicti."

Quæ usus et consuetudines suas una semper inviolabilitate conservat ubique, ubicumque ipse Rex fuerit, sive in expeditione, sive alibi, propter fatigationes gentium et populorum regni, juxta veteres consuetudines bonorum priorum et prædecessorum, et omnium principum, procerum, et sapientum seniorum totius regni prædicti.

Rex Ricardus Primus. De Kydellis.

Charter of Richard I. for the re-

Dominus Ricardus Rex, filius Regis Henrici Secundi, per chartam suam, factam anno regni sui octavo, pro

[1] An error probably for *semper sint*.

salute animæ suæ, et pro salute animæ prædicti Regis Henrici, patris sui, animarum antecessorum suorum, necnon pro communi utilitate civitatis suæ Londoniarum et totius regni sui, concessit et firmiter præcepit, ut omnes kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia ammoveantur, ubicumque fuerint in Thamisia; et ne de cætero kidelli alicubi ponantur in Thamisia. Quietum etiam clamavit omne id quod Custodes Turris suæ Londoniis annuatim percipere solebant de prædictis kidellis. Satis enim sibi constabat, et per venerabilem [1] primatem suum, Hubertum, Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum, et per alios fideles suos, eidem Domino Regi sufficienter datum fuit intelligi, quod maximum detrimentum et incommodum prædictæ civitati suæ Londoniarum, necnon et toti regno Angliæ, occasione illorum kidellorum proveniebat—prout in dicta charta plenius continetur.

moval of all kidels in the Thames.

F. 250. b.

Rex Johannes, Frater dicti Ricardi. De Kidellis ammovendis.

Charter of King John for the removal of all kidels in the Thames and the Medway.

Dominus Rex Johannes, frater prædicti Regis Ricardi, per chartam suam, factam anno regni sui primo, modo et forma quibus superius in charta dicti Domini Regis Ricardi titulatur, concessit firmiter et præcepit, ut omnes kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia vel in Medeweye, ubicumque fuerint in Thamisia vel in Medewey, ammoveantur; et ne de cætero kidelli alicubi ponantur in Thamisia vel in Medewey, super forisfacturam decem librarum sterlingorum. Quietum etiam clamavit, ut supra, et satis enim sibi constabat per dictum Dominum Hubertum, Cantuariæ Archiepiscopum, et alios fideles suos, de maximo detrimento et incommodo dictæ civi-

[1] prem.

tati, necnon et toti regno, occasione prædictorum Kidellorum pervenire—prout in eadem charta plenius continetur.

Magna Charta de Libertatibus Angliæ. De Kidellis deponendis.

Enactment as to the ancient liberties of the City, and the removal of all kidels in the Thames and Medway, in the Magna Charta of King John.

In Magna Charta de libertatibus Angliæ, per dictum Dominum Johannem, Regem, anno regni sui decimo-septimo, per consilium venerabilium principum, Stephani, Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, totius Angliæ primatis, Sanctæque Romanæ Ecclesiæ Cardinalis, aliorumque Episcoporum regni, Magistri Pandulphi, Domini Papæ, Innocentii Tertii, Subdiaconi et familiaris, cæterorumque Comitum, Baronum, Procerum, Magnatum, et Communitatis regni prædicti, facta, et pro perpetuo sub anathematis sententia a Domino Papa Innocentio prædicto, omnibusque Archiepiscopis et Episcopis regni prædicti inviolabiliter, observanda, et per omnes Reges posteros Angliæ in omnibus et singulis eorum Parliamentis confirmata, inter alia continetur,—quod prædicta civitas Londoniarum habeat omnes libertates antiquas et liberas consuetudines suas, tam per terras quam per aquas: et quod omnes kidelli de cætero deponantur penitus de Thamisia et Medeweia, et per totam Angliam, nisi per costeram maris.

Anno Regis Henrici, Filii Regis Johannis, Vicesimo-primo. De Kidellis et eorum Magistris arestatis.

Removal of the kidels by order of the Mayor, in the reign of Henry III.

Anno regni Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, vicesimo-primo, mense Januarii, datum fuit Andreæ Bokerelle, tunc Majori Londoniarum, cæterisque dictæ civitatis magnatibus, intelligi, quod plures kidelli in

Thamisia et Medeweya fuerint residentes, contra libertates civitatis Londoniarum, et chartas datas et concessas per eundem Dominum Regem Johannem, et per Magnam Chartam, per prædictum Dominum Regem Johannem, superius, ut prædicitur, factam et confirmatam. Quo audito, ipse Major et dictæ civitatis magnates, communi assensu et consensu civium, miserunt Jordanum de Coventre, tunc Vicecomitem ejusdem civitatis, et alios quamplures cum se, cum armis, ad illos kidellos arestandos, et in eisdem kidellis operantes secum Londonias ducendos.

Arrest of master mariners by the Sheriffs, and imprisonment of them in Newgate.

Qui vero, die Sabbati proximo post festum Epiphaniæ, anno quo supra, triginta kidellos, ultra Yenlande, versus mare, invenerunt, et magistros nautas eorum, duobis exceptis, arestaverunt et secum Londonias duxerunt; videlicet, quatuor magistros nautas de Roffa, septem magistros nautas de libertate Templi in Stroda, tres magistros nautas de Clyve, et alios quatuordecim magistros nautas; qui omnes viginti-octo nautæ prædicti missi fuerunt apud Neugate. Tandem, ad dictorum nautarum amicorum prosecutionem, per breve dicti Domini Regis Majori et aliis magnatibus civitatis prædictæ directum, replegiati fuerunt usque ad dicti Domini Regis proximum adventum prope Londonias. F. 251. a.

Enquiry into the matter by the King.

Postea, dictus Dominus Rex, dictis Majori, Vicecomitibus, et magnatibus, apud Kenyngtone ejus præcepto comparentibus, illos affari fecit et interrogari, ob quam causam vel ob quod delictum ipsi Major et magnates fideles homines suos prædictos tam ausu temerario arestassent, et ipsos tam injuste imprisonassent. Qui respondentes dixerunt, quod juste eos arestaverunt et imprisonaverunt, causis pro quatuor manifestis—Primo, pro eo quod ipsos, contra honorem Dei, totiusque regni maximum dispendium, in dictis kidellis operantes, contra dictæ civitatis libertates transgressores, et similiter in multis malefactores, inventi fuerunt. Secundo, contra dignitatem coronæ regiæ facientes.

Reasons alleged by the City authorities.

Tertio, contra libertates civitatis Londoniarum concessas, ut prædicitur, et confirmatas. Quarto, quia incurrerunt sententiam excommunicationis in Magna Charta, ut prædicitur, latam.

Amercement of the master mariners by order of the King.

Et hoc prædicti Major et magnates multis rationibus dicto Domino Regi ostenderunt et probaverunt; ita quod dicti magistri nautæ coram dicto Domino Rege convicti fuerunt, et quilibet eorum misericordiam x librarum incederunt; eodem Domino Rege illam misericordiam magnatibus Londoniarum, per Willelmum de Raley, adjudicante et concedente: assistentibus tunc ibidem, Domino Archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Episcopo Cicestrensi, Domini Regis tunc Cancellario, Episcopo Carliollensi, Clerico, Willelmo de Valencia, Comite Warenniæ, Comite Lincolniæ, Comite Mounforde, Willelmo de Eboraco, Roberto de Lexintone, Petro de Mauley, Thoma Moletone, et Willelmo de Raley. Et hoc discussum fuit die Sabbati proximo post festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, anno vicesimo supradicto, etc.

Their nets burnt.

Et ulterius, cremata fuerunt quam plurima retia eorum, per judicium de Hustengo.

Anno prædicti Regis Henrici xxxvii°. De Gurgitis et Retibus.

High tide in the Thames, A.D. 1253.

[1] Anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo quinquagesimo-tertio, et anno regni prædicti Regis Henrici tricesimo-septimo, Nicholao Batte tunc Majore civitatis Londoniarum, Ricardo Pycarde et Johanne de Norhamptone tunc Vicecomitibus ejusdem civitatis, decimo die Octobris anno prædicto, excrevit aqua Thamisiæ altior quam unquam fecit temporibus nostris. Eodem anno,

[1] This Chapter is taken almost verbatim from Liber de Antiquis Legibus, *sub anno* 1253.

circa Quadragesimam, Vicecomes Middelsexiæ, per præceptum Domini Regis, fecit dirui omnes gurgites stantes per totam Thamisiam versus Occidentem. Tunc temporis plura retia, quia fuerunt inutilia, cremata fuerunt in Westchepe. Eodem anno, ante Pentecosten, Vicecomites Londoniarum, quia aqua Thamisiæ pertinet ad Londonias, per præceptum dicti Domini Regis, diruerunt omnes alios gurgites a Londoniis usque mare.

All wears in the Thames destroyed by royal mandate; and many nets burnt in Westchepe.

Eodem anno, vicesimo-nono die Maii, Domina Regina posuit se in mari ad transfretandum in Vasconiam, ad Dominum suum, Regem; et Edwardus, filius ejus, cum ea, ad desponsandum sororem Regis Hispaniæ.

F. 251. b.

Rex Henricus Tertius post Conquæstum, Anno xi°. De Kydellis.

Dominus Rex Henricus, filius Regis Johannis, per chartam suam, factam anno regni sui undecimo, modo et forma quibus superius in charta dicti Johannis Regis, patris sui, titulatur, concessit firmiter et præcepit, ut omnes kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia vel in Medewaye, ubicumque fuerint in Thamisia vel in Medeway, ammoveantur; et ne de cætero kidelli alicubi ponantur in Thamisia vel in Medeway, super forisfacturam decem librarum sterlingorum. Quietum etiam clamavit, ut supra, etc. Satis enim sibi constabat, et per fideles suos sibi sufficienter datum fuit intelligi, quod maximum detrimentum et incommodum prædictæ civitati Londoniarum, necnon et toti regno suo, occasione prædictorum kydellorum perveniebat, etc.—prout in eadem charta satis liquet.

Charter of Henry III. as to the removal of all kidels in the Thames and Medway.

Rex Edwardus Primus, Anno xiii°. De Retibus et Ingeniis.

Enactment by Edward I. for the preservation of salmon and salmon fry in the rivers Humber, Ouse, Trent, &c.

[1] Dominus Rex Edwardus, filius Regis Henrici, in Parliamento suo tento apud Westmonasterium anno regni sui tertiodecimo, ex assensu Archiepiscoporum, Episcoporum, Comitum, Baronum, Militum, et aliorum procerum sibi assistentium, inter alia ordinavit et stabilivit, quod aquæ de Humbre, Ouse, Trent, Dun, Eyr, Derwent, Werk, ponantur in defenso quoad salmones capiendos, a die Nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis usque ad diem Sancti Martini. Et similiter, quod salminuculi non capiantur nec destruantur, per retia vel per alia ingenia, ad stagna molendinorum, a medio Aprilis usque ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptistæ; et in partibus ubi hujusmodi ripariæ fuerint, conservatores istius Statuti, qui, ad hoc jurati, sæpius videant et requirant de transgressionibus.

Nets and engines employed for the destruction of the fish to be burnt.

Et in prima transgressione, puniantur per combustionem retium et ingeniorum suorum; et si iterato deliquerint, puniantur per prisonam unius anni; et sic, multiplicata transgressione, crescat pœnæ inflictio.

Rex Edwardus Tertius, Anno primo. De Kidellis.

Confirmation by charter by Edward III. of the ancient liberties of the City.

Dominus Edwardus Tertius, per chartam suam, factam anno regni sui primo, pro melioratione civitatis suæ Londoniarum, ac pro bono et laudabili servitio quod dilecti cives, Major, Aldermanni, et Communitas civitatis prædictæ sibi et progenitoribus suis hactenus multipliciter impenso [2] [etc.], de assensu præfatorum

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[1] A Note, in an almost contemporary hand, reminds us that this bears reference to the Statute known as the "Second of Westminster."

[2] This is required by the sense.

Comitum, Baronum, ac totius Communitatis regni sui, in Parliamento suo apud Westmonasterium convocato existentium, concessit, et dicta charta sua confirmavit, pro se et hæredibus suis, civibus civitatis prædictæ diversas libertates, habendas eis, hæredibus, et successoribus suis in perpetuum.

In primis, cum in Magna Charta de Libertatibus Angliæ, inter alia contineatur, quod civitas Londoniarum habeat omnes libertates suas antiquas et liberas consuetudines suas; et iidem cives, tempore confectionis dictæ chartæ, ac temporibus Sancti Edwardi, Regis et Confessoris, et Willelmi Conquæstoris, et aliorum progenitorum suorum, diversas libertates et consuetudines, tam per chartas ipsorum progenitorum suorum, quam sine chartis ex antiqua consuetudine, habuissent; super quibus, in diversis Itineribus et aliis Curiis dictorum progenitorum suorum, tam per judicia quam per Statuta, pluries impetiti fuissent, et de aliquibus eorum abjudicati,—voluit et concessit idem Dominus Rex Edwardus Tertius, pro se et hæredibus suis, quod iidem cives habeant libertates suas, secundum formam Magnæ Chartæ supradictæ, et quod impedimenta seu usurpationes eis in hac parte facta revocentur et adnullentur. Et quod dicti cives ammoveant et capiant omnes kidellos in aquis Thamisiæ et Medeweiæ, et habeant punitiones ad ipsum Dominum Regem inde pertinentes.

F. 252. a.

Enactment as to the removal of all kidels in the Thames and Medway.

STATUTA REGIS EDWARDI TERTII, ANNO XXV, ET XLVI^to. DE GORS, MOLYNS, ESTANKES, ESTACHES, ET KYDELS.

Au Parlement somounz a Westmestre le Lundy en la primere semaigne de Quaresme, lan du regne le Roy Edward, Tierce puis le Conquest, quarant-quint,

Statute of Edward III. as to the removal of wears, mill-

dams, stanks, stakes, and kidels from the great rivers of England.

en autres choses estoit ordeigne et establie qe la Graunde Chartre et la Chartre de la Foreste soient tenuz et gardez en touz pointz. Item, come en lestatut fait a Westmestre lan [1] vynt-quynt, entre autres choses, estoit ordeigne et acorde, qe pur ceo qe communes passages des niefs et bateux en les graundes rivers dEngleterre si feurent sovent foitz destourbez par le lever des gors, molyns, estankes, estaches, et kydels, en graunde damage du peple—Accorde fuist et establis, qe touz tielx gors, molyns, estankes, estaches, et kydelx, qi furent levez et mys en temps le Roy laielle, et depuis, en tielx rivers, par queux les niefs et bateux feurent destourbez, qils ne poent passer come ils solaient, serroient oustez et nettement abatuz, saunz estre relevez. Et serroient sur ceo briefs maundez as Viscountz des lieux ou mistier serroit, de surveier et denquere, et de faire ent execucioun; et auxint, qe Justices serroient sur ceo assignez a touz les foitz qil bosoigneroit.

Writs to be sent to the Sheriffs, to survey the same and to provide for their removal.

Penalties for neglect of this ordinance.

Et ja, a la grevouse compleynt des graundes et comunes, fait en ceste present Parlement, compleignauntz par lour petition qe le dit Estatute nest pas duement execut ne garde solonc leffect dicelle; adjoustant a ycelle, qe si nulle tiel anosaunce soit abatuz par due processe contenuz en le dit Estatut, celluy qi ferra relever le dit anoesance, et de ce soyt atteint duement, encourge la peyne de cent mars devers le Roy, par estrete en lEschequer; et au tiele leye ce teigne danosaunce fait par le enhauncer des tielx gors, molyns, estankis, estaches, et kydels, come par novelle levez.

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[1] Of the reign of Edward I.

STATUTUM REGIS RICARDI SECUNDI, ANNO TERTIO-DECIMO.
DE RETIBUS.

En lestatut fait a Westmestre le Lundy proschein apres le fest de Seynt Hiller, lan du regne le Roy Richard, Seconde puis le Conquest, xiii, lestatut de Westmestre Secound, dessuis escript, estoit affermez, ajoustant a ycelle qe salmoseux ne soient prisez par le dit temps a lestankis des molyns, naillours, sur mesme la peyne; et qe nul peschour ne garthman, ne nule autre, de quele estat ou condicioun qil soit, ne mette desore en avaunt en les ewes de Thamise, Humbre, Ouse, Trent, ne nul autre ewe du royalme, par le dit temps, ne par nulle autre temps del an, ascuns rees appellez '*stalkers*,' nautres rees nengnynes queconqes, par les quels le fry ou brode des salmons, lampreys, ou dautres pessons quelconqes, purra en ascun manere estre pris ou destruit, sur la peyne suisdite.

Enactment by Richard II. for the preservation of the fry of salmon, lampreys, and other fish in the rivers Thames, Humber, Ouse, and Trent.

Use forbidden of the nets called 'stalkers.'

" Et auxint, come contenue soit en mesme lestatut " qe toutz les ewes des qeux salmons sont prises en " le royalme, soient mysez en defence quaunt al pris " des salmons, del jour de la Nativite nostre Dame " tanqes al jour de Seint Martyn, ordeignez est et as- " sentuz, qe les ewes de Lowe, Wyre, Merse, Ribbil, " et touz autres ewes el Counte de Lancastre, soient " misez en defence, quaunt al prise des salmons, del " jour de Seint Michel tanqes al jour de la Purifica- " cion de nostre Dame, et en nul autre temps del an; " a cause qe les salmons ne sount pas sesonables en " les ditz ewes pur le temps suisdite: et es parties ou " tielx rivers sount, soient assignez et jurrez bons et " sufficeauntz conservatours de cest Estatut de West- " mestre, qils puissent[1] les trespassours solonc la peyne " contenuz en mesme le Statut, saunz ascun favour " ent faire."

F. 252 b.

The rivers Lune(?), Wyre, Mersey, and Ribble, to be closed at certain seasons for the taking of salmon.

Conservators to be appointed.

[1] *Punir* is probably omitted.

STATUTUM REGIS RICARDI SECUNDI, ANNO XVII°. DE CONSERVATORIBUS AQUÆ THAMISIÆ.

Statute of Richard II. appointing Justices in each County, by commission, for the conservancy of the great rivers of England.

"Au Parlement tenuz a Westmestre, al quinzisme " de Seynt Hillere, lan du regne le Roy Richarde " Second xviime, pur taunt qe lestatut de Westmestre " Second, dessuis escript, ne lestatut du dit Roy " Richarde, fait lan de soun regne xiii, dessuis especefie, " ne feuront pas duement executz, pur defaute des " bons conservatours, a ce qe le dit Roy Richarde en-" tendy par pleynt a luy fait en le dit Parlement, lan " dys et septisme: en quele Parlement accorde estoit et " assentuz, qe les Justices de la peas en touz les Countez " dEngleterre soient conservatours des ditz Estatuz en " les Countez en ou ils soyent Justices. Et qe eux, " et chescun de eux, a touz les foiz quaunt ils poyent " entendre, surveyent les mesprisons et les defautes " attemptez encountre les Estatutz avauntditz, et aux-" int surveient et serchent touz les gors en tielx rivers, " qils ne soient trop estreitz pur destruccioun de tiel " frie et brode, mais de resonable overture solonc " launcien assise.

Duties of the said Justices.

"Et qe mesmes les Justices, ou celuy de eux qi " trove defaut ou mesprisoun encountre les Estatuz " avaunditz, facent due punissement des trespassours, " solonc la contenue de mesmes les Estatuz. Et que " mesmes les Justices mettent bons et suffiseauntz " subconservatours de mesmes les Estatuz, dessouz eux; " qi soient jurrez de faire semblable, sur viewe, serche " et punissement, saunz ascun favour ent faire. Et " qe outre ceo, mesmes les Justices, en lour Sessions, " enquergent, sibien de lour office, come al informacioun " des subconservatours avauntdiz, des touz trespas, " mesprisons, et defautes, faitz encountre ascuns des " pointz avaundiz, et facent venir devaunt eux ceux " qi sount enditez; et sils soient ent convictz, eyent

Subconservators to be appointed.

" emprisonement, et facent fyn, solonc la discrecioun " du mesmes les Justices.

" Et sil soit al informacioun dascun des subconser- " vatours avauntdiz, eyt mesme le subconservatour le " moyte de mesme le fyn.

F. 253. a. Conservancy of the Thames to belong to the Mayor or Warden of the City.

" Et pur ceo qe graunte est a citeins de Loundres " par les progenitours nostre Seignour le Roy, qils poient " remever et prendre touz les kydels en les ewes de " Thamise et Medeway, et qils eyent les punissementz " ent a Roy appurtenauntz, nostre Seignour le Roy, en " cest present Parlement, del assent avauntdit, ad " graunte qe le Mair ou Gardein de Loundres, qi pur " le temps serra, eyt la conservacie des Estatuz avaunt- " ditz, et face ent due execusioun, et semblable punis- " sement come devaunt est ordeigne des Justices de la " peas, en la dite ewe de Thamise del Pount de Stanes " a Loundres, et illeoqes outre en mesme lewe, et en " la dite ewe de Medeway, si loyens come apertient as " ditz citeins, come devaunt est dit."

[1] STATUTUM REGIS RICARDI, ANNO XXI.—PŒNA C MARCARUM.—DE GORS, MOLYNS, ESTANKES, ESTAKES, ET KYDELX.

Statute of Richard II. for the conservancy of the great rivers of England, and the removal of all wears, dams, stanks, stakes, and kidels.

Au Parlement tenuz a Westmestre, lan du Roy Richarde Second xxi, ordeigne fuist qe :—

" Come par Seignour Edwarde, nadgairs Roy dEn- " gleterre, aielle nostre Seignour qore est, lan de soun " regne xxv, pur ceo qe comunes passages des niefs et " batels en les graundes rivers dEngleterre si feurent " sovent foitz destourbez par le lever des gors, moleyns,

[1] There is a marginal Note in the original, to the following effect:—"*Nota, quod hoc Statutum factum* "*fuit anno primo Henrici IIIIti, de* "*verbo in verbum, prout editum fuit* "*per Ricardum Secundum. Licet* "*idem Statutum, anno primo Hen-* "*rici IIIIti, ut præmittitur, editum,* "*non inseritur in libris Statutorum* "*Angliæ, inseritur tamen in Rotulis* "*Parliamenti, dicto anno primo* "*tenti.*" The handwriting of this Note is probably of the reign of Henry VII., or Henry VIII. It appears also in the Elizabethan copy.

"estankes, et kydels, en graund damage du peple, "acordez fuist et establis, qe toutz tielx gors, molyns, "estankes, estakes, et kydelx qi feurent levez et "mys en temps le Roy Edward, fitz a Roy Henry, "et depuis, en tielx rivers, par qeux les niefs et "batelx sount distourbez, qils ne poyent passer come "ils soloient, soient oustez et nettement abatuz, saunz "estre relevez; et qe briefs serroient sur ceo maun-"dez as Viscountz des lieux ou mistier serroit, de "surveer, et denquere, et de faire ent execucioun; et "auxint, qe Justises serroient sur ceo assignez a touz "les foitz qil bosoigneroit.

"Et apres, a la grevous pleynt des graundz et des "comunes, fait en Parlement du dit Roy Edwarde, "laiel, lan de soun regne quarant et quint, complein-"auntz par lour peticioun qe le dit Estatut nestoit "pas duement execut ne gardez, solonc leffect dicelle, "estoit acordez et establis qe le dit Estatut, en ce "point, soit tenuz et gardez solonc leffect dicelle, ad-"joustant a ycelle qe si nul anoesaunce soit abatu "par due processe contenu en le dit Estatut, celly qi "ferra relever la dite anoesaunce, et de ceo soit "atteint duement, encourge la peine de cent marcz "devers le Roy, a lever par lestrete en lEscheqer; et "au tiel ley soit teigne de anosaunce fait par le en-"hauncer de tieux gors, molyns, estankes, estakes, et "kideux, come par novel lever, come en les diz "Estatuz pluis pleinement appiert. Et ore, a la re-"quest des ditz Comunes, monstrauntz par lour peti-"cioun qe les comunes passages des niefs et bateux "en les graundz rivers dEngleterre, et auxint, prees "et pastures, et terres semez, ajoignauntz as ditz "rivers, sount graundement destourbez, surondez, gas-"tez, et destruitz par les outrageous enhauncers et "estroitours des gors, molyns, estankis, estakes, et "kydelx, auncienement faitz et levez, devaunt le "temps du dit Roy Edwarde, fitz au Roy Henry;

" dount graundz damages et perdes sount avenuz
" sovent au peple du roialme, et aviendrent de jour
" en autre, si remedie ent ne soit mys—Acorde est F. 253. b.
" et establis, del assent avauntdit, qe les ditz Estatuz
" soient en touz lour articles tenuz et fermement
" gardez et duement executz, ovesqes les peines, et
" solonc leffect, dicels; ajoustaunt a ycels qe commissions
" soient faitz en due fourme as suffiseauntz persones
" destre Justices en chescun Counte dEngleterre, ou
" bosoigne serra, de surveier et garder les ewes et
" graundes rivers illeqes, et les defautes corriger et
" amender, et due execucioun faire de les ditz Estatutz,
" solonc leffect dicelles; sibien par lour surveu, avis,
" et discrecioun, come par Enquestes ent aprendrez,
" deinz fraunchise et dehors, et quaunt bosoigne serra;
" et doier et terminer les choses suisditz: et outre
" ce, de surveier les gors, molyns, estankis, estakes, et
" kydelx, auncienment faitz et levez devaunt le temps
" du dit Roy Edwarde, fitz au Roy Henry; et ceux
" qils troveront trop enhaucez ou estreitz, de les
" corriger, abater, et amender, en le manere et fourme
" suisdite: salvant toutfoitz resonable substaunce de
" les gors, molyns, estankes, estakes, et kydels, suis-
" ditz, issint aunciennement faitz et levez. Et si
" ascuns tielx anoesauntz des gors, molyns, estankes,
" estakes, et kidels, des passages et estroitures aun-
" cienement faites et levez, soient adjuggez ou agardez
" par les ditz Justices destre abatuz et amendez, et
" celuy qad le franc tenement dicel, ferra ent execu-
" cioun, a ses costages, deins un dymy an apres noti-
" ficacioun a luy ent affaire, sur peyne de c marcz
" appaiers au Roy, par estretes en lEschequer; et
" celuy qi les face relever, ou enhauncer, ou estroiter,
" encountre le dit juggement, et de ceo soit duement
" convict, encourge la peyne de cent mars appaiers
" au Roy, par estretes en lEscheqer suisdit. Et en cas
" qe ascun se sente estre grevez par execucioun ou

" autre voie en celle partie, encountre droit et resoun, " pursue et eyt droit et remedie."

Statutum Regis Henrici, Quarti post Conquæstum, primo. De Kidellis et de Retibus.

Re-enactment by Henry IV. of the preceding statute of Richard II.

Au Parlement tenuz a Westmestre en le feste Seinte Feye la Virgyne, lan du regne le Roy Henry, Quart puis le Conquest, primere, entre autres articles, cest article ensuyaunt est ordeine:—

" Item, come Edwarde, nadgairs Roy dEngleterre, " lan de soun regne vint et quynt, pur ce qe comunes " passages de niefs et bateux etc."—ut supra—"Et " ore, a la requeste des ditz comunes, monstrauntz " par lour peticioun qe le comune passage des niefs et " bateux en les graundz rivers dEngleterre, et auxint " prees et pastures, et terres semez adjoignauntz as " ditz rivers, sount graundement destourbez, surundez, " gastuz, et destrutz, par les outrageouse enhauncer et " estreiture des gors, molyns, estankes, estakes, et " kidelx, auncienement faitz et levez devaunt le temps " le Roy Edward, fitz au Roy Henry, dount graundz " damages et perdes sount avenuz sovent a peple de " roialme, et aviendrent de jour en autre, si remedie " ent ne soit mys—Accorde est et establis, de lassent " avauntdit, qe les ditz Estatutz soient en toutz lour " articles tenuz, et fermement gardez, et duement " executz, ovesqes les peynes, et solonc leffect, dicelles, " adjoustauntz a ycelles qe commissions soient faitz en " due fourme as suffisauntz persones destre Justises en " chescun Counte dEngleterre, ou bosoigne serra, de " surveier et garder les ewes et graundes rivers il-

P. 254. a.

" leoqes, et les defautes corriger et amender, et due " execucioun faire de les ditz Estatutz, solonc leffect " dicelles; sibien par lour survieu, avis, et discrecioun, " come par Enquestes ent aprendre, deinz fraunchises

"et dehors, si et quaunt bosoigne serra; et doier et "terminer les choses suisditz; et outre ce, de surveier "les gors, molins, estankes, estakes, et kydeux, aun"cientment faitz et levez devaunt le dit temps le "Roy Edwarde, fitz au Roy Henry; et ceux qils "troverent trop enhauncez ou estreitz, de les corriger, "abater, et amender, en la manere et fourme suis"diz: sauvant touz foitz resonable substaunce de les "gors, molyns, estankes, estakes, kydeux, suisditz, "issint aunciennement faitz et levez. Et si ascuns "tielx anoesauntz de gors, molyns, estankis, estakes, "et kideux, des passages estroiturez auncienement "faites et levez, soient adjuggez ou agardez par les "ditz Justices estre abatuz et amenduz, celuy qi ad "le franc tenement dicelle, ferra ent,[1] a ses costages, "deinz un dymy an apres notificacioun a luy ent "affaire, sur peyne de cent marcz a paier a Roy, par "lestretz en lEscheqer; et celuy qi les face relever, "ou enhauncer, ou estreyter, encountre le dit jugge"ment, et de ce soit duement convict, encourge la "peyne de c marcz, a paiers au Roy, par estretes en "lEscheqer suisdite. Et en cas qe ascun se sent grevez "par execucioun ou autre voy en celle partie, encoun"tre droit et resoun, pursue et eyt droyt et remedye."

STATUTUM REGIS HENRICI, QUARTI POST CONQUÆSTUM, QUARTO. DE FINES LEVERS PAR ESTRETES.

"Item, pur ce qe par les gortz, estakes, et kidelx, "esteauntz en lewe de Thamise et en autres graundes "rivers du roialme, comune passage des niefs et ba"teux est destourbez, et plusours gentz peritz; et "auxi le joefne pessoun destruyt, et encountre resoun "degastez, et donez as porks a maunger, encountre la "plesaunce de Dieu et a graunde damage du Roy et

Statute of Henry IV., appointing Justices for the conservancy of the great rivers of England, with power to fine for offences committed.

[1] *Execucioun* is omitted.

"de soun peple; mesme nostre Seignour le Roy, vuillant mettre due remedie sur les meschefes avauntditz, de ladvys et assent des Seignours suisditz, et a le prier des ditz Comunes, voet et graunte, qe les Estatutz ent faitz soient tenuz, et gardez, et mys en dieu execucion as toutz yceux, qe commissions soient faitz as certeins Justices, et as autres en chescun Counte du roialme ou bosoigne serra, denquere de tout ce qest continuez en les ditz Estatuz, et de punir les contrariauntz mesmes les Estatuz, par fyn, solonc lour discrecioun—sauvez et reservez a Roy, nostre Seignour, les peynes comprises en especial es ditz Estatuz. Et qe les estretes des tielx fynes soient liverez par les ditz Justises as Viscountz en chescun Counte par endentures; et qe les ditz Viscountz paient des issues et profites surdauntz des ditz extretes as chescun des ditz Justises, pur chescun jour qil travaillera pur exercer la dite commissioun, iiii souldz. Et qe les ditz Viscountz ent eyent deu allowaunce de temps en temps lEscheqer."

The Escheats of the fines to be delivered to the Sheriffs.

RECORDUM PROCESSUS, ET JUDICIUM DE RETIBUS IN THAMISIA CAPTIS, CORAM CONSILIO DOMINI REGIS APUD WESTMONASTERIUM, ANNO REGNI REGIS HENRICI QUARTI VII°.—DE KYDELS, TRYINKES, ET REYES. JUDICIUM XVI RETIUM.

Seizure of illegal nets belonging to fishermen of Erith, Prattysferye, Barking, and Woolwich, in the reign of Henry IV. and the proceedings thereon.

F. 254. b.

Fait a remembre, qe le xix jour de Feverer, lan du regne nostre Seignour le Roy Henry, Quart puis le Conquest, septisme, les Mair, Aldermans, et Comunialte de la cite de Loundres viendrent ycy, devaunt le Counceille nostre dit Seignour le Roy, a Westmestre, et y baillerent suys vu loour peticioun demoustrauntz par ycelle coment ils, et lour predecessours, du temps dount memorie ne court, ount ewes et enjoyez, par cause de diverses libertes, fraunchises, et custumes, et auxi par chartres de les progenitours du nostre dit

Seignour le Roy a eux grauntez, et par mesme nostre Seignour le Roy confermez, et par diverses Estatuz faitz, la conservacie et correccioun de touz les kidelx, tryinkes, reyes, et autres engynes qeconqes, en les ewes de Thamise et Medeway mises, par queux les pessons en les ditz ewes naissauntz, nient sesonables, purrount estre pris et destruitz encontre les Estatutz ent faitz; et outre, de substituer souz eux soubzconservatours en les ditz ewes de les Estatuz et fraunchises avauntditz.

The Sub-conservator of the Thames driven to Barking by a riotous assemblage of 2,000 persons.

Et qe la ou un Alisaundre Boner, soubzconservatour des ditz Estatutz es ditz ewes, par les avauntditz Mair, Aldermans, et Comunalte, deputez et jurez le neofisme jour del dit moys de Feverer, en fesaunt soun office en les ewes avauntditz, trova xvi reyes, queux il prist, et les voloit avoir cariez a Loundres, pur y estre examinez et ajuggez devaunt les ditz Mair, Aldermans, et Comunialte, sils feussent de resonable overture ou noun; la viendrent, mesme le jour, Johan Sampsone, Benet Lorkyn, William Serle, Thomas Rokesle, Benet Kent, Johan Caude, Johan Hook, William Segood, Thomas Coole, William Burdeux, Johan Merdene, Johan Scot, Johan Littelman, Johan Man, Nicholas Haytone—de Erehithe; Johan Trymcok, Thomas Pesog—de Prattysferye; Henry Prakylle, William Olyve, Thomas Squyrelle, Johan Prakille—de Berkyng; Rauf Trymcok, Johan Man, Johan Rabelle, Johan Martyn, Estephen Hogge, Johan Rydelle, et Rauffe Tot—de Wulwiche, et plusours autres des Countes dEssexe et de Kent, a la nombre de deux mille persones, horriblement, par travers souner des souns des esglises es costes des ditz ewes esteauntz levez, et en manere de insurrectioun, come ceux qi ne vouldrount my estre justisiez solonc la ley nostre dit Seignour le Roy, encountre sa corone et dignite araiez a faire de guerre, ove arkes, settes, et espees, bokelers, bastons, huys et fenestres es lieux de pavises, et al dit

Alisaundre assaute firent, et graunde nombre des settes a luy trecherent en la dite ewe de Thamise, en divers batels chargez ove gentz darmes, enchacerent tanqes al ville de Berkyng.

The nets delivered to the constables of Barking.

A la quele ville, le dit Alisaundre ala a terre, et la delivera a les conestables de mesme la ville de Berkyng, en presence de Thomas Shepey et Estephen Ingelfelde, les sesze reyes avauntditz, tanqes le Mair ferroit envoier pur les ditz reies, pur les examiner et adjugger, come devaunt est dit.

Taken from the constables by the rioters.

A quel jour venoient les ditz gens de Erehithe, Prattisferie, Berkyng, et Wolewiche, devaunt nomez, a le dite ville de Berkyng, et les ditz reyes pristrent hors de la garde des ditz conestables, a tort et encountre les Estatutz, en contempt de nostre dit Seignour le Roy, et encountre les libertees et fraunchises de la dite citee; dount les avauntditz Mair, et Aldermans, et Comunalte prierent le dit Counceille purvoier sur ce due remedie. Sur
F. 255. a.
quoy, par mesme le Counceille maunde feust a Simon Blakborne, un des Sergeauntz as armes de nostre dit Seignour le Roy, de faire arestier le dit Johan Sampsone et ses complices avaunt-nomez, et les amesner devaunt le dit Counceille, a respoundre a les choses dessouz couchez.

Certain of the rioters brought before the Council at Westminster.

Par force de quele maundement, lavauntdit Sergeaunt darmes aresta a tauntz des ditz persones come il povoit trover, et les amesna devaunt le dit Counceil a Westmestre, le xxi jour del dit moys de Feverer; assavoir, Johan Sampsone, Benet Lorkyn, Johan Caude, William Segood, Thomas Cole, Johan Merden, Nicholas Haytone;[1] Johan Trymcok, Thomas Pesog—de Prattisferie; Henry Prakylle, William Olyve, Thomas Squyrelle, et Johan Martyn, dessuz escriptz.

A Committee appointed for their examination.

Al quele jour venue, pur ce qe touz les Seignours du dit Counsaille, pur ascuns tres chargeauntz bosoignes qe

[1] *De Erehithe*, is accidentally omitted.

lour surviendrent, touchauntz graundement lestate du nostre dit Seignour le Roy et de soun roialme, ne purroient vaquer nentendre a lexaminacioun de la matier suisdite. Si feut celle examinacion commys, par auctorite du dit Counsaille a Messieurs le Duc dEuerwyke, et as Seignours de Roos et de Burnelle; les queux, par vertue de celle auctorite, examinerent duement la dite matiere. Par quel examinacioun, les ditz Johan Sampsone, Benet Lorkyn, et les autres, lour complices, ainsi arestutz et amesnez devaunt le dit Counseil, estoient trovez coupables en celle partie, sibien devers nostre dit Seignour le Roy, come devers les Mair, Aldermans, Comunalte suisditz. Et sur ce relacion ent fait as Messieurs lErcevesqe de Caunterbirs, les Evesqes de Wynchestre, de Duresme, et de Bathe, et as autres Seignours du dit Counseille, par les Duc et Sires avauntditz, le suisdit Johan Sampsone et ses ditz compaignons eux submistrent a la mercie et grace de nostre dit Seignour le Roy, en ce qils avoyent envers luy en ce cas mespris; en suppliant humblement as ditz Mair, Aldermans, et Comunialte de lour perdoner leurs trespasses et offences, a eux ensement en celle partie faitz et perpetrez; promettauntz loialment et en boun foy, de lour absteigner desore enavaunt dascunes tielx choses, ou semblables, nomer ou attempter.

Submission of the rioters and entreaty for pardon.

Les queux Mair, Aldermans, et Comunialte, al reverence du dit Ercevesqe de Caunterbirs, et des ditz autres Seignours, a la dite supplicacioun benignement obtemperauntz, perdonerent as ditz transgressours lour trespaces et offenses suisditz; et dabundant, par contemplacioun des ditz Seignours, graunterount et licence donerount as possessours des avauntdiz xvi reyes, de pescher ovesqes yceux reyes jusqes al fest de Pasqes proschein venaunt.

Pardon granted for their transgressions.

Sur quoy, par les ditz Seignours du Counceille agardez est, qe les ditz xvi reyes serrount apportez et deliverez au dit Mair de Loundres le Dymenge ore

Award of the committee as to the nets.

proschein venaunt, al entent qe mesme le Mair, par ses mains propres, les puisse rebailler ou deliverer a les possessours dicels, pur pessons ent prendre, a lour plesir, jesqes al dit feste de Pasqes, en manere come dessuis— Purvieu toutz foitz, qe par entre cy et mesme le fest, ils facent novels reys faire, solonc lestandard de Loundres: et qe a ycelle feste de Pasqes, ils ferrount apporter au dit Mair, si bien les ditz aunciens reyes pur
F. 255. b. estre ars, en cas qils soyent trovez defectifs, come les ditz novels reys, a estre par mesme le Mair provez, examinez, et enselez, come appartient. Et purveu auxi, qils ne mettrent en outre icels novels reys, ne nuls autres novels reys, desore en avant, tanqes ils soient au Mair de Loundres, pur le temps esteaunt, primerement presentez, et par luy provez, examinez, et enseallez, solonc la fourme et effect des Estatuz dessuisditz.

Statutum Anno primo Henrici Quinti.

Enactment by Henry V. as to wears, dams, stanks, stakes, and kidels, that the Statutes already made shall be strictly observed.

En le Statute tenuz a Westmestre lan du regne le Roy Henry, Quint puis le Conquest, primer, entre autres cest article ensuiant est contenuz:—

"Item, pur ce qe graunde compleynt ad este fait a "nostre dit Seignour le Roy, en le dit Parlement, de "ce qe les Estatutz faitz en temps de ses nobles pro"genitours, de les enhauncer et estreiture des gors, "molyns, estankes, estakes, et kideux, ne sount pas "tenuz et gardez, solonc les fourme et effect de "mesmes les Estatutz, a graunde damage du peple et "du roialme; mesme nostre Seignour le Roy, de ladvys "et assent suisditz, et a la request des ditz Comunes, "voet et graunte, qe les ditz Estatutz soyent ferme"ment tenuz et gardez, et mys en due execucioun."

[" [1] Primerement, qe nulle des [2] Viscountes avera " plus qe trois clercs pur soun office de Viscounte; " cestassavoir, le Southeviscounte, le Secundarie, et le " Tierce, qi gardera le papire; qi serrount franks de la " citee. Item, qe nulle des ditz clercz serra attourne " de nully en Court des ditz Viscountes, ne de conseil " de nulle parte ne en nulle cause appursuire devaunt " les ditz Viscountes—sur peyne destre oustreez de " lour office, et outre ceo, estre puniz solonc la discre- " cioun des Mair et Aldermans."

F. 257. a. Ordinance as to the Sheriffs' clerks.

" Item, la ou les Assises de Fressheforce avaunt ces " heures ount estee commenceez par bille en Hustenge, " ou devaunt les Mair et Aldermans, en lour Congre- " gacioun, le Lundy, et les parties somons ou attacheez " le Mesqerdy proschein, et le Samady adonqes pros- " chein ensuyant la Sessioun et lAssise prise—Purceo " qe il semble as Maire, Aldermans, et [3] Comunies du " dite citee, qe tiel processe est trope hastive, en des- " heritesoun des plusours gentz qi sount pur le temps " absentes,—Ordeignez est par mesmes les Mair, et Al- " dermans, et Comunes, qe toutz tieles Assises soient " serviz et executz en touz pointz come ils soleient " en adevaunt; sauve tauntsoulement, qe tieles As- " sises ne soient mye prisez deinz xv jours apres le " primer attachement issint fait a les tenantz as te- " nementz demandez. Et qe les panelx des tieles " Assisez soient faites et arraiez par trois jours, ou

Ordinance as to summons, in the Assize of Freshforce.

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[1] The following articles are in a somewhat later hand than the text already given, probably of the time of Henry VI. See p. 457, Note 2.

[2] A marginal note here refers to Liber H. cclxxxvi.

[3] *Coies.*

" deux jours, a meyns, devaunt le jour qe lAssise serra " prise. Issint qe les parties poent avoir la copie et " conyssance de les nouns qi passerount en mesme " lAssise—sauve toutdys as Mair et Aldermans, qi pur " le temps serrount, la correccioun et redresse del entree " faite par force, si nul y soit.

Ordinance as to the fees of the Sheriffs' Serjeants.

" Item, qe les sergeantz des Viscountes prendront pur " lour office faire et executer, en manere ensuant; ces- " tassavoire, pur faire somons pur dette, trespas, ou " accioun qeconqes; et auxi, pur sommoner lenqueste " parentre les parties; si la querelle soit termine par " la primere somons del defendant, ou le primere ap- " parance de lenquest, il prendra iiii deniers, ou vi " deniers, del pleintif, en tout, sanz plus, solonc la " quantitee de soun travaille, et ce par surveu de la " Court. Et si ly covient de somoner lenqueste plus- " ours foitz, il le ferra tanqes al fyn, et auxi lexecu- " cioun de celle, preignant del pleintif xii deniers pur " soun travaille, et nient plus, sanz agarde des Mair " et Aldermans. Purveux toutfoitz, qe quant un ser- " geant ad comence de somoner la partie defendant, ou " lenqueste, et eit pris del partie pur soun travaille, " come devaunt est dit, il le ferra et executera tanqes " y soit finie et determine; et sil ne le poet, pur " autres occupaciouns resonables, faire, il ordeignera " un autre des ses compaignouns de le parfourner, " sanz plus prendre ou demander del partie pleintif, " sinoun par le dit agarde, come devaunt est dit.

Fees of the Serjeant on execution made.

" Item, quant un sergeant face execucioun par Esta- " tut, soit il par extente des tenementz, ou preiser " des biens, ou des foreins attachementz, il prendra " del pleintif xii deniers, et plus, solonc la quantite " de soun travaille, et par agarde des Mair et Alder- " mans.

"Item, quant un Sergeaunt ad arrestuz ascun per-
" sone, et apres il troeve plegges de venir a proschein
" Court, et face defaute, il prendra del partie pleintif,
" pur plenere execucioun faire, soit il de corps ou des
" biens, vi deniers, ou xii deniers, ou plus, solonc la
" quantite de lour travaille, et ceo par agarde avaunt-
" dite.

Serjeant's fee from the plaintiff for execution on default made by the defendant.

F. 257. b.

"Item, quant un homme est arrestuz pur trespas
" ou autre accioun personele, et troeve en defaute, et
" lenqueste serra pris pur taxer les damages, ou la ou
" auditours serront assignez en accioun dacompte, le
" sergeant prendra del partie pleintif, pur faire ple-
" nere execucioun, vi deniers, ou xii deniers, solonc la
" quantite de soun travaille, par la surveu avauntdite.
" Purveux toutfoitz, qe en chescune cas personele, en
" quele le pleintif recovera damages, qe devaunt qe
" damages a luy soient ajugges, le pleintif ferra sere-
" ment devant le Jugge, dexpresser particulerment ses
" costages faitez entour la pursuite avauntdite, sil en
" soit requis.

Serjeant's fee from the plaintiff on default made by the defendant in a personal action.

"Item, ordeignez est et assentuz, qe si ascun veigne
" en Court, et face sa demande de certeine dette, ou
" dautre contract, et la partie defendaunt dit qe sa
" demande, ou sa suite, nest pas veritable, et sur ceo
" il se mette sur serement del pleintife affaire, main-
" tenaunt ove sa soule mayn—Et si le pleintife ne
" voet faire le serement qe sa demande est veritable,
" qadonqes soit la partie defendaunt adjuggez daler
" quit, et le pleintife en la mercie. Et mesme la ley
" eit la partie defendaunt en tiel cas, si la partie
" pleintife a ceo voet assentir.

In an action of debt, the plaintiff to be put on his oath, at the option of the defendant.

"Item, qe nul Pledour ne Attourne soit oye a
" pleder pur lour clientz deinz la Barre en Court des

No Pleader or Attorney to plead

within the Bar of the Sheriffs' Court; but to stand without, no cry or noise being made.

" Viscountes; mes estoient hors de la Barre, sanz crie " ou noise faire; issint qe les gentz de ley, et bouns " gentz de la citee, puissent estre escutez en due " manere de lour busoignes qils ount a pursuire en " les ditz Courtz:—toutdys exceptz persones qui vullent " suire pur le Roy ou la citee.

No Pleader or Attorney to cause actions to be brought on false grounds.

" Item, qe nulle Pledour ne Attourne enfourme nenforge nulle homme de suir fauxement vers nully " par accioun faux et forgez a grevaunce. Et si nul " le face, et de ceo soit atteint, par examinement de " dit Pledour ou Attourne devaunt le Mair et Aldermans, soit forsjugges par un an de la Court.

Nor falsely to allege any foreign matter, whereby to oust the jurisdiction of the Court.

" Et en mesme la manere soit fait, sils alleggent " ascune faux matire foreine, pur ouster la Court de " jurisdiccioun.

Enquiry to be made every quarter, for abettors of crimes, maintainers of suits and the like.

" Item, soit enquis chescun quarter del an des " abbettours, maintenours des querelles, embraceours " et procurours des Enquestes, confederatours, conspiratours, et champertours, sibien deinz les Courtz " des Mair et Viscountes come deinz la citee et " suburbe dicelle; en manere come estoit faite en " temps Johan [1] Philipot, nadgaires Mair, come appiert en la livre de H, folio cii°.

The Counters not to be by the Sheriffs to farm let.

The Sheriffs to bear the costs of candles and the like, hitherto

" Item, qe les Countours desore en avaunt ne soient " lessez a ferme par nulle Viscounte, ne par nul autre " en lour noun, as porters des Countours, ne a nulle " autre officer de Viscountes; mes qe les ditz Viscountes deyvent porter la charge de la ferme, " chaundelles, et autres tielx costages qe les portours

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[1] Mayor A.D. 1378.

" de les Countours ount portez en temps passee, par " cause de lour ferme.

borne by the porters.

" Item, qe prisoners qi sont demourantz en les " Countours ne [1] paierent riens pur lour suetz as " porters, ne as Viscountes, pur une noet, par cause " de demoer en la dit Countour, mes pur un lit, i denier " le primer noet.

Prisoners in the Counters for one night to pay one penny for their bed.

F. 258. a.

" Et sil verroit plus volunters attendre en le Coun- " tour qaler a Neugate ou a Ludgate, soit il pur " dette, trespas, ou ascune autre cause, felonie et tre- " soun exceptes, adonqes bien lise as ditz Viscountes " tielx prisoners lesser en le Countour, pur lour ease, " paiant al oeps des ditz Viscountes iiii deniers, vi " deniers, viii deniers, ou xii deniers, pur un persone " par le semaigne, a le ferme du dite mesoun, sanz " plus; et ceo par conissance des clercs de le Countour, " considerantz de lour arreste et auxi de lour estate.

Prisoners in certain cases to remain in the Counters at their option, instead of going to Newgate or Ludgate, on payment of certain fees.

" Item, qe si un prisoner face tiele covenaunt ove " le Viscounte, ou ses clers, pur attendre en le Coun- " tour, come dessus est dit, bien lise a tiele prisoner " daver soun propre lit illeoqes, sil ad; et sil nad, a " donqs bien lise a le porter de luy trover un lit, " preignaunt chescune noet i denier pur icelle, come " le manere est en toutz herbergages.

A prisoner, at his option, may have his own bed in the Counter, or the porter may supply him one at a penny per night.

" Item, qe le porter ne nulle autre officer du dit " Countour vende a le prisoners pain, cervoise, carbouns, " busshe, nautre vitaille qeconqes, sur peine den- " prisonement et de faire fyne, al discrecioun des Mair " et Aldermans—sinoun par mesure et a resonable " pris,"

The porter to sell bread, beer, wood, and charcoal to the prisoners, only at a reasonable price and by just measure.

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[1] Properly *paieront*.

Neugate et Ludgate.

Prisoners in Newgate and Ludgate to pay no fees for lamps or beds, but only a certain sum on their release from prison.

"Item, pur ceo qe graunt clamour ad estee fait " devaunt ces heures des plusours tortz et mesprisions " faites par les gaolers de Neugate et Ludgate, et lour " ministres et servantz, a tres grevouse empoverisse- " ment des poveres liges nostre Seignur le Roy—Or- " deigne est et assentuz, par le Mair, Aldermans, et " Comunes du dit citee, qe de cy en avaunt, nul prisoner, " comys a Neugate ou Ludgate pur qeconqes cause, " paie nul argent a les lampes deinz mesmes les gaoles, " ne pur nul couche en icelles : mes qe toutz prisoners, " as dites commises, paierount as ditz gaolers a lour " deliveraunce iiii deniers, sanz plus, pur fee de gaoler " pur toutes causes, tresoun et felonie exceptes. Pur- " veux toutfoitz, qe nulle persone, envoiez as ditz " gaolers par commandement des Mair, Aldermans, ou " Viscountes, pur eux chastier et punir, riens ne " paiera as ditz gaolers, ne a lour ministres ou ser- " vantz, pur lampe, couche, ou fee, avauntditz. Et " si ascun des ditz gaolers, ministres, ou servauntz, " preigne dascune prisoner encontre ceste ordinance, " et de ceo soit atteint, perde soun office sanz restitu- " cioun ; et outre ceo, paie dys foitz ataunt come il " est ensi torcenousement pris ; lune moit a la Chambre, " al oeps de Comunaltee, et lautre moite a celuy a " qi seute il serra atteint.

The gaolers may take the usual surety from prisoners for taking off their fetters.

" Maes bien lise as ditz gaolers de prendre suwette " resonablement de les prisoners esteantz dessouz lour " garde, pur la somme de c soultz, et paramount, pur " ouster lour ferres ; come en autres gaoles nostre " Seignur le Roy ad este einz ces heures resonable- " ment useez."

Coment Lattornes et autres Comunes Pledours usent lour Office.

"Item, ordeigne est par Maire et Aldermans de la "citee de Loundres, qe toutz les Attourneez du dite citee "qi usent loffice dattourne en la Guyhalle, et autres "Comunes Pledours [1] sont residentz deinz mesme la "citee, soient chescun an estrettement chargez et sere-"menteez devaunt le Mair et Aldermans, qui serront "pur le temps, de bien et loialment faire lour office, "chescun en soun degree, et bien et loialment ex-"aminer lour clientz et lour quereles, sanz cham-"pertie et sanz procurer ascuns jurours, ou ascunes "Enquestes embracer; et qils chaungeront nulle que-"rele hors de sa nature. Et nomement, qils ne plede-"ront, ne allegeront, ne suffrent estre pledez ne alleg-"geez, par lour assent, nulle forein relees, acquitance, "paiement, arbitracioun, plein accompt, nautre matire "qiconqes, hors de la fraunchise de la citee, pur "ouster la Court de jurisdiccioun; sinoun tiele matire "come ils purront trover droiturelx et veritables par "due enformacioun de lour clientz, et par serement "des ditz clientz sur les Seintz Evangeles.

Attornies and Common Pleaders to make oath well and truly to do their duty.

F. 258. b.

"Item, qe nulle bedelle soit de cy enavaunt portier "del Countour; et sil voet estre portier del Countour, "soit oustee de soun office de bedeleie.

No bedel to be porter of a Counter.

"Item, qe nulle officer des Viscountes riens pren-"dra de nully, pur recoverir, pur juggement doner, "ne pur nonsuyte, plus qe iiii deniers soulement, "come auncienement ed estee useez; sur peyne de "paier dys foitz lexcesse pris, al oeps de la Cham-"bre."

Sheriffs' Officers to take no more than the ancient fees.

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[1] *Qui* seems to be omitted here.

Le Ordinaunce quaunt home preigne pur Charge, Cariage, et Discharge, dun Tonelle de Vyne, et dun Pipe de Vyne.

Ordinance as to the payment of Wine-drawers for the loading, carriage, and unloading of a ton and pipe of wine.

" Pur ceo qe graunt clamour ad estee fait as Mair et " Aldermans de la citee de Londres del torcenouse et " excessive prise des Wyndrawers du dite citee, pur " lour labour en cariage des tonelx et pipes de vyn, " cestassavoir, des celers en charettes charger, et coucher, deinz la fraunchise du dite citee, en celers; " encountre les auncienes ordinances ent faites, a tres " graunt damage des comunes. Sur qoy, Johan " [1] Fresshe, Maire, et les Aldermans de la dite citee, " ove le consent des tous les Wyndrawers de dite " citee, a iceo appellez, ordeigneront qe nul Wyndrawer " de la dite citee, de cy enavaunt, preigne de nul " homme da la dite citee, ne de nul autre, pur charge, " cariage, et descharge, dun tonelle de vyn en manere " susdite, nulle part deinz les mures du dite citee, plus " qe x deniers; ne pur charge, cariage, et descharge, " dune pipe de vyn, en manere susdite, nulle part " deinz les mures suisditz, plus qe viii deniers. Et " qe nulle Wyndrawer du dite citee preigne de nul " homme de la dite citee, ne dautre, pur charge, cariage, et descharge, dun tonelle de vyn, en manere " suisdite, dehors les mures, deinz la fraunchise de la " dite citee, plus qe xvi deniers; ne pur charge, cariage, " et descharge, dune pipe de vyn, dehors les dites mures " deinz la dite fraunchise, plus qe xii deniers; sur peyne " demprisonement, et de paier a la Chambre du dite " citee dys foitz a taunt come il eyt pris outre la dite " ordinance, sanz redempcioun.

F. 259. a.

No officer of the City, or

" Item, defenduz est qe nulle Officer, Sergeant, " Bedelle, ne Vadlettz des Sergeantz, ne Officer de

[1] Meaning John Frenche, probably, Mayor A.D. 1394.

"Neugate ou Ludgate, ne Porters des Countours, "desormes ne braceerount, par eux ne par autres, a "vendre, ne fourn tiendrount, ne de nulle autre "chose, a quoy vile juggement appent, marchaunde- "rount; et qe de nulle manere vitayle serrount re- "gratours ne hueksters: et qi ceo jurrer ne voudra, "ou encountre ceste ordinaunce vendra, soyt ouste "de soun office."

of Newgate or Ludgate, to be brewer or baker, or a huckster of victuals, or a regrator.

Item, nono die Novembris, anno regni Regis Henrici Quarti quinto, per Willelmum [1] Askham, Majorem, Aldermannos, et Communitatem Londoniarum, ordinatum fuit et concordatum, quod de cætero nullus Vicecomes dictæ civitatis habeat nisi octo servientes tantum, ad officia et executiones sua infra dictæ civitatis libertatem facienda et complenda, et unum servientem in communi inter ambos Vicecomites, pro Comitatu Middelsexiæ; sub pœna, cujuslibet Vicecomitis contrarium facientis, xx^{ti} librarum, Camerario civitatis prædictæ, pro tempore existentis, ad opus Communitatis solvendarum.

Each Sheriff to have no more than eight Serjeants, and the two Sheriffs one Serjeant in common.

"Item, soit enquys chescun quarter del an, devaunt "le Mair, par gentz suffisauntz, si ascuny eyt fait "encountre les ordinaunces suisditz, en ascune poynt; "et sil soyt ent duement atteynt, eyt la peyne suisdite, "solonc lagarde des Mair et Aldermans pur le temps "esteauntz."

Enquiry to be made each quarter if any one has infringed the above Ordinances.

Sacramentum Magistrorum et Gardianorum Misterarum.

"Vous jurrez, qe bien et loialment surveierez lart ou "Mistier de N. dount vous estez Mestres, ou Gardeins,

Oath of the Masters and Wardens of the Mysteries.

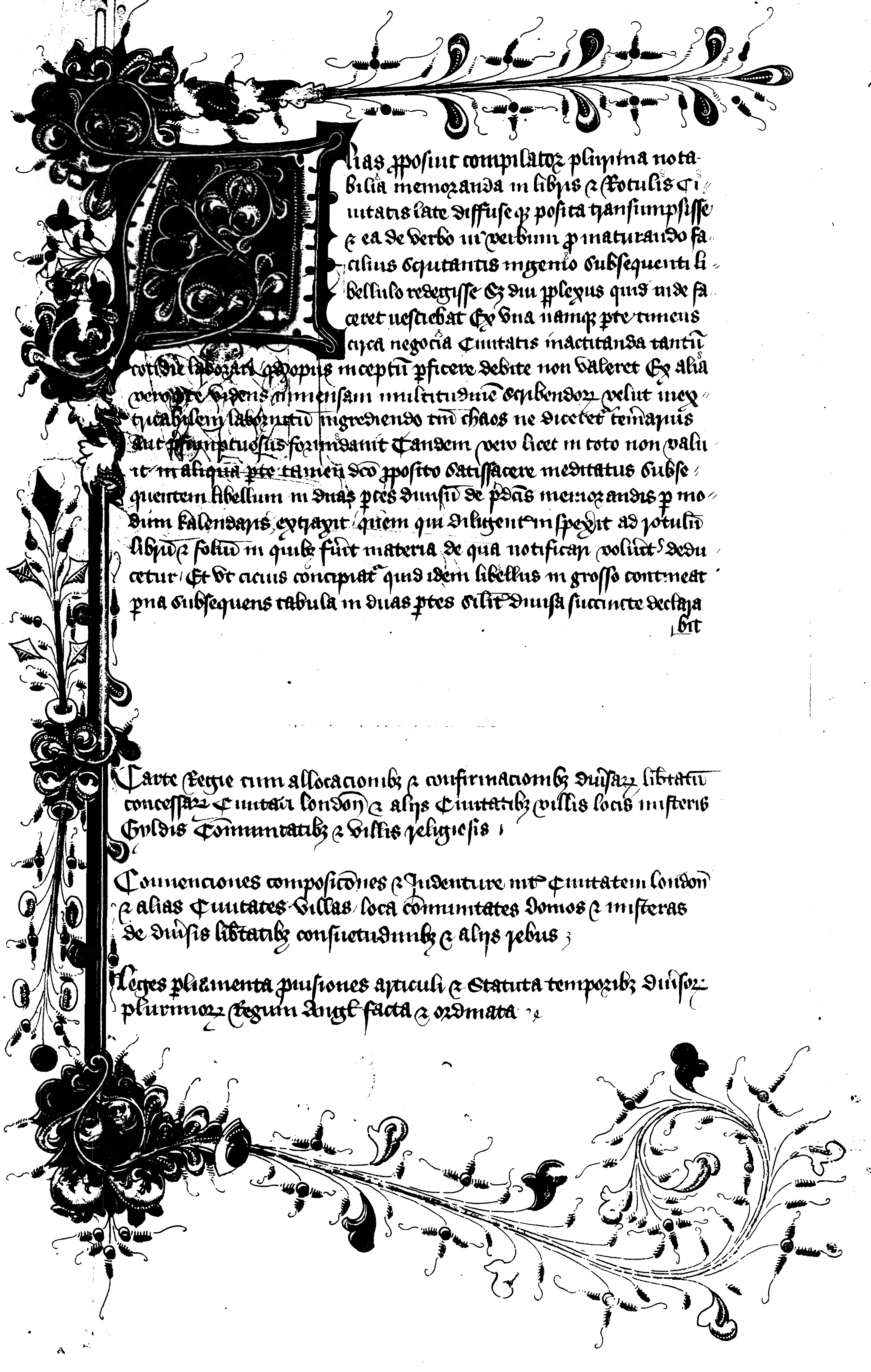
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[1] Mayor A.D. 1403.

" eslutz pur lan. Et les bouns reugles et ordenaunces
" de mesme la mistier, approvez icy par la Court,
" garderez et garder ferrez. Et toutz les defautes
" qe vous trouverez en icelle, faitz a lencontre, au
" Chamberleyn dicest cite de temps en temps presen-
" terez, esparnaunt nully pur favour, ne grevaunt
" nully pur hayour. Extorcioun ne tort a nully,
" par colour de vostre office, ferrez; ne au riens qi
" serra contre lestat et peas du Roy, ou de la cite,
" consenterez. Mais pur le temps que vous serrez en
" office, en toutz choses appurtenauntz au dit Mistier,
" solonc les bones leyes et franchises de dite cite, bien
" et loialment vous averez—si Dieux vous eide, et
" les Seintz."][1]

[1] See p. 519, Note 1.

See page 529.



Alias proposuit compilator plurima nota-
bilia memoranda in libris et Rotulis Ci-
vitatis late diffusa et posita transumpsisse
et ea de verbo in verbum pro maturando fa-
cilius scrutantis ingenio subsequenti li-
bellulo redegisse. Sed diu perplexus quid inde fa-
ceret nesciebat. Ex una namque parte timens
circa negocia Civitatis inactitanda tantum
cotidie laborari quod opus inceptum perficere debite non valeret. Ex alia
vero parte videns immensam multitudinem scribendorum velut inex-
tricabilem laborintum ingrediendo tum chaos ne diceretur temerarius
aut presumptuosus formidavit. Tandem vero licet in toto non valu-
it in aliqua parte tamen suo proposito satisfacere meditatus subse-
quentem libellum in duas partes divisit de predictis memorandis per mo-
dum kalendarii extraxit quem qui diligenter inspexerit ad rotulum
librum et folium in quibus fuit materia de qua notificari voluerit dedu-
cetur. Et ut acius concipiatur quid idem libellus in grosso contineat
presens subsequens tabula in duas partes scilicet divisa succincte declara-
bit

Carte Regie cum allocacionibus et confirmacionibus diversarum libertatum
concessarum Civitati London et aliis Civitatibus villis locis misteris
Gyldis Communitatibus et villis religiosis.

Convenciones composiciones et indenture inter Civitatem London
et alias Civitates villas loca communitates domos et misteras
de diversis libertatibus consuetudinibus et aliis rebus.

Leges parliamenta provisiones articuli et Statuta temporibus diversorum
plurimorum Regum Anglie facta et ordinata.

LIBER ALBUS in the RECORD ROOM at GUILDHALL, LONDON

Hand of the Early part of the 15th Century

[LIBER QUARTUS.]

Alias proposuit Compilator plurima notabilia memoranda, in libris et Rotulis Civitatis late diffuseque posita, transumpsisse, et ea de verbo in verbum, pro maturando facilius scrutantis ingenio, subsequenti Libellulo redegisse. Sed diu perplexus, quid inde faceret nesciebat: ex una namque parte, timens circa negotia Civitatis inactitanda, tantum cotidie laborari quod opus inceptum perficere debite non valeret; ex alia vero parte, videns immensam multitudinem scribendorum, velut inextricabilem [1]labyrinthum, ingrediendo tantum chaos, ne diceretur temerarius aut præsumptuosus, formidavit.

F. 264. a. Change of plan from the original intention of the Compiler.

Tandem vero, licet in toto non valuit, in aliqua parte tamen dicto proposito satisfacere meditatus, subsequentem Libellum, in [2]Duas Partes divisum, de prædictis memorandis per modum Kalendaris extraxit; quem qui diligenter inspexerit, ad Rotulum, Librum, et folium, in quibus fuerit materia de qua notificari voluerit, deducetur.

Et ut citius concipiatur quid idem Libellus in grosso contineat, parva subsequens Tabula, in Duas Partes similiter divisa, succincte declarabit:—

Chartæ Regiæ, cum Allocationibus et Confirmationibus diversarum Libertatum concessarum Civitati Londoniarum, et aliis Civitatibus, Villis, Locis, Misteris, Gyldis, Communitatibus, et [3]Villis Religiosis.

Conventiones, Compositiones, et Indenturæ, inter

[1] *Laborintum*, in the original.

[2] The beginning of the Second Part is by no means clearly defined; but it seems most probable that the list of documents relative to the Guilds and Mysteries, and beginning at *De Piscenariis* etc. (f. 317.a.) is intended to form it.

[3] An error for *Domibus*.

Civitatem Londoniarum et alias Civitates, Villas, Loca, Communitates, Domos, et Misteras, de diversis Libertatibus, Consuetudinibus, et aliis Rebus.

Leges, Parliamenta, Provisiones, Articuli, et Statuta, temporibus diversorum plurimorum Regum Angliæ facta et ordinata.

F. 264. b. De Custumis quæ capi debent de Rebus Venalibus, locis wharvagii, et hujusmodi; et de Vadiis captis pro Custuma et Theolonio, et Finibus eorundem.

De Feriis et Nundinis.

Fundationes et Præsentationes Cantariarum Majori, Cameræ, et Civitati pertinentium; et diversæ Indenturæ, Conventiones, et Dimissiones diversorum Terrarum, Tenementorum, Reddituum, Domorum, Shoparum, Portarum, et Portuum dictæ Civitatis; et de Legatis Cameræ.

De officio Majoris, Recordatoris, Aldermannorum, et eorum Actibus; et de aliis Officiariis et Servientibus Cameræ, et eorum Feodis.

De officiis et gubernatione Vicecomitum, Subvicecomitum, Clericorum et Servientum eorundem; necnon Ballivorum, Janitorum, Attornatorum, et aliorum Ministrorum Computatoriorum.

De Attornatis, Essoniatoribus, et Narratoribus, etc.

Chartæ, Custumæ, Compoti, Feoda firmæ, Ordinationes, et Dimissiones Villæ et Ballivæ de Suthewerke.

Ordinationes de Moneta, Escambio, et Monetariis.

Abjudicationes, Renunciationes, et Adnullationes Libertatum et diversarum personarum dictæ Civitatis; et Amotiones diversarum personarum ab officiis suis.

De Libertate et Conservatione aquæ Thamisiæ; de Retibus, Kydellis, Tryinkys, et Tempore Piscandi; cum diversis Ordinationibus et Judiciis inde editis.

De Custodia Thamisiæ, batellis, scirpis vendendis, fimis, Mundatione Portuum et Fossatorum, Venellarum, et Vicorum dictæ Civitatis; et de Pœnis et Amerciamentis inde ordinatis.

De Custodia Conductus, et de Cursu Aquæ subtus

Walbrook; de Mundatione Fossati de Flete, et de Ponte Londoniarum. F. 265, a.

De Plateis et Venellis Civitatis mundandis, nocumentis et purpresturis evacuandis; cum diversis Ordinationibus [1]Appenticorum, Stillicidiorum, Stallorum, Getticiorum, Cellariorum, Gutterarum, et Pavimentorum.

Ordinationes, Articuli, et Pœnæ Abrocariorum; et de Mensuris, Stateris, et Ponderibus, et Parva Balancia.

De Judæis, Leprosis, et Porcis infra Civitatem evacuandis; et Ordinatione pro Validis Mendicis extra Civitatem, etc.

De Meretricibus, et aliis in Adulterio deprehensis.

Concessiones Præstitorum, Tallagiorum, et Subsidiorum, Domino Regi concessorum; una cum Commissionibus et Brevibus de Decimis et Quintisdecimis levandis; et diversæ Securitates et Assignamenta de eisdem; et modus Assessionis, Taxationis, Levationis, et Collectionis eorundem.

Compotus Civium facti et redditi in diversis Curiis Regis, pro antiquis Custumis et Purpresturis; et de Compotis et Acquietanciis Camerarii et Magistrorum Pontis Londoniarum.

Judicia Pilloriæ pro mendaciis, scandalis, falsitatibus, et deceptionibus; et alia Judicia, Imprisonamenta, Forisfacturæ, Fines, et Combustiones diversarum rerum.

Diversæ Recognitiones Mercatorum; et Recognitiones pro Orphanis et aliis, et Processus eorundem; et de Sokerevo.

Litteræ Domini Regis, et aliorum Dominorum, Temporalium et Spiritualium, Majori et Aldermannis missæ; et de Responsionibus eorundem.

Brevia Domini Regis et diversæ Commissiones pro pluribus et diversis causis et materiis; videlicet, Brevia de Itinere Justiciariorum, de Escaetis, de Errore, de Parliamento, de Coronatore, de Custumariis, de Pro- F. 265, b.

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[1] For *appenticiorum*.

tectionibus, de Deliberatione Gaolæ de Neugate, et aliis hujusmodi.

De Conservatione Pacis, de Treugis proclamatis, et Malefactoribus, Rebellibus, et Insurrectoribus arrestandis.

Ordinationes de Vigiliis et Custodia Civitatis, Portarum et Murorum, tempore guerrino, tam per terram quam per aquam Thamisiæ; et de Armaturis.

De diversis Magistris diversorum Misterorum juratis.

Diversæ Ordinationes, Libertates, Articuli, et Antiquæ Consuetudines diversarum rerum et gubernationum dictæ Civitatis; et, [de] Hustengis, Assisis, Wardemotis, aliisque Placitis, et hujusmodi.

De Inquisitionibus pro Orphanis, Malefactoribus, Bonis Utlagatorum, Terris, Tenementis, et Redditibus, et aliis hujusmodi.

De Usura, Usurariis, et Malis Chevanciis; et de Pœna eorundem.

De Testamentis, Executoribus, et Legatis.

De Nocumentis et Purpresturis, Carpentariisque et Cementariis.

Concessiones, Confirmationes, et Admissiones Libertatum diversarum personarum in diversis Misteris.

F. 266. a. De Piscenariis, liberis et forinsecis, et Venditione piscium suorum, et Locis Venditionis, et pluribus aliis circumstanciis Misteræ prædictæ, et Servientibus ejusdem.

De Molendinis et Molendinariis cujuslibet bladi, et Ponderatione; et eorum Stipendiis ac Castigationibus.

De Bladariis et Portatoribus Bladi; Brasii et Salis Regratoribus; et locis Stationis et Venditionis eorundem, cum aliis inde dependentibus.

De Brasiatoribus et Hueksters Cervisiam vendentibus; Mensuris, Barellis, et Venditione, simul cum Gubernatione et Punitione defectuum eorundem; ac de Articulis et Ordinationibus Brasiatorum eorundem.

De Pistoribus et eorum Servientibus, Pane albo et turto, Assaio, Assisa, Pondere et Pretio, Gubernatione et Castigatione eorundem.

F. 267. a. CHARTÆ REGLÆ, CUM ALLOCATIONIBUS ET CONFIRMATIONIBUS [1] DIVERSARUM LIBERTATUM CONCESSARUM CIVITATI LONDONIARUM, ET ALIIS CIVITATIBUS, VILLIS, LOCIS, MISTERIS, GILDIS, COMMUNITATIBUS, ET DOMIBUS RELIGIOSIS.

Royal Charters granted to London and other Cities, Mysteries, Guilds, and Communities.

[1] *Diversatum* in the original.

[2] For the sake of brevity, Arabian numerals are here substituted for the Roman of the original. The references are to Liber Horne, Liber Custumarum, the Letter Books, and the Pleas of the Court of Hustings. For their respective dates, see the end of this Volume.

[1] Illegible, and omitted in the Elizabethan Copy.

Charta Regis Henrici Primi, - - l. Custum. f. 141
Charta Regis Henrici, cum alia Charta ejusdem,
- - - - - - - - Custum. 187
Charta Regis Ricardi, - - - - Custum. 188
Charta Regis Johannis, - - - Custum. 189
Charta Regis Henrici, - - - Custum. 190
Charta alia ejusdem Regis Henrici, - Custum. 190
Charta Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, Custum. 191
Charta Regis Edwardi, - - - - Custum. 192
Charta Regis Henrici, - - - - Custum. 193
Charta Regis Edwardi, - - - Custum. 194
Charta ejusdem, - - - - - Custum. 194

Charta Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, de Confirmatione Libertatum, - - -
Charta Regis Henrici Tertii, de Kydellis,
Charta ejusdem, - - - - - -
Charta ejusdem de Warenna de Stanes,
Charta ejusdem, cum clausula de "Licet,"
} E. { 109, 110, 111

Charta Edwardi Tertii, de adnullatione cujusdam Statuti, facti apud Eboracum, per quod ordinatum fuit, quod quilibet posset emere et vendere quæcumque mercimonia ubicumque, - - - - - F. 8
Charta ejusdem Regis Edwardi Tertii, anno primo, - - - - - - - - - - - F. 104
Charta ejusdem, anno regni sui xv°, Custum. 269
Charta de Suthwerk, - - - - Custum. 265
Charta Regis Edwardi, de Confirmatione Articulorum per Cives ordinatorum, - - - - - E. 90
Charta Regis Edwardi, - - - - - C. 30
Charta Regis Edwardi Tertii, de Confirmatione judicii de Decapitatione duorum Civium, tempore Andreæ [1]Aubrey, Majoris, - - - - - - F. 45
Charta Regis Edwardi, facta Civibus Londoniarum, recitans v Chartas Henri, patris sui, - Horne, 206
Charta Regis Henrici de Ripa Reginæ, Horn, 230 F. 268. a.

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[1] Mayor A.D. 1339, 1340, and 1351.

ALLOCATIONES ET CONFIRMATIONES.

Allocations and Confirmations of Privileges to the City and other Communities.

[1] These two articles are added in a somewhat later hand.

[2] The reference is omitted.

F. 269. b. CONVENTIONES, COMPOSITIONES, ET INDENTURÆ, INTER CIVITATEM LONDONIARUM ET ALIAS CIVITATES, VILLAS, LOCA, COMMUNITATES, DOMUS, ET MISTERAS, DE DIVERSIS LIBERTATIBUS, CONSUETUDINIBUS, ET ALIIS REBUS.

Conventions and Compositions between the City of London and other Cities, Places, Guilds, Mysteries, and Communities.

[1] It is also in the present Volume, pp. 418–424.

[2] The reference to the volume is omitted, but see Book F.

LEGES, PARLIAMENTA, PROVISIONES, ARTICULI, ET STATUTA, TEMPORIBUS DIVERSORUM ET PLURIMORUM REGUM ANGLIÆ FACTA ET ORDINATA. F. 270. a.

Laws, Statutes, and Acts of Parliament, enacted in the reigns of various Kings.

Charta de Libertatibus Angliæ, -	Libro Custum.	f.[1] 1
Charta de Foresta - - - -	Custum.	3
Confirmatio Chartæ de Foresta, cum additionibus, - - - - - - - -	Custum.	5
Charta de Perambulatione Forestæ facienda, - - - - - - - - -	Custum.	6
Statutum de Mertone, - - -	Custum.	7
Statutum de Marleberge, - - -	Custum.	8
Statutum Westmonasterii [2] Primi, -	Custum.	10
Statutum Gloucestriæ, - - -	Custum.	15
Explanationes Gloucestriæ, - -	Custum.	17
Statutum Westmonasterii Secundi, -	Custum.	18
Statutum Westmonasterii Tertii, -	Custum.	28
Statutum Westmonasterii Quarti, -	Custum.	29
Statutum Wyntoniæ, - - -	Custum.	31
Actone Burnelle, - - - -	Custum.	32
Districtiones Scaccarii, - - -	Custum.	33
Statuta Scaccarii, - - - -	Custum.	34
Statuta de Veteribus Placitis Coronæ, -	Custum.	35
Nova Capitula de eisdem, - -	Custum.	36
Ordinationes factæ per Prælatos, Comites, et Barones, anno Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, v^{to},	Custum.	38
Item, de eisdem, Libro Horn, - -	Horne,	177
Statutum Religiosorum, - - -	Custum.	46
Item, in Libro - - - - -	Horne,	69
Statutum de Religiosis Alienigenis, -	Custum.	47
Item, de eodem, - - - - -	Horne,	112
Statutum de Bigamis, - - -	Custum.	48
Item, de eodem, - - - - -	Horne,	75
Statutum de Militibus, - - -	Custum.	48
Item, de eodem, - - - - -	Horne,	76

[1] This corresponds with f. 103 of Liber Custumarum as it appears at present.

[2] More correctly, *Primum*.

Statutum de Defensione Juris, -	l. Custum.	f. 58	
Item, de eodem, - - - - -	Horn,	103	
Statutum de nova Custuma facta diversis Mercatoribus, - - - - - -	Custum.	58	
Item, de eodem, - - - - -	Horne,	103	
Statutum de Protectionibus non allocandis,	Custum.	60	
Item, de eodem, - - - - -	Horne,	107	
Statutum de Conjunctim Feoffatis, -	Custum.	60	
Item, de eodem, - - - - -	Horne,	109	
Statutum de Foresta, - - -	Custum.	60	
Item, de eodem, - - - - -	Horne,	107	
Statutum de Finibus et Attornatis, -	Custum.	63	
Item, de eodem, - - - - -	Horne,	111	
Statutum de Prisis, editum apud Staunforde,	Custum.	63	
Item, de eodem, - - - - -	Horne,	114	
Visus Franci Plegii, - - - -	Custum.	64	
Item, de eodem, - - - - -	Horne,	120	
Assisa Panis, - - - - -	Custum.	64	
Assisa Cervisiæ, - - - -	Custum.	65	
Pœnæ frangentium Assisam Panis et Cervisiæ, et Forstallatorum, - - - - -	Custum.	65	
Assisa de Ponderibus et Mensuris, -	Custum.	65	
Item, de eodem, Libro Horn folio 121 et	Horne,	123	
Modus Amensurandi Terram, - -	Custum.	66	
Item, de eodem, - - - - -	Horne,	124	
Aurea Bulla, - - - - -	Custum.	72	
Charta de Ronemede, - - -	Custum.	72	
Dictum de Kelenworthe, - - -	Custum.	75	
Item, de eodem, - - - - -	Horne,	16	
Consuetudines Kanciæ, - - -	Custum.	78	
Item, Consuetudines Kanciæ, - -	Horne,	78	F. 271. a.
Expositio Vocabulorum, - - -	Custum.	80	
Item, de eodem, - - - - -	Horne,	119	
Numerus Provinciarum, Comitatuum, Insularum, et Hidarum Angliæ, - - - - -	Custum.	81	
Leges Inæ Westsaxonum Rex, - -	Custum.	81	
Leges Regis Alfredi, - - - -	Custum.	85	

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[1] Properly *correctum*.

Statutum de Wardis et Releviis, - l. Horn, f. 250
De Terris perquirendis, - - - Horn, 251
" Circumspecte agatis," - - - Horn, 251
Statutum Karliolense, - - - - Horn, 251
Distinctiones Socagii, - - - - Horn, 252
Statutum Eboraci, - - - - Horn, 344
Charta de Olerom, - - - - Horn, 355
Statutum Regis Edwardi, anno regni sui—, F. 86
Statutum ejusdem Regis, anno xix, - - F. 105
Statutum de Laborariis, - - - - F. 199 F. 271. b.
Statutum Regis Edwardi Tertii, anno regni sui xxvi,
- - - - - - - - - F. 211
Statutum de Stapula, anno ejusdem Regis xxvii, G. 12
Statutum editum apud Westmonasterium, eodem anno,
- - - - - - - - - G. 12
Statutum editum apud Westmonasterium, anno xxviii,
- - - - - - - - - G. 21
Breve quod Venditio seu Ostensio Lanarum non fiat
infra tria milliaria circa Stapulam, - - G. 21
Statutum Westmonasterii, anno ejusdem Regis xxxi°,
- - - - - - - - - G. 63
Statutum Westmonasterii, anno ejusdem Regis xxxv,
- - - - - - - - - G. 89
Statutum Westmonasterii anno ejusdem Regis xxxvi,
- - - - - - - - G. 105, 106
Statutum ejusdem, anno Regni sui xxxvii°, - G. 114
Statutum ejusdem Regis, anno xxxviii°, - G. 151
Statutum ejusdem Regis, anno xlii°, - - G. 208
Statutum Westmonasterii, anno ejusdem Regis xliii,
- - - - - - - - - G. 231
Statutum de Kydellis, anno regni sui xlv[to], - G. 276
Statutum de Stapula Lanæ, - - - - E. 167
Breve ad eligendum Majorem de Stapula, - E. 168
Littera missa Domino Regi pro Stapula Lanæ, E. 168
Aliud Breve pro Stapula, - - - - E. 169
Statutum Norhamptoniæ, irrotulatum ad Hustengum
de Communibus Placitis tentum die Lunæ proximo

De Custumis quæ capi debent de Feriis, Rebus Venalibus, Locis Wharvagii, et hujusmodi; et de Vadiis captis pro Custuma et Theolonio, et Finibus eorundem.

[1] See H. f. 124.

De Feriis et Nundinis.

F. 273. a.

Fairs and Markets.

[1] The name of the Book is wanting.

F. 273. b. FUNDATIONES ET PRÆSENTATIONES CANTARIARUM MAJORI, CAMERARIO ET CIVITATI PERTINENTIUM; ET DIVERSÆ INDENTURÆ, CONVENTIONES, ET DIMISSIONES DIVERSORUM TERRARUM, REDDITUUM, DOMORUM, SHOPARUM, PORTARUM, ET PORTUUM DICTÆ CIVITATIS; ET DE LEGATIS CAMERÆ.

Foundations and Presentations to Chantries belonging to the City; Indentures and Agreements as to Lands, Rents, Houses, Shops, Gates, and Wharfs; Legacies to the Chamber.

eo quod executores mortui fuerunt, et dictum Testamentum non fuit irrotulatum, - - I.C. f.2

Billa missa Decano et Capitulo Sancti Pauli pro Cantariis manutenendis, - - - - - F. 103

Scriptum de quadam Cantaria fundata in Ecclesia Sancti Pauli, - - - - - - - - - F. 112

Concessio Majoris et Aldermannorum de diversis tenementis, facta Johanni Bangnelle, - - C. 6

Scriptum inter Cives Londoniarum et Robertum de Clare, de quadam Placea juxta Ecclesiam Sancti Petri in Cornhulle, reddendo Communitati annuatim xl denarios, - - - - - - - - F. 94

Concessio Majoris et Communitatis de domo vocata 'Bedlem,' extra Bysshopisgate, - - F. 128

Dimissio domorum extra Portam de Bisshopisgate, per Majorem et Communitatem, cuidam Adæ Bliseworthe, - - - - - - - G. 172

Dimissio tenementorum quæ fuerunt Rogeri Depham per Camerarium, - - - - - G. 181

Indenturæ inter Majorem et Communitatem, et Robertum filium Johannis Pountfreyt, de Kayo Sancti Botulphi, - - - - - - - G. 257

Indenturæ inter Majorem et Communitatem, et Willelmum Triplow, de domo extra Newgate, - G. 271

Indenturæ inter eosdem et Thomam de Lynne, plastrer, - - - - - - - - - G. 287

Dimissiones quarundam stallarum subtus Portam de Ludgate, - - - - - - - - G. 303

Dimissio Moræ et Cursus Aquæ de Walbrook, facta Thomæ atte Ram, - - - - - G. [1] 319 F. 274. a.

Dimissio Portæ de Algate facta Galfrido [2] Chaucer, - - - - - - - - - - G. 321

Indentura inter Majorem et Johannem Foxtone, spicer, - - - - - - - - - G. 322

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[1] See G. f. 318.

[2] This article is deserving of especial remark.

[1] See E. f. 164.

[1] A Bishopric in *partibus infidelium*.
[2] So in the original.
[3] See F. f. 112.

[1] The word *Guyhaldæ* is probably omitted here.

Ordinatio Camerarii et Custodum Pontis Londoniarum, - - - - - - - - l. I. f. 32
Johannes Bretone sursum reddidit Kayum Sancti Botulphi ruinosum, - - - - - - B. 35

De Officio Majoris, Recordatoris, Aldermannorum, et eorum Actibus; et de aliis Officiariis et Servientibus Cameræ, et eorum Feodis; et eorum Electionibus.

F. 275. b.

Duties of the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen; other Officers and Sergeants of the Chamber; their Fees and Election.

Major habuit nomen "Custodis," - - B. 35
Concessio Regis ad eligendum Majorem, et Electio Henrici Galeys in Majorem, - } B. 38
Charta Regis ad restituendum Civitati[1] una cum Majoratu, - - - - - } B. 38
Henricus Galeys, Major, præsentatus Regi apud Fulham, et postea juratus in Scaccario, - - - - - - - - } B. 38
Liberatio Civitatis, et Libertates factæ per Johannem Bretone, Custodem, liberatæ Henrico Galeys, - - - - - } B. 38
Breve Regis, quod populus qui non est summonitus non veniat ad Electionem Majoris, - - D. 4
Sacramentum Majoris et Recordatoris, - D. 2
Quod Major et Aldermanni inquirant de Vicecomitibus, Clericis, et Servientibus, et de Extortionibus per eos factis, - - - - - - - - E. 4
Breve quod nullus intersit Electioni Majoris et Vicecomitum, nisi summonitus fuerit, - - E. 41
Quod Major Civitatis eligatur per Cives, et non moratur in officio ultra unum annum simul, E. 90
Commissio Nicholai Farndone, quod sit Major quamdiu Regi placuerit, - - - - - - E. 146

[1] The word is omitted, a space being left.

[1] Properly Liber Custum.
[2] See Custum. f. 217.
[3] See D. f. 145.

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[1] *Oxon.* Possibly *Oxoniæ.* Mayor, A.D. 1341.
[2] *Ordinate*, in the original.
[3] A wrong reference.
[4] See F. f. 191.
[5] An error for *exaltato.*

[1] There seems to be an omission here.

[1] This and the following article were here inserted, probably, in the year to which the latter entry refers, 1425.

[2] The reference to the page is omitted.

[3] There is a Note added here, in a hand apparently of somewhat later date.—"*Et de eodem*, K. ccxl."

[4] For his services in the office of the Town Clerk, and at the instance of John Carpenter, the compiler of this Volume. See I. f. 194.

De Communi Venatore.

F. 277. a.

De Officiis et Gubernatione Vicecomitum, Subvicecomitum, Clericorum, et Servientum eorum; necnon Ballivorum, Janitorum, Attornatorum, et aliorum Ministrorum Computatoriorum.

[1] See D. 146.

[2] This word is evidently omitted by inadvertence.

Quod Vicecomites non committant ad Custumas levandas nisi homines sufficientes, pro quibus respondere voluerint, - - - - - - - l. E. f. 90

Ordinatio quod Vicecomites in Assisis de Intrusione inquirant omnes circumstantias tangentes easdem, - - - - - - - - - - E. 95

Finis Vicecomitum pro debitis firmæ suæ a retro, et exeuntium, facta Regi de mille marcis, - D. 122

Confirmatio in Charta Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, xii°, de Vicecomitatu Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ, - - -

Item, quod de seipsis possunt facere Vicecomites, - - - - - - - -

Si Rex alicui de firma dederit, allocetur Vicecomiti in Compoto suo, - - - - -

Si quis Theoloneum capiat a Civibus Londoniarum, Vicecomites Namium capiant Londoniis, - - - - - - - -

Quod septem libræ allocentur Vicecomitibus de firma annuatim, pro Libertate Sancti Pauli, - - - - - - - -

Quod Vicecomites præsentantur Constabulario Turris, in absentia Baronum Scaccarii; ita quod, in proximo adventu Regis Londonias, ei tunc præsentantur, - - - - -

Quod Vicecomites amercientur juxta quantitatem delicti, - - - - - - - }

E. {110, 111}

Memorandum quod Vicecomites Londoniarum commissi fuerunt in custodia pro debito, - C. 20

Item, qe les ministres des Viscountz ne preignent plus de cariage qe ne bosoigne, et ce des traventers, et nemy dautres, - - - - - - F. 182

Breve quod Vicecomites non facient juramentum apud Scaccarium nisi super redditionem Compoti, - - - - - - - - - - F. 194

Servientes Civitatis assignati Ministris Regis, pro hospitiis capiendis, - - - - - - E. 65

[1] See D. ff. 5, 6.

[1] This article is wanting.

[2] An error for *quassata*.

[1] More properly, *serruram*.

F. 278. b. DE ATTORNIATIS, ESSONIATORIBUS, ET NARRATORIBUS.

Attornies, Essoiners, and Pleaders.

Et si Attournes, par defaute ou neccligence, perdent les querelles lour mestres, eyent la prisone, selonc lestatut le Roy, - - - - - - - 1.A.f.108, 109
Et qe Essoneour ne soit Attourne, nec e contra, A. 108, 109
Quod Narratores, Attornati, et Essoniatores sint jurati, - - - - - - - - - - [1] 87
Loffice dAttournes et Essoneours, - - [1] 156
Loffice de Countour, - - - - - [1] 156

Qe nulle Essone de Service le Roy soit allowe en Court de Viscountes, - - - -
Qe Pledours en la Citee demurrantz jurrent, -
Item, Attournes soient jurrez, et sewent al Comune Clerc de veer qe les bosoynes lour Cliens soient bien entrez, - - -
Qe le Mair enquerge chescun an des Ministres de la Citee, - - - - - -
Si ascun soit condempne en deniers, et ferme ses huys et [2] se absente, qe le Ministre, par vieu des veisins, puisse overir les huys et faire execucioun, - - - - - -
} F. 105

Nomina Narratorum admissorum per Communitatem, ad deserviendum coram Justiciariis, - - D. 122
Attornatus factus ad calumniandas Libertates coram Rege, et feodum suum, - - - D. 123
Diversæ Ordinationes de Narratoribus, Attornatis, et Essoniatoribus, tempore Gregorii Rokesle, Horne, 237
Item, qe nulle Attourne, Countour, ne Essoneour, estoysent deinz la Barre, - - - - G. 54
Qe nulle Attourne soit assis en Husteng, entre les Clerks, ne se melle des Rolles touchauntz le Hustyng, - - - - - - - - - - - G. 54
Qe nul soit Countour, sil ne soit resceu par le Mair, et jure; ne qe Countour soit Attourne, nec e contra, - - - - - - Custum. 205, 206

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[1] The title of the Book is omitted in these instances.

[2] Written *ce* in the original.

CHARTÆ, CUSTUMÆ, COMPOTI, FEODA FIRMÆ, ORDINATIONES, ET DIMISSIONES VILLÆ ET BALLIVÆ DE SUTHEWERK.

Charters, Customs, Accounts, Fee-farms, Ordinances, and Leases of the Vill and Bailiwick of Southwark.

[1] In this Chapter, the Book is omitted throughout. In the present instance, Liber Custumarum is meant.

[2] G. 262 might also have been referred to.

[3] F. has been added in a later hand.

[4] G. has been added in a later hand.

Breve ad distringendum Majorem et Vicecomites, pro quodam Præsentamento super eos præsentato in Suthwerk; et Præsentamentum prædictum, [1] l. f. 294
Dimissio Ballivæ de Suthwerk ad firmam, 101, 160
Placitum inter Dominum Regem et Cives Londoniarum, pro una shopa [2] dimidia, in fine Pontis Londoniarum, quam Burgenses de Suthwerk clamant eis pertinere, - - - - - - - - - [3] 86
Officium Ballivæ de Suthwerk concessum Willelmo Est, ad terminum vitæ, - - - - - [4] 325
Officium Ballivæ de Suthwerk concessum Johanni Combes, - - - - - - - - - 267

ORDINATIONES DE MONETA, ESCAMBIO, ET MONETARIIS. F. 279. b.

Ordinances as to Money, Exchange, and Money-changers.

Statutum de Moneta, - - - l. Horn, 92
Articuli de Moneta, - - - Horn, 99
Breve super dicto Statuto, - - Horn, 94
Breve Regis quod Monetarii non taxentur ad Tallagium, et Returnum ejusdem, - - - C. 63
Aliud Breve pro eisdem, et quod inveniant securitatem quod non prosequentur Breve versus Majorem, - - - - - - - - - - - C. 63
Breve de Prohibitione Monetæ retonsæ et controfactæ, - - - - - - - - - - - C. 2
Littera Regis ad proclamandum quod Pollardi et Crocardi currant, - - - - - - C. 39
Alia Littera, pro Escambio faciendo de hujusmodi Moneta, - - - - - - - - - - - C. 39
Servientes electi in qualibet Warda, ad supervidendum quod quilibet recipiat dictam Monetam,- C. 40

[1] G. added in a later hand.
[2] "*Et*" is omitted.
[3] H. added in a later hand.
[4] H. added in a later hand. All these additions are also inserted in the Elizabethan copy.

[1] Properly *commutabant*.

ABJUDICATIONES, RENUNCIATIONES, ET ADNULLATIONES LIBERTATUM DIVERSARUM PERSONARUM DICTÆ CIVITATIS; ET AMOTIONES DIVERSARUM PERSONARUM AB OFFICIIS SUIS.

Abjudications, Renunciations, and Annulments of the Liberties of the City: and Removal of divers persons from their Offices.

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[1] *Glastōn.*

[1] Properly, 146.

Amotio Willelmi Enderby, unius Subvicecomitum Londoniarum, ab officio suo in perpetuum, - l. I. f. 224

DE LIBERTATE ET CONSERVATIONE AQUÆ THAMISIÆ; DE RETIBUS, KYDELLIS, TRYINKIS, ET TEMPORE PISCANDI; CUM DIVERSIS ORDINATIONIBUS ET JUDICIIS INDE EDITIS. F. 280. b.

Liberties and Conservancy of the Thames; Nets, Kidels, Trinks, and Seasons for Fishing; with divers Ordinances and Judgments thereon.

Charta Regis Henrici Tertii de Kydellis, - [1] E. 10

Item, alia Charta ejusdem de eisdem, - - [1] E. 10

Qe les graundz Reyes qi pernent smelt envers l'Est du Pount de Loundres, commencent al Purificacion, et peschent tanqes Qaresme, ove bosoim; et apres, tanqes le fest de Seynt Johan mettent hors cel bosoim, - -

Et un autre Reys, appelle 'Codnet,' irront del Purificacion tanqes Nostre Dame en Quaresme, et nient plus, - - - - -

Et un autre Reys, de largesse de ii pous, et nient plus, envers le West del dit Pount, irra tout lan, - - - - - - -

Et un autre Reys, appelle 'Petrisnet' de deux pousses, et nient meins, irra par tout lan, fors quaunt lem prent smelt, - -

Et un autre Reys, appelle 'Pridnet,' et commence a viii jours avaunt le Seint Michelle, et durera tanqes le Seynt Martyn, - -

Et un autre, appelle 'Tryinkes,' de la largesse dune pouns et dymy, et nient meyns, -

Et qe lamprons ne soyent pris apres Paske, tanqes vers le fest de Seynt Michelle, qaunt la sesoun vendra, - - - - - -

Shotnet, Shofnet, et Kydels, sount defenduz,

} A. 90, 91.

De Retibus captis in Thamisia, et combustis; et modus mensurandi i mask, - - - - - F. 71

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[1] See E. 109.

Combustio Retium, Libro F, folio 70 et folio 91, et folio - - - - - - - - - - l. F. f.92
De falsis Retibus combustis, - - - F. 165
Combustio Retium, quia nimis strictæ, - E. 194
Quod Cives amoveant omnes Kidellos in Thamisia et Medeweya—prout continetur in Charta Regis Edwardi Tertii, - - - - - - - - - F. 104
Statutum Westmonasterii, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tertii xlv^{to}—de Kydellis, - - - - - G. 276
Combustio Retium, et Breve ad amovendos Kydellos, - - - - - - - - - - H. 82
Combustio Retium, Libro H, folio 197 et folio H. 125
Combustio Retium, Libro H, folio 198 et folio H. 197
Combustio Retium, Libro H, folio 201 et folio H. 306
Judicium de Retibus comburendis, - - H. 198
Combustio unius Retis, - - - - I. 56
De Conservatione Thamisiæ, et Amotio Retium et Kydellorum, - - - - - - - I. 63
Combustio Retium et Kydellorum, Libro E. 99, et Libro - - - - - - - - - - - F. 71

F. 231. a. DE CUSTODIA THAMISIÆ, BATTELLIS, SCIRPIS VENDENDIS, FIMIS, MUNDATIONE PORTUUM ET FOSSATORUM, VENELLARUM, ET VICORUM, DICTÆ CIVITATIS; ET DE PŒNIS ET AMERCIAMENTIS INDE ORDINATIS.

Custody of the Thames, Boats thereon, Sale of Rushes, Cleansing of Hythes and Fosses, Lanes and Streets; Penalties and Amercements thereon.

Quod nullus Navis seu Batellus noctanter applicet, nec moram faciat, a solis occasu usque ejus ortum, nisi apud Ripam Reginæ et Byllynggesgate; nec noctanter se teneat super costeram de Suthewerk, sub pœna amissionis vasi et corporis imprisonamenti, - - - - - - - - - - B. 32
Item, qe tous les Batels reposent pardecea lewe, sur forfaiture, - - - - - - - B. 34
Qe Niefs et Bateaux qi veignent par Thamise ove vitailles, gisent un jour en pees sauns riens vendre, - D. 155
Qe les Batels par Thamise soyent par noet attachez pardecea lewe, et nemye par dela, - D. 159

Breve ad inquirendum de Cleyis et Pilis in aqua Thamisiæ fixis, - - - - - - - l. F. f. 87

Breve quod aquæ, in quibus salmones capiuntur, sint in defenso a festo Nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ usque ad festum Sancti Martini, - - - F. 87

Ordinatio pro Mundatione Portus de Douuegate, F. 102

Breve ne quis balneat in aqua juxta Fossatum Turris, nec in Thamisia juxta Turrim, - - F. [1] 187

Commissio facta per Majorem ad capiendam certam prisam de Navibus et Batellis, pro factura Ripæ Reginæ, - - - - - - - G. 67

Commissio pro Mundatione Portus de Est Watergate, - - - - - - - - - - G. 69

Qe nul gette [2] fins, robouse, gravel, nautre ordure en Thamise, Flete, ne en les Fosses de la Citee, G. 72

Commissio pro Portu de Dowgate mundando, G. 176

Ordinatio qe touz Bateux qi vount a Graveshende soyent chargez al Wharf de Seynt Botulf, G. 207

Qe nulles fiens ne ordures soient mys sur le dit Kay, - - - - - - - - - - G. 207

Ordinatio qe nulle gette en Thamise jonkes, estreim, robous, ne ordure, -

Item, qe chescun Batelle charge de jonkes, fein, ou estreim, preigne sa charge de tielle ordure a soun departir, - -

Item, qe chescun Aldreman enquerge en soun Wardemot si ascun face a lencountre, - - - - - - -

Item, qe xii Charettes, chescun ove ii chivalx, soient ordeignez pur encarier les ordures, - - - - - - -

Item, si ascun soit en suspecioun qil eyt fait encountre ceste Ordinance, et ne se voille acquiter par soun serement, encourge la peyne, - - - -

} [3] In quadam Schedula, inter folium 227 G. et folium 228 ejusdem Libri.

[1] See F. f. 186.
[2] Properly *fiens*.
[3] This insertion is unfortunately wanting in Liber G.

F. 282. a. DE CUSTODIA CONDUCTUS, ET DE CURSU AQUÆ SUBTUS WALBROK; DE MUNDATIONE FOSSATI DE FLETE, ET DE PONTE LONDONIARUM; [1]ET VIIS CIRCA LONDONIAS.

Custody of the Conduit, and Watercourse of Walbrook; Cleansing of Fleet Ditch, and London Bridge, and the vicinity of the City.

[1] These words are added in another, though perhaps contemporary, hand.

F. 282. b. DE PLATEIS ET VENELLIS CIVITATIS MUNDANDIS, NOCUMENTIS ET PURPRESTURIS EVACUANDIS; CUM DIVERSIS ORDINATIONIBUS APPENTICIORUM, STILLICIDIORUM, STALLORUM, GETTICIORUM, CELLARIORUM, GUTTERARUM, ET PAVIMENTORUM.

Cleansing of the Streets and Lanes, and removal of Nuisances and Purprestures; Ordinances for Penthouses, Rain-gutters, Stalls, Projections, Cellars, Drains, and Pavements.

[1] *Vice*, by mistake, in the original.

F. 283. a. ORDINATIONES, ARTICULI, ET PŒNÆ ABROCARIORUM; ET DE MENSURIS, STATERIS, ET PONDERIBUS, ET PARVA BALANCIA.

Ordinances and Articles as to Brokers and their Punishments: Measures, Beams, and Weights; and the Small Balance.

[1] See C. f. 26.

F. 284. b. DE JUDÆIS, LEPROSIS, ET PORCIS EXTRA CIVITATEM EVACUANDIS; ET ORDINA[TIONES] PRO VALIDIS MENDICIS INFRA CIVITATEM.

Jews, Lepers, and Swine to be driven from the City; and Ordinances as to sturdy Beggars.

[1] See D. f. 157.

[2] See D. f. 158.

Rentarius Sancti Antonii juratus quod non advocabit aliquos Porcos euntes infra Civitatem, nec pendet campanas circa collos eorum, nisi eos qui tantum eis dati fuerint in puram eleemosynam, - I. D. f. 122
De Judæis, - - - - - - Horn, 265
De Leprosis, - - - - - - Horn, 265
Janitores Portarum Civitatis jurati quod non permittent Leprosos intrare Civitatem, - H. 20
Item, qe nul qi puisse gayner sa sustenaunce par labour, ne voise mendivant, - - - H. 15
Item, qe nul qi puisse gayner sa sustenaunce, ne voyse mendivant; ne qe Lazers ne voisent deinz la Citee, - - - - - - - - - H. 98
Quod Supervisores Leprosorum sint exonerati de Assisis, Juratis, Summonitionibus, Vigilationibus, etc. I. 199
Breve de c solidis levandis de tenemento Leprosorum, et eisdem Leprosis pro eorum sustentatione liberandis, - - - - - - - - I. [1]
Qe touz Mendivauntz qi purront travailler voident la Cite, - - - - - - - - G. 192
Qe nul qi puisse travailler voise mendivaunt deins la Citee, - - - - - - - - G. 295
Qe touz ceux qi vount mendivauntz, et purront laborer, voident la Cite, - - - - - - G. 78
Qe touz Mendivauntz qi purront travailer soient arestuz, - - - - - - - - G. 169

De Meretricibus, et aliis in Adulterio deprehensis.

F. 285. a.

Courtesans and persons taken in Adultery.

Quod nulla Meretrix seu Lupanar sit infra muros Civitatis, - - - - - - - A. [2] 30
Qe nul Bordel ne Puteyne soient deins les mures de la Cite, - - - - - - - - D. 155

[1] The numeral reference is omitted. | [2] See A. f. 130.

F. 285. b. CONCESSIONES PRÆSTITORUM, TALLAGIORUM, ET SUBSIDIORUM, DOMINO REGI CONCESSORUM; UNA CUM COMMISSIONIBUS ET BREVIBUS DE x^{is} et xv^{is} LEVANDIS; ET DIVERSÆ SECURITATES ET ASSIGNAMENTA DE EISDEM; ET MODUS ASSESSIONIS, TAXATIONIS, LEVATIONIS, ET COLLECTIONIS EORUNDEM.

Grants of Loans, Tallages, and Subsidies to the King: Commissions and Writs upon the levying of tenths and fifteenths; Securities and Assignments as to the same; and modes of Assessment, Taxation, Levying and Collection thereof.

[1] The denomination is omitted.

[1] See Liber Custum. f. 219.

[2] The numeral reference is omitted.

Breve Majori et Aldermannis ad recipiendos de Justiciariis Regis Rotulos pro xii^{ma}, in Civitate per eosdem Justiciarios assessa, - - - - - l. E. f. 93

Breve pro xii^{ma} et xviii^{ma} assidenda, et Billa Deprecatoria inde missa Domino Regi, - - - - E. 94

Commissio pro xii^{ma} assidenda in Londoniis, E. 91

Forma Assessionis Taxæ Regi [1]concessa, - E. 104

Assessio denariorum pro debitis Civitatis acquietandis, - - - - - - - - - - E. 106

Quantum quælibet Warda solvet ad Taxam, videlicet ad xii^{am}, - - - - - - - E. 104

Assessio mille librarum, de redditubus et catallis levandarum, pro debitis Civitatis acquietandis, E. 124

Littera Regis de duobus millibus marcarum ei concessis, - - - - - - - - - - E. 138

Assessio ccc librarum pro Exennio faciendo, E. 142

Forma Assessionis xv^{æ}, et Collectores inde, E. 242

Commissio pro xv^{ma}, - - - - - E. 245

Assessio denariorum pro Exennio Regi et Custagio navium supra mare - - - - - - F. 3, 4, 5

Assessio pro Custagio quatuor navium missarum supra mare, - - - - - - - - - F. 22

Ordinatio pro levatione cccc librarum, - D. 165

Memorandum de v millibus librarum Regi mutuatis; et xii homines jurati ad eas assidendas; et Securitas inde, - - - - - - - - - - F. 32, 34

Memorandum in Scaccario de mille marcis pro lanis Regi concessis, - - - - - - F. 42

Breve pro xv^{ma} levanda, - - - - - F. 56, 57

Breve ad exonerandos Cives de clx marcis - F. 56, 57

Breve pro Auro Reginæ, - - - - - F. 56, 57

Assessio ii millium librarum, Regi concessorum per Wardas, - - - - - - - G. 235

Vadia pro Tallagio capta et vendita, - B. 5

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[1] Properly *concessæ*.

[1] *Mille* or *millibus* is omitted.

Receptio diversarum summarum pro Exennio misso Domino Regi, - - - - - - - l. G. f. 133
Commissio pro xv^{a} levanda, - - - - G. 302
Compotus Quintæ-decimæ, - - - - G. 304
Quantum quælibet Warda Londoniarum solvet ad xviii^{am}, - - - - - - - - - - G. 322
Littera Domini Regis ad mutuandam de certis personis quandam summam pecuniæ, - - - G. 325
Assessio cujuslibet Wardæ in Londoniis ad xviii^{am}, prout intratur in Scaccario, - - - - - H. 14
Billa ad levandos de qualibet Persona Laica iiii denarios, per Concessionem in Parliamento, - - H. 58
Commissio inde, - - - - - - H. 59

Littera Domini Regis pro securitate millium librarum, ei accommodatorum per Cives, - - - - - - -
Indentura inter dictum Dominum Regem et Cives, de jocalibus receptis, - -
Breve directum Collectoribus Custumæ Portus Londoniarum, de Resolutione inde facienda, - - - - - - -
Indentura inter dictos Cives et Clericum Custodem dictorum jocalium, de Receptione eorundem, - - - - - - -
Litteræ diversorum Procerum et Magnatum de eisdem, - - - - - - -
Indentura de Receptione et Resolutione earundem, - - - - - - -
Litteræ Domini Regis de dictis jocalibus restituendis, - - - - - - -
Acquietancia facta per Dominum Regem de eisdem jocalibus receptis, - - - -
Acquietancia facta eidem Domino Regi per Majorem et Communitatem de eodem,
} H. { 76, 77, 83.

Commissio Domini Regis pro duabus xv^{is} levandis, - - - - - - - - - - H. 79
Billæ de eodem, missæ cuilibet Aldermanno, H. 79

Commissio pro duabus xv^{is} et duabus x^{is} levandis, - - - - - - - - - l. I. f. 36
Securitas quinque mille marcarum, - - I. 191

COMPOTUS CIVIUM FACTI ET REDDITI IN DIVERSIS CURIIS REGIS, PRO ANTIQUIS CUSTUMIS, DEBITIS, ET PURPRESTURIS; ET DE COMPOTIS ET ACQUIETANCIIS CAMERARII, ET MAGISTRORUM PONTIS LONDONIARUM. F. 288. a.

Accounts of the Citizens in reference to Customs, Debts, and Purprestures; Accounts of the Chamberlain and Masters, of London Bridge.

Compotus Civium redditus in Scaccario pro antiquis debitis et purpresturis, - - - - - D. 135
Compotus Camerarii, - - - - - D. 155
Item, Compotus Camerarii, - - - - E. 73
Item, Compotus Camerarii, - - - - E. 229
Item, Compotus Camerarii, - - - - F. 2, 9
Electio Camerarii, - - - - - - [1]F. 15
Compotus Camerarii, - - - - - F. 40
Aldermannus factus Camerarius, - - E. 189
Compotus Camerarii, - - - - E. 201, 147
Compotus Camerarii, - - - - - E. 173
Compotus Executorum Camerarii, - - [2]F. 173
Compotus Camerarii, - - - - F. 73, 129
Compotus Pontis Londoniarum,- - - F. 195
Compotus Executorum Camerarii, - - F. 166
Acquietancia Willelmi Eynesham, Camerarii, H. 24, 95
Acquietancia Camerarii, - - - - - H. 78
Acquietancia Ricardi Odyham, Camerarii, - H. 135
Acquietancia ejusdem, - - - - H. 181, 200
Acquietancia Willelmi Eynesham, Camerarii, H. 95

JUDICIA PILLORII PRO MENDACIIS, SCANDALIS, FALSITATIBUS, ET DECEPTIONIBUS; ET ALIA JUDICIA, IMPRISONAMENTA, FORISFACTURÆ, FINES, ET COMBUSTIONES DIVERSARUM RERUM. F. 288. b.

Sentences of Pillory for Lies, Scan-

Quidam Robertus Suttone commissus fuit prisonæ quia contempsit Clericum Vicecomitis in Curia, A. 96

[1] See E. f. 15.
[2] See E. f. 173.

dals, Falsehoods, and Deceptions: Judgments, Imprisonments, Forfeitures, Fines, and Burnings of divers things.

[1] Properly, *mercedibus*.

Judicium Pillorii pro carnibus putridis venditis, l. F. f. 177

Salsaria et potelli de peutre forisfacta, - F. 185

Judicium pillorii pro duobus caponibus olentibus venditis, - - - - - - - F. 194

Carnes forisfactæ, - - - - - - F. 103

Finis pro quadam torchea falsa, - - G. 62

Judicium Collistrigii pro blado, - - - G. 113

Judicium Pillorii pro blado afforato in Communi Foro ultra communem venditionem, - - G. 132

Judicium Pillorii pro uno cuniculo olente vendito, - - - - - - - - - - G. 133

Item, braseum forisfactum, quia vendebatur in occulto extra Mercatum, - - - - - - G. 133

Quidam Capellanus positus fuit in Tonello, quia noctivagans; et postea imprisonabatur quia portabat arma, - - - - - - - - - - E. 107

Judicium Pillorii pro columbella putrida vendita, G. 137

Judicium Collistrigii, quia vendidit cervisiam per mensuram non sigillatam, et quia inspissavit fundum dictæ mensuræ cum pice, - - - - - G. 137 F. 289. a.

Forisfactura hordei, quia vendebatur extra Mercatum, - - - - - - - - - - G. 138

Judicium Collistrigii pro columbella putrida vendita, - - - - - - - - - - G. 138

Jugement de prisoun par un an et un jour, et chescun quarter juggement de Pillorie par iii heures, ove un ague pier entour soun col, pur mensonges controeves, - - - - - - - - - - G. 138

Judicium Pillorii quia unus se finxit Summonitorem Archiepiscopi, et summonivit Priorissam de Clerkenwelle; et etiam quia finxit se Provisorem Regis, - - - - - - - - - - G. 148

Judicium Collistrigii pro una pica anguillarum olentium vendita, - - - - - - - G. 156

Judicium Pillorii pro blado caristiando, - G. 160

Judicium Pillorii pro avena, quia externum erat bonum, et aliud malum, - - - - - G. 183

[1] The reference is omitted.

[2] In reference to the Hustings' Rolls.

[1] See F. f. 98.

[1] The reference is omitted.

[2] Properly *tannantur*, unless *corea* or *coria* is to be considered as a mediæval substantive, in the singular. See also page 602.

[3] See also pp. 394–399 of the present Volume.

[4] See H. f. 162.

[1] See H. f. 101.

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[1] See H. f. 209.

[1] Properly, *corruptis*.

[1] So in the original. The word is here halfway on the road towards the present "*Bedlam*;" but see pages 552, 553, and 556.

[1] Inserted in a somewhat later hand.

F. 291. b. DIVERSÆ RECOGNITIONES MERCATORUM; ET RECOGNITIONES PRO ORPHANIS ET ALIIS, ET PROCESSUS EORUNDEM; ET DE SOKEREVO.

Recognizances of Merchants; Recognizances for the property of Orphans, and Process thereupon; Right of having a Sokereve.

[1] The title of the Book is omitted.

F. 292. a.

Litteræ Domini Regis et aliorum Dominorum, Temporalium et Spiritualium, Majori et Aldermannis missæ; et de Responsionibus eorundem.

Letters from the King, and various Lords, Temporal and Spiritual, to the Mayor and Aldermen; and Answers thereto.

[1] The numeral references in these articles are omitted.

[1] See A. f. 132.

F. 204. a.

BREVIA DOMINI REGIS, ET DIVERSÆ COMMISSIONES PRO PLURIBUS ET DIVERSIS CAUSIS ET MATERIIS; VIDELICET, BREVIA DE ITINERE JUSTICIARIORUM, DE ESCAETIS, DE ERRORIBUS, DE PARLIAMENTO, DE CORONATORIBUS, DE CUSTUMARIIS, DE PROTECTIONIBUS, DE DELIBERATIONE GAOLÆ DE NEUGATE, ET ALIIS HUJUSMODI.

Royal Writs and Commissions on the Iters of the Justices; of Escheat, of Errors, of Parliament, of Coroners, of Collectors of Customs; also Writs of Protection, of Gaol Delivery at Newgate, and the like.

[1] See B. f. 113.

[2] Properly, *Forstallatores*.

[1] See p. 445 of this Volume. | [2] See E. f. 47.

[1] The reference is omitted.

[1] This reference is erroneous.

[1] *Facte* in the original. This article is repeated in p. 624.

 F. 296. a.

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[1] *Super* is probably omitted.

[1] See E. f. 185.

[1] See F. f. 211.

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[1] See F. f. 213.

[2] *Idemnitate*, in the original.

[1] See G. f. 215.

[2] See G. f. 78.

Breve ad mittendos coram Consilio Regis iiii^or^ cives, - - - - - - - - - - [1] G. f. 80
Breve de Coronatore recipiendo, - - G. 82
Breve pro Parliamento, - - - - - G. 84
Commissio pro Deliberatione de Newgate, - G. 85
Breve ne blada seu brasea ducantur extra regnum, G. 87
Breve ne tegulæ vendantur excessive, nec Tegulatores capiant salarium excessivum, - - - G. 99
Breve pro Parliamento, - - - - - G. 101
Breve ad inquirendum de bonis quorundam Utlagatorum, et Inquisitio inde, - - - - - - G. 102
Commissio pro Deliberatione de Neugate, - G. 103
Item, de eodem, - - - - - - G. 1
Breve ne quis ducat extra regnum aurum vel argentum, in plata, vel veterem monetam, nisi tantummodo novam monetam, - - - - - - G. 2
Breve pro bajulatione Crucis Archiepiscopi Eboracensis, - - - - - - - - - - - G. 3
Breve ne quis Dominus, Miles, nec alius, præsumat tourneare, burdeare, justas facere, aventuras quærere, seu alia facta armorum exercere, sine mandato Regis, - - - - - - - - - - - G. 6
Breve quod Stapula sit in diversis Villis Angliæ, G. [1]8
Breve pro Judicio in Hustengo reddito de certiorando Justiciarios in Placito Dotis; et dictum fuit tenenti quod sequeretur in Curia Regis ad habendam valentiam perditi, - - - - - - - - G. 8
Breve ad eligendos duos Cives essendos coram Consilio Regis, - - - - - - - - - G. 8
Breve pro Deliberatione Gaolæ de Neugate, G. 16
Brevia ne Peregrini transeant regnum, - G. 17
Breve si certi homines sint in Lotto et Scotto, G. 17
Breve pro Clavis Servientum, - - - - G. 18
Breve pro Parliamento, - - - - - G. 18
Breve quod quædam Tabula [2] tangens Robertum de Thame et alios, pendens in Guyhalda, deponatur, - G. 19

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[1] See G. f. 12.

[2] *Tangente*, apparently, in the original.

[1] See F. f. 197.

[1] The reference is omitted; but see C. f. 75.

[2] See pp. 445–447 of this Volume.

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[1] See p. 428 of this Volume.

[1] *Pelle* in the original.

De Conservatione Pacis; de Treugis proclamatis, et Malefactoribus, Rebelli[bu]s, et Insurrectoribus arestandis. F. 301. a.

Preservation of the Peace; Proclamations of Truce; and Arrest of Malefactors, Rebels, and Insurgents.

Qe nul Selander, Flemyng, ne Henaude, ne porte nulle arme, - - - - - - - - l. G. f. 71

Proclamatio de Pace inter Reges Angliæ et Franciæ, - - - - - - - - G. 86

Item, de eodem, Libro C, folio - - C. [1]72

Item, qe nul Flemyng, Braban, ne Selander, ne voise arme, ne porte ascunes armes, - - G. 108

Qe nul voise wakeraunt apres Curfeu sone atte Bowe, - - - - - -

Item, qe nul soit arme, ne porte armes, -

Item, qe chescun bon homme eit power darrester Felons et Meffesours, en absence des Ministres, - - - - - - -

F. 302. a. Item, qi qe treit cotel, espeie, ou autre arme, mesqes il ne fierge pas, paie dimy marc, et eyt prisone de xv jours; et sil fierge, paie xx souldz, et eyt prison xl jours; et sil fierge de poyn, sauns trere sanc, paie iii souldz, et eyt prisone viii jours; et sil treie sank, paie xl deniers, et eyt prisone xii jours, - - - - - - -

Item, qe nulle mainteigne quereles, - -

} G. 111

Qe les Conestables de chescun Garde eyent poair darrester touz ceux qi fount contek ou affray, G. 164

Qe nul voise wakeraunt apres Curfeu sone at Bowe, G. 176

Qe nul face Congregacions ne Assembles, ne Hasardours y soient, - - - - - - - G. 176

Qe chescun homme de bone fame eyt power, en absence des Ministres, darrester Maffesours, - - G. 176

Ordenaunce qe qi qe fiert ove sa mayn paie demi marc; qi qe treit cotel, demi marc; et qi qe treit sanc, xx souldz, - - - - - - - - H, 14

Qe nul voise wakeraunt apres Curfeu sone, G. 196

Qe nul face Congregacions ne Assembles, - H. 14

Qe chescun homme de bone fame puisse arrester Meffesours, en absence des Ministres, - - H. 14

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[1] See G. f. 74.

[1] *Sociam*, in the original.

[2] See H. f. 196.

F. 303. b. ORDINATIONES DE VIGILIIS ET CUSTODIA CIVITATIS, PORTARUM ET MURORUM, TEMPORE GUERRINO, TAM PER TERRAM QUAM PER AQUAM THAMISIÆ; ET DE ARMATURIS.

Ordinances for Watch and Ward in the City, at the Gates and Walls, in time of War, both on Land and on the Thames; and of Armed Levies.

[1] Omitted, but see C. f. 138.

[1] See F. f. 176. | [2] See F. f. 108.

[1] See F. f. 215.

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[1] The word *et* is omitted. See H. f. 137.

F. 306. a. **De diversis Magistris diversorum Misterorum jurati s.**

Masters of the various Mysteries elected and sworn.

F. 306. b. **Diversæ Ordinationes, Libertates, Articuli, et Antiquæ Consuetudines Diversarum Rerum et Gubernationum dictæ Civitatis; et de Hustengis, Assisis, Wardemotis, aliisque Placitis, et Hujusmodi.**

Divers Ordinances, Liberties, Arti-

[1] See G. f. 25.

cles, and Ancient Usages, in reference to the Affairs and Government of the City: Hustings, Assizes, Wardmotes, and other Pleas, and the like.

In qualibet Warda electi fuerunt duo viri seisiti, ad ostendenda nomina meliorum et sapientiorum in Warda, ad Magnam Assisam capiendam, l. A. f. 110

Quod nullus mercandiset, nec faciat panem vel cervisiam infra Civitatem, nisi fuerit de justitia Civitatis, - - - - - - - - - A. 130

Ordinatio per Consilium Regis quod nullus Minister Regis, nec aliorum, capiat aliquam prisam aliquorum victualium, contra voluntatem Possessoris, sub pœna imprisonamenti, - - - - - - B. 33

Quod Tonellus in Cornhulle, de novo ordinatus, amodo non utatur, - - - - - - - B. 35

Quod licet Latro vel Homicida fugerit ad Ecclesiam, non custodiatur ibidem, - - - - - B. 39

Quod Mercator de Sandwico non debet mercimonia sua Forinsecis vendere, - - - - - B. 39

Quod nullum Judicium sit redditum in Hustengo, nisi in præsentia Majoris et vi Aldermannorum ad minus, - -

Quod nullum Testamentum ad Probationem admittatur, nisi Sigillum Testatoris sit appositum vel appensum, et docere poterunt expresse de Sigillo Testatoris; et Probatores notitiam Sigilli expresse habeant, - - - - - - - - -

Quod præsentia Petentis non expectatur usque secundum diem, sed primo die ejus defalta adjudicetur; et non sanetur nisi per Breve secundo die, - - - - } C. 8, 68, et Horn, 270.

Breve quod Vicecomites distringerent homines Brabantiæ ad valentiam certarum mercandisarum, quas Dux Brabantiæ cepit a Civibus Londoniarum, C. 48

Quod Camerarius annuatim reddet Compotum, inter festum Sancti Michaelis et festum Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, - - - - - - C. 50

Quod si Apprenticii non irrotulantur primo anno, quod tunc Magistri eorum faciant finem, - - C. 50

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[1] Qy if not *navi*. See p. 490. | [2] See p. 121 and p. 407.

[1] See p. 366, and Note 2. | [2] See D. f. 155.

Quod nullus admittatur in Libertatem Civitatis, sine assensu illorum in quorum Mistero erit liber, l. E. f. 4

Petitio in Parliamento, quod quando aliquis recuperaverit versus alium, ille versus quem recuperatur, porrexerit Breve de Errore, ut interim bona sua elongare posset, ordinatum est quod dicta bona salvo custodiantur donec discussum fuerit, etc; et Breve inde, E. 38

Quod Alienigenæ non admittantur in libertatem nisi in Hustengo; et quod Indigena, et præcipue Anglicus, manucapiatur per vi homines de Mistero in quo recipietur, et Alienigena similiter. Et si non sint de aliquo Mistero, non recipiantur sine communi assensu, - - - - - - -	E. 90
Inquiratur quolibet anno si aliquis Civitatis advocaverit bona Forinseci, - - - -	
Quod Sigillum Commune sit in Custodia duorum Aldermannorum, et duorum Communiariorum, - - - - - - -	
Quod Judicium non retardetur ultra tertiam Curiam post Inquisitionem, - - - -	
F. 307. b. Quod Mercatores qui non sunt de libertate aliqua, mercimonia infra Civitatem ad retalliam vendant, - - - - - -	
Quod duo Communiarii habeant Custodiam Pontis Londoniarum, - - - -	
Quod nullus Serviens Cameræ capiat feodum nec executionem faciat, nisi unus ad hoc electus, - - - - - - - -	
Quod Camerarius, Communis Clericus, et Communis Serviens, per Communitatem eligantur, et per eosdem ammoveantur, - -	
Quod Major, Recordator, Camerarius, Communis Clericus, et Communis Serviens, de feodis suis, antiquitus constitutis, sint contenti, -	

Quod Scriptum, seu Acquietancia, in forinseco factum, et in Curia Vicecomitum propositum, in exclusionem

actionis petentium, pro nihilo habeatur; et ulterius respondere nolens pro indefenso habeatur, l. E. f. 108

Quod Rex Edwardus concessit Civibus quietanciam Murdri, - - - - - -
Quod non faciant Duellum, - - -
Quod de Placitis ad Coronam pertinentibus se disrationare possint, secundum antiquam consuetudinem Civitatis, - - - - -
Quod nullus capiat hospitium per vim vel per liberationem Marescalli, - - - - -
Quod sint quieti de Theolonio, Lastagio, et omnia alia Consuetudine, - - - -
Quod nullus judicetur de misericordia pecuniæ, nisi secundum legem Civitatis quam habuerunt tempore Henrici Primi, - -
Quod in nullo Placito sit Miskenynga, -
Quod Hustengum semel in hebdomada teneatur,
Quod de terris et tenuris suis infra Civitatem rectum eis ibidem teneatur, - - - -
Et de Debitis et Vadimoniis ibidem factis Placita ibidem teneantur, - - - -
Si aliquis Theolonium, seu aliam Consuetudinem, ab eis ceperit, postquam a recto defecerit, Vicecomites Londoniarum Namium apud Londonias capiant, - - - - -
Quod habeant Fugationes suas, - - - -
Quod sint quieti de [1] Bithol, Childwyte, Yeresgeve, et Scotale, - - - - - -
Quod sint quieti de Theolonio et omni alia Consuetudine, - - - - - - -
Quod Warenna de Stanes sit deawarennata, -
Quod sint quieti de Theolonio et omni alia Consuetudine, - - - - - - -
Quod Cives de Placitis ad Coronam spectantibus se disrationare possint, secundum antiquam consuetudinem, - - - -

} E. { 109, 110, 111.

[1] An error for *Brigtol*.

Quod Cives habeant Infangthef et Outfangthef, et catalla Felonum, - - -

Quod teneant Vicecomitatus Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ pro ccc libris, - - -

Quod Cives tenementa sua infra Libertatem Civitatis legare possunt ad Manum Mortuam, et alio modo, - - - -

Quod Cives non onerentur seu amercientur pro escapio Latronum aliter quam alii Vicecomites citra Trentam, - - - -

Quod Cives non onerentur pro immunitate fugientium ad Ecclesiam, aliter quam antiquitus onerari consueverunt, - - -

Quod Cives amoveant et capiant omnes Kydellos in Thamisia et Medewaya, et habeant inde punitiones, - - - - - -

Quod Mercatores Alienigenæ, in Angliam venientes, vendant mercandisas suas infra xl dies post adventum illorum, et morentur ad mensas liberorum Hospitum Civitatis, - - - - - - -

Quod Senescallus, Marescallus, seu Clericus Mercati, non sedeant infra libertatem Civitatis, nec Cives de aliquibus infra libertatem emergentibus in Placitum coram eis trahant eos, - - - - - - -

Quod Major sit Escaetor, - - - -

Quod Cives non distringantur ad proficiscendum seu mittendum in Guerram extra Civitatem, - - - - - - - -

Quod Constabularius Turris non faciat prisas de aliquibus rebus, - - - -

Quod Cives de seipsis habeant Custodes in omnibus Feriis Angliæ, - - - -

Quod Vicecomites Civitatis non distringantur ad faciendum Sacramentum, nisi super redditionem Compoti, - - - -

l. F. f. 104, 105

Quod libertates et liberas Consuetudines suas recordare possint coram Rege et Justiciariis suis, et aliis Ministris Regis quibuscumque, - - - - - - -

F. 308. b. Quoad Allocationes Chartarum, unum Breve in qualibet Placea Regis sufficiat pro tempore unius Regis, - - - - - -

Quod nulla Summonitio, Attachiamentum, seu Executio, fiat per alios Ministros quam per Ministros Civitatis, - - - - -

Quod Vicecomites habeant plene Forisfacturas victualium, et aliarum rerum et mercandisarum, - - - - - - -

Quod Cives in Itineribus Justiciariorum, apud Turrim Londoniarum, deducantur sicut deducebantur in Itineribus temporibus Johannis et Henrici, quondam Regum Angliæ, -

Quod Cives taxentur ad Contributiones et Auxilia Regi concessa, sicut homines Comitatus, et non sicut cæteri cives et burgenses, - - - - - - - I. F. f. 104, 105

Quod pro aliqua personali transgressione, vel Judicio Ministri, non capiatur libertas in manum Regis, - - - - - -

Quod nullus Provisor, nec alius Minister Regis, aliquas prisas in Civitate, vel extra, de bonis Civium capiat, contra voluntatem Possessoris, - - - - - - -

Quod prisa de vinis Civium ad opus Regis non capiatur, - - - - - -

Quod nullus Ministrorum Regis mercandiset, per se vel alium, infra libertatem, de rebus ad officium suum pertinentibus, - -

Quod terræ et tenementa forinseca Civium, Ministrorum Civitatis, obligentur ad conservandam Civitatem indemnem erga Regem, de hiis quæ officia sua tangunt, -

Quod nullum Mercatum sit infra septem leucas in circuitu Civitatis, - - - -	L. F. f. 104, 105,
Quod Inquisitiones, per Justiciarios Regis de hominibus Civitatis capiendæ, capiantur apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum, Londoniis, et non alibi, exceptis Justiciariis in Itinere et pro Deliberatione Gaolæ de Neugate, - - - - - - - -	
Quod nullus de libertate Civitatis implicitetur ad Scaccarium nostrum, nec alibi, per Billam, nisi de hiis quæ tangunt nos vel hæredes nostros, - - - - - - -	
Qe Femmes recoeverent damages en Brief de Dowere des tenementz dount lour Barons mourerent seisiz, - - - - -	
Qe damages en Plees de [1]Dettes soient agardez, si le Defendaunt ne veigne a primer jour, cestassavoir, pur xx souldz detenuz par un an iiii souldz, et pur pluis plus, et pur meyns meins, - - - - - - -	F. 105
Qe essoyne de Servise de Roy ne soyt allowe en Court des Vicountes devaunt ple plede,	
Si ascun gage sa ley, et apres face defaute, soit meyntenaunt juggement rendu le principal, et ja ne soit somons doyer soun juggement, - - - - - - - -	
Si en ple de prise de Naymes de rente, apres retourne "Nient Reprenissable" agardez, si le Tenaunt apres contreplede de paier la rente, et ne la [2]paier, ou denie, ou face rescouz sur yce, ou qe homme ne puisse avoir entre, bien lise al Demandaunt soy pleyndre par Assise de Novelle Disseisine, - - -	

[1] See page 471 of this Volume. | [2] Properly *paie*.

[1] Qe les Enquestes a prendre en Hustyng, soient primerement les nouns entrez et distreintz, countre le proscheyn jour, et jalemeyns les Aldermans, par lour Bedels, facent retournir de leur Gardes, - -
Qe touz les Ministres de la Cite soyent chescun an jurrez apres ce qe les Viscontes soyent jurrez, - - - - - - -
Qe Pledours qe sount demurrauntz en la Citee pur pleder comunement, soyent jurrez qils ne plederount, ne counseil dorrount, countre
F.309. a. les usages et fraunchises de la Citee, mais les maintiendront, - - - - - -
Qe Attournes soyent jurrez en mesme la manere, et qils ne respoignent pur nully, sils ne soient receux et entrez en Rolle; et qils eyent lour remembraunces, et sewe- ront a Clerc qe lour Plees en Hustyng soient bien entrez, - - - - - -
Item, qe nul sewe Brief derrour avaunt qil moustre ses grevaunces a Mair et Aldermans; et par eux soit examinez et redressez, sils poont, sur peyne de perdre sa fraunchise et de paier x livres, - -
Proces de Plee de Dette et de Covenaunt, -
Qe nul vouche tesmoignes de forbarrer homme de sa ley, sils ne soyent gens de bone fame,
Qe lestatut de Smythefelde soit garde sibien entre Prives come Estraunges, - - -
La peyne diceux qi treont cotels ou fount Affrayes, - - - - - - - -

} l.F.f.105

Si Communiarius summoniatur, pro negotio Civitatis, veniendum coram Majore, et non venerit, solvat ii solidos, - - - - - - - - G. 19

[1] For *qen*.

Qe nul voise par terre ne par ewe dencountrer vitailles, pur les bargaynere, - - - - - I. G. f. 29

Qe les Countes soient countez en Engleys,

En Plee de Dette, soyent damages ajugges solonc lafferant de iiii souldz la livre par an,

Qe le Pleyntif ne soit arte de riens paier pur soun ple, ne qil ne eyt essone; mais le Defendaunt eyt une essoyne, - - - -

Si le Pleyntif soyt convict, soyent damages ajuggez al Defendaunt, par discrecioun du Courte, - - - - - - - -

Apres ce qe le Defendaunt est attache par soun corps, qe le Vicounte respoigne de luy ou de la dette, - - - - -

Si Deinzsein, apres somounce tesmoigne, se esloigne, soient ses biens preisez et liverez a le Defendaunt, - - - - - -

Si le Pleyntif ne voille affermere sa actioun par soun Serement, ne preigne riens, -

Si proeves varient, eient juyse de Pylorie, et la partie perde sa demaunde; et soyent damages ajugges a Defendaunt, - - - -

} G. 54

Qe nul soit resceu de prover sa accioun, G. 92

Quod nullus liber implicitet alium liberum extra Civitatem, - - - - - - - G. 92

Qe nulle voise pur forstaller vitailles venauntz a la Citee, - - - - - - - - - G. 107

Qe nul teigne autre a nul Mistier, sil ne voille pur luy respoundre, - - - - - - G. 111

Billa porrecta Majori et Aldermannis per Communitatem, quod nullus recipietur in libertatem Civitatis nisi per Apprenticialitatem, - - - - G. 140

(Cujus Billæ Responsio ponitur in respectu, ut patet proxime post.)

Declaratio intentionis Communitatis quod natus in Civitate præstaret Sacramentum Civitati, - G. 143

Item, qe Marchaunt Estraunge, bone, loial, et suffisaunt, qe vuille enjoyer la fraunchise, la eyt, - - - - - - -

Item, qe nul receive autri Tenaunt, sil ne soit loialment departy de soun Mestre, -

Item, qe nul franc avowe marchandie destraunge, - - - - - - - -

Item, qe nul franc compaigne ne abroke marchaundise destraunge, par qy le Roy perde sa Custume, - - - - -

Item, qe toutz soient obeisauntz as Ministres en touz lieux, - - - - -

La ordre en Plee de terre et des Hustinges; et de Loquendes que contient lespace de deux Hustenges, - - - - - -

Si nul ne se sent greve de mauvais juggement, face venir le Recorde devaunt Justices le Roy, - - - - - - - - -

Item, qe des Plees le Gardeyn eyt une Rolle, et les Aldermans un autre, - - -

Item, Enqueste joynt entre Deinzsein et Forein soit fait par xii, dount la moyte soit de Deinzeins, et lautre des Foreins demurrantz en Ville, en Trespas et Dette, - -

Item, si ascun vende ses tenementz, et se lye a la garantye, et neyt riens lesse dount garantir, mais eyt chatail; et le Tenaunt le vouche a garant, et le vouche ne veigne al primere somonce, soit le tenement dont il est vouche, estendu; et des biens le vouche soient pris a la value, en noun de 'Cape'; et sil veigne a jour par le 'Cape', soit issue pris come seroit de terre: et cest Estatut se tient des resseauntz en la Citee, et des biens qils averont en ycele, et nemye autrement; et devers le Vendour, et nemye devers ses heirs, - - -

l. Cust. f. 220, 221.

et qe nul ne soit resceu ascuny Tenaunt, avaunt qil soit jurre qil ne departira saunz counge du Seignour, - - - - - - - l. A. f. 130

Item, Placito Debiti, consideratum fuit quod Querens produceret testes, - - - - - - A. 130

Quod Camerarius, Custodes Pontis, et omnes alii qui tenentur reddere Compotum, illos reddant bis per annum, videlicet, in prima hebdomada Quadragesimæ et in principio Autumni, - - C. 25

Memorandum de Communiariis summonitis per Wardas, - - - - - - - - - - C. 28

Memorandum quod quidam Forinsecus amerciatus fuit, quia vendidit mercandisas suas particulariter, C. 19

Quod Cives stare possint cum Piscenariis ad stalla sua, et participare cum eis de mercandisis suis, C. 88

Quidam liber appellatus fuit de morte hominis, et manucaptus usque Iter ad Turrim, - D. 192

Breve inde, - - - - - - - D. 192

Quidam homo clamavit libertatem Civitatis, quia natus in eadem, et tamen [etc.]—Jurata inde capta, utrum F. 311. a.
pater suus fuit liber necne, - - - E. 1

Examinatio testium nominatorum in quodam Scripto, qui variarunt; et Jurata super eodem Scripto, E. 5

Quidam Alienigena admissus in libertatem Civitatis, et Breve quod non assideatur ad Tallagium; tamen sponte concessit se talliari; et Admissio Johannis Triple de eodem, - - - - - - E. [1]21

Johannes Waldesshef ammotus a Consilio Civitatis, et abjudicatus a libertate ejusdem, - - E. 21

Francum Bancum adjudicatur Viduæ, - E. 22

Item, memorandum in Libro Horn inde, Horn. 306

Quidam attachiatus fuit quia emit lanam de Scotis, inimicis Regis, - - - - - - E. 47

Breve missum ad inquirendum de quadam Navi disrobbata in mari per Alemannos, - - E. 73

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[1] See E. f. 6.

[1] See pp. 391–393 in this Volume.

[1] See G. f. 310.

[2] See G, f. 197.

[1] Properly *lana*.

[2] Properly *ceram*.

Qe touz vitailles venduz en Chepe soient renduz en my lieu des Chanelles, - - - l. Horn, f. 237 F. 312. a.

Qe Marche des pottes, ne paiels, ne soit tenuz les jours de Feirs, - - - - - - Horn, 237

Statutum de Smethefelde de ble et bres, Horn, 237

Qe nul franc doit pleder, fors devaunt le Roy ou soun Chief Justice; et nul Serement ferra, - - - - - - -	Horn, 255.
Qe franc doit estre mys a xii plegges, et nient plus; des queux chescun puisse paier c souldz, sil soit atteint, - - - -	
Quaunt Plee de Coroune est tenuz a le Tour, qe Viscount nautre franc ne dirra les Plees de la Coroune, - - - - - -	
Si homme soit occis en Loundres, le Viscount atachera celuy qest rette, et le lerra a xii plegges, - - - - - - -	
Si ascun suit pur mort de homme, sil ne doune gage et plegge de pursuire, lautre ne serra arestu pur ce, - - - -	

Memorandum, quod Ranulphus le Myneter, in Testamento suo, irrotulato die Lunæ proximo ante festum Sancti Marci Evangelistæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, secundo, legavit uxori suæ, hæredibus, et assignatis suis dimidiam marcatam. Et quia consuetudo Civitatis Londoniarum non permittit quod vir potest legare uxori suæ in feodo, prædicta uxor renunciavit feodum inde, et petit quod possit tenere ad terminum vitæ suæ tantum, etc.; et concessum fuit ei.[1]

[2]Item, in Testamento Adæ Forsham, anno Edwardi, filii Edwardi, xv, uxor renunciavit feodum ei legatum, et petiit tenere ad terminum vitæ.[2]

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[1] Rotul. Husteng. 2 Edward II. | [2] Rotul. Husteng. 15 Edward II.

Memorandum de Communi Consilio facto per homines Wardarum, - - - - - - - I.B. f. 30

Quædam libertates, sub Sigillo Communitatis sigillatæ, concessæ Flandriensibus; videlicet, qe lestaple soit perpetuelment es parties de Braban ou de Flaundres, - -
Item qe draps de ray, faitz en celles parties, soient resceux saunz Aunage ou autre chose, - - - - - - - - -
Item, qe Marchauntz de Flaundres puissent achater marchandies et passer, paiantz les Custumes, - - - - - - -
Item, qils purrount achatre et vendre ove touz manere gentz, et tout manere marchandie; et plusours autres Articles, - - - -
} F. {35, 36

Qe nul voise pur forstaller vitailles venauntz a la Citee, - - - - - - - - - - - F. 182

Item, de eodem, Libro H, - - - - H. 14

Si ascun Laborer soy absente et ne vuille servir, eit prisone par un quarter, et forfaite sez biens, - - - - - -
Item, qe Servauntes en Hostels des bons gentz ne preignent plus qils ne soloient, -
Item, en chescun Garde soient jurrez quatre gentz de garder les Ordenaunces ordeinez,
Item, si ascun face encountre ascun des Ordenaunces, paie xl souldz, - - - -
} F. 181

F. 312 b. Item, qe nul voise pur forstaller vitailles, - F. 81

Qe nul voise ove faux visage ne ove visage covert, - - - - - - - - - - G. 2

[1] Un franc retta un autre franc de mort de homme, et gaga la bataille, et lautre ne voloit combatre, mais feut ajugge qil feist sa ley, soy xviii, Horn. 256

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[1] For this and other extracts in full from Liber Horn, see p. 109 *et seq.* of this Volume.

Franc homme de la Cite feut rette de felonie, et mys a xii plegges, et le Pleyntif murrüist avaunt Sessioun des Justices, et lautre feut quite, - - - - - - -
Si le Roy seut sauns Pleintif, en Plee de Coroune, il se defendra soy septisme mayn,
Si quis rectatus de morte hominis, debet attachiari ad respondendum coram Justiciariis,
Si quis rectaverit alium de morte hominis, et non dat vadium et plegios de prosequendo, non debet defendens attachiari, -
Secundum consuetudinem Civitatis antiquam, semper consuetum fuit replegiare homines rectatos de morte hominis, - - -
Si quis rectatus de Placitis Coronæ, et positus ad plegiagium, et contingat eum mori ante Sessionem Justiciariorum, plegii debent mortem ejus ante Justiciarios pronuntiare, et quieti esse, - - - - - - l. Horn, f. 256
Si quis sequitur versus alium de morte hominis, et rectatus non venerit per summonitionem, utlagandus est, - - - - -
Si quis dissesierit alium sine judicio, Vicecomites habent illud terminare, - -
Item, Ordinatio de Assisa Novæ Disseisinæ facta in regno, - - - - - -
Item, de Roberia et pace fracta, - -
Si plegii alicujus rectati de felonia non possunt habere rectatum coram Justiciariis, amercietur quilibet plegius ad c solidos; et si ultra plegii sui esse nolunt, quieti sint per dictum amerciamentum, - - - -
Quidam occidit uxorem suam, et fugit ad Ecclesiam, et postea positus fuit ad plegios, et postea abjuravit regnum; ideo plegii sui quieti sint, - - - - - - -

[1] The reference is omitted.

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[1] *Habebunt* is omitted.

[2] Folios 1 to 12 of this Book are unfortunately wanting.

DE INQUISITIONIBUS PRO ORPHANIS, MALEFACTORIBUS, BONIS UTLAGATORUM, TERRIS, TENEMENTIS, ET REDDITIBUS, ET ALIIS HUJUSMODI. F. 314. a.

Inquisitions as to Orphans, Malefactors, goods of Outlaws, Lands, Tenements and Rents, and the like.

[1] The book is omitted.

[1] See G. f. 62.

Inquisitio capta infra wallas sive costeras maris aquæ Thamisiæ, apud le Lymehostes, pro morte cujusdam Thomæ Frank, - - - - - - l. I. f.200

De Usura, Usurariis, et Malis Chevanciis; et de Pœna eorundem. F. 314. b.

Usury, Usurers, and Extortionate practices; and the Punishment thereof.

Ordinatio de Usurariis, - - - - - G. 118
Breve contra Usurarios, - - - - - G. 117
Littera Regis contra Chevancias malas, - G. 161
Electio duorum Aldermannorum et iiii Communiariorum, ad puniendos Usurarios, - - G. 256
Charta Domini Regis tangens Ordinationes Usurariorum, - - - - - - - - - - H. 159
Ordinatio de Usurariis, - - - - - H. 36
Proclamatio de Usurariis, - - - - - H. 127
Declaratio Usuræ, - - - - - - H. 260

De Testamentis, Executoribus, et Legatis.[1] F. 315. a.

Testaments, Executors, and Legacies.

Testamentum Henrici Neuport adnullatum ad Hustengum de Communibus Placitis, tentum die Lunæ proximo ante festum Sanctæ Margaretæ Virginis, anno Regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, tricesimo-quinto.[1]
Quod nullum Testamentum ad probationem admittatur, nisi Sigillum Testatoris sit appositum vel appensum, et docere Poterunt expresse de Sigillo Testatoris, et Probatores notitiam Sigilli expresse habeant, C. 8, 68
[De eodem], - - - - - - Horn, 270
Si aliquis calumniam fecerit super Testamentum, admittatur; sed tamen non differatur Probatio, C. 68

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[1] Rotul. Husteng. 35 Edward I.

Quod Cives tenementa sua infra libertatem Civitatis legare possunt ad Manum Mortuam, et alio modo, - - - - - - - - - l. F. f. 104, 105

[1] Memorandum quod [2] Radulphus le Myneter, in Testamento suo, irrotulato die Lunæ proximo ante festum Sancti Marci Evangelistæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, secundo, legavit uxori suæ, hæredibus et assignatis suis, dimidiam marcatam. Et quia consuetudo Civitatis Londoniarum non permittit quod vir potest legare uxori suæ in feodo, prædicta uxor renunciavit feodum inde, et petit quod possit tenere ad terminum vitæ suæ tantum, etc.; et concessum fuit ei, - [Rot. Husteng.]—Anno Edwardi, Edwardi, secundo.

[3] Item, in Testamento Adæ Forsham, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, xv, uxor renunciavit feodum ei legatum, et petiit tenere ad terminum vitæ, - [Rot. Husteng.]—Anno Edwardi, Edwardi, xv°.

Et idem in Testamento Radulphi Chestre, irrotulato anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxxiii.

In Testamento Walteri Bachelor, irrotulato ad Hustengum tentum die Lunæ ante Conversionem Sancti Pauli, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, primo, quia Testator legavit unam shopam W., et M. uxori suæ, sorori ejusdem Testatoris, et hæredibus de dicta M., licite procreatis; quæ shopa antea data fuit prædictis W. et M., in liberum maritagium; et quia prædicti W. et M., tempore Probationis Testamenti, superstites fuerunt et liberos habere possent,—Ideo illud legatum adnihilatur, - - - - - - - [Rot. Husteng.] Anno Edwardi, Edwardi, primo

Item, in Testamento Henrici Bermyngham, irrotulato die Lunæ ante Conversionem Sancti Pauli, eodem anno, quia Testator legavit unum tenementum J., uxori suæ, ad

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[1] See before, page 675.
[2] "*Ranulphus*," in page 675.
[3] See before, page 675.

terminum vitæ suæ, et post ejus decessum, A., filiæ suæ; ita quod, si eadem A. obiret, vivente matre sua, tunc eadem uxor reversionem inde venderet; et si illud in vita sua non vendiderit, tunc voluit quod ipsa in Testamento suo illud legaret ad vendendum: quod legatum fuit contra consuetudinem Civitatis. Ideo, quoad hoc, adnihilatur, - - - - - -

- [Rot. Husteng.] Anno Edwardi, Edwardi, primo.

Si liber legaverit tenementum vel redditus ad Manum Mortuam, licet non sit persona capax nominata, tamen Legatum sit effectuale, - - I.H. f.96

Ordinatio quod Executores respondeant sine specialitate, - - - - - - - - - H. 107

De Nocumentis et Purpresturis, Carpentariisque et Cementariis juratis. F. 316, a.

Nuisances and Purprestures, and Oaths of Carpenters and Masons.

Præsentatio cujusdam cujusdam muri terrei, ad nocumentum Communitatis, stantis in Fynkislane, C. 7

Cementarii et Carpentarii jurati, pro Assisis Nocumenti, - - - - - - - - - C. 53

Ordo et Processus in Assisis de Nocumento, Custum. 208

Item, de eodem, Libro C, - - - C. 14

Exoneratio quinque marcarum exactarum in Scaccario, per extractionem Justiciariorum, ad inquirendum de Purpresturis, - - - - - - E. 10

Præceptum factum Personæ Sancti Laurentii de Candelwikstrete, quod non clauderet Cœmeterium ibidem, quia est communis via, - - - - E. 56

Ordinatio pro Nocumentis inter Conductum et le Stokkes amovendis, - - - - F. 102

Qe hurdis, palys, degrees, nautres choses soient faitz en les hautes Rewes de la Citee, - - F. 105

Judicium ad evellendum quendam murum, ad ostium Ecclesiæ Sancti Michaelis ad Bladum de novo factum, - - - - - - - - - H. 84

strete; as queux toutz viendront, par garnissement dun jour, quaunt le Viscount y purra attendre; et qi ferra defaute, paie xxi deniers, - - - - - -

places for Sale; with other matters connected with the said Mystery and the Servants thereof.

Et qe nul de la Citee achate pessoun frez pur revendre, avaunt soleil leve, ne sale avaunt prime, si Forein ny eit part; et si Forein eit parte, soit vendu apres prime, -

Et qe nul nenvoye pur achater nul manere pessoun, loyns ne pres, pur le forstaller, -

Et qe nul achate pessoun en nul nief, tanqes la corde soit mys a terre; ne adoncqes, forsqes en la fourme avauntdite, -

Et qe nul avowe ne resceyve pessoun destraunge, si la moyte du pessoun ne soyt la moyte soen, - - - - - -

Et qe des oystres, moules, welkys, nul ne les vende ne avowe, fors ceux qi les peschent; ne qils ne gysent a vent outre deux retretes et un flot, ne ne soient venduz en gros par batel; fors si lestraunge navera parvendu a none, les Revendours poent achatre et mettre en shopes, -

I. A. f.89,90.

Et qe pessoun, qe vient en panyers, soit auxi boun pardessouz come pardessuis, -

Et qe sturioun, qe vient en barels, soit dune prise et dune salessoun, - - -

Et qe tout manere de pessoun qe vient noetauntre de chescuny, ne soit remue hors de batelle avaunt solail leve, si pluous temps ne veigne; et donqes, soit sur le Kay en garde un Serjaunt de la Rewe, -

Et qe nul pessoun qe vient en paners ne soit herberge en shope ne en maisoun, mais demurgent dehors en viewe; sauve, ceux du Mistier puissent lour pessoun propre herberger par view de Serjaunt, issint qe

lendemayn il soit pleynement mys en marche, - - - - - - -
Et qe nul ne concele ne herberge lampreies de Nauntes par Estraunge, mais al mure Seint Margarete Estraunges les vendent; ne nul les achate pur revendre avaunt le quart jour apres lour venue; ne Estraunge ne les vende apres a retaille, mais par dozeine ou dymy, - - - - - -
Et qe nul preigne Apprentis meins qe vii ans, - - - - - - - - -
Et qe nul Apprentis marchande ne forschepe nul homme du Mistier, issint qe par lour envye le pessoun soit pluis chier, - — I. A. f.89,90.
Et qe Apprentis qi ore sount, ne meynoverount taunt quils soient enrollez, - -
Et qe les achatours lAbbe de Seynt Alban nachatent plus qe lour busoigne pur la maisoun, - - - - - - - -
Et qe harang, makerel, nautre pessoun, qe vient par charette, soit achate avaunt heure de none, pur revendre, - - - -
Esprot soit vendu par tandle et dymy, et nemy en gros, - - - - - -

Item, quod vendentes piscem non projiciant aquam in Vicum regium, sed eam faciant deferre usque Thamisiam, - - - - - - - - - A. 130

Item, Piscenarii jurati ad scrutandos panerios qui non sunt de assisa; quorum assisa est, quod panerius continebit unum bussellum avenarum, - C. 92

F. 317. b. De Forstallatoribus lampredarum, - - D. 123

Qe nul regrate pessoun avaunt prime sone.—Inter Articula, videlicet, xxiii Articulo, - D. 157

Qe nul Vendour de pessoun gette lour ewe en haute rewe, - - - - - - - D. 158

De Molendinis et Molendinariis cujuslibet Bladi, et Ponderatione; et eorum Stipendiis ac Castigationibus. P. 318. b.

Mills, and Millers of either kind of corn; the Weighing thereof, and the Payments and Punishments of Millers.

Item, de supradictis Ordinationibus, Libro Horn, folio, - - - - - - - - - l. Horne, f. 263

Item, Breve pro Molendinariis, Pistoribus, et Braciatoribus castigandis, - - - - - A. 127

Item, quod tres Stateræ ad bladum ponderandum, de novo ordinatæ, omnino deleantur, - - B. 35

F. 319. a.

De Bladariis et Portitoribus Bladi; Brasii et Salis Regratoribus; et Locis Stationis et Venditionis eorundem, cum aliis inde Dependentiis.

Corndealers and Porters of corn; Regrators of malt and salt; and their places for standing and selling; with other matters relating thereto.

Quod nullus Mango, Regrator bladi, piscium, avium, emat victualia ante primam pulsationem, A. 129

Item, quod Portitor bladi non mensurat bladum, nec ingrediat cœmeterium, domum, seu navem, ad bladum forandum, quousque per possessorem bladi vocetur, - - - - - - - - - A. 130

[De eodem] - - - - - - - D. [1]156

Quod nullus Abrocarius sit de blado vel brasio, - - - - - - - - - - - G. 18

Homines jurati ad scrutandum, ne quis bladum suum ultra justum pretium vendat, nec bladum putridum cum blado bono misceat, - - C. 40

Forstallatores bladi adjudicati de libertate sua, - - - - - - - - - - - C. 40

Item, qe nulle vende ble par ensample ne en mussetes, mais en Marches deinz Newgate et a Graschirche; et ce apres prime sone, et nemy devaunt, - - - - - - - - - - D. 155

Item, qe ble amesne a la Citee, par terre ou par ewe, ne soit mys a vent fors en Marche, - - - - - - - - } E. 44.

Item, qe ble qi vient a la Ryve la Royne, ou aillours, par Estraunge, ne serra my a vente avaunt prime sone a Seynt Paul, - }

[1] See D. f. 158.

Item, qe Estraunge ne mette ble a vente, nachate par ensaumple; ne Forein vende a Forein, - - - - - - - - } l. E. f. 44
Item, qe nul de la Citee nachate ble en la Citee venaunt en la Citee, pur revendre, - } l. E. f. 44
Item, qe nul Deinsein ne coevere ble destraunge, - - - - - - - - } l. E. f. 44
Item, qe nul Prive Regratour nestoise sur les pavimentz entre Estraunges, mais par eux mesmes; ne baile soun ble a Estraunge pur revendre, - - - - - - - } l. E. f. 44
Item, qe nul baille soun argent as Bladours hauntans Marches de Upeland, pur avoir gain de chescun quarter, - - - - - - - - E. 44
Certi homines electi apud Billyngesgate et Ripam Reginæ, ne bladum ductum ibidem ad vendendum ducatur extra Civitatem, - - - - E. 137
Quod nullus vendat bladum per exemplum, } F. 81
Quod nullus exponat blada venditioni apud Ripam Reginæ, nec Billyngesgate, ante dimidiam primam, - - - - - - } F. 81
Quod nullus Mensurator sit Abrocarius, - } F. 81
Item, quod nullus forstallet bladum, - - } F. 81
Item, quod nullus Bladarius vendat bladum, et dimittat dictum bladum in manibus Venditoris ad vendendum, - - - } F. 81
Item, de eisdem Ordinationibus, Libro G, - G. 29
Item, quod Braciatores, seu braseum facientes, non consumant aquam Conductus, - - - - F. 107
Item, qe ble et bres soit entierment mene en Marche, et vendu par celuy qi les mesne, - - F. 181
Item, qe le quarter de brez soit vendu par ix bussels, - - - - - - - - - - - G. 29
Item, qe nul Bladour ne Regratour nachate ble, ne brez ne sel, en la Citee, pur revendre, - - G. 29
Item, qe nul Marchaunt nachate ble, bres, ne sel, a Billyngesgate, ne a la Ryve la Reigne, avaunt qils

eyent este mys a vent par treis jours apres lour venue, - - - - - - - - l. G. f. 56

F. 319. b. Item, qe nul ble soit vendu a Billyngesgate, ne a la Ryve la Royne, avaunt qils eyent este mys a vente par iii jours apres lour venue, - - - - - - - -
Item, qe nul achate ble, bres, ne sel, et les lesse es mayns de Vendour pur revendre,
Item, qe nul mette ble nautre vitaille es mains destraunge ou Prive, de les rechatre,
Item, qe nul Bladour, nautre, nachate ble, bres, ne sel, venauntz par ewe, tant qils eyent este a marche par treis jours de Marche, - - - - - - - - } G. 72

Item, qe nul mesne ble ne bres a vendre, fors as jours de Marche, - - - - - G. 86

Item, qe ble et bres soit pleynement amesne a Marche, - - - - - - - - - - G. 107

Item, qe nul Hostiller face nul payn, mais lachate des Pestours, - - - - - - - G. 135

Item, qe ble ne bres ne soit vendu fors en plein Marche, - - - - - - - G. 197

Item, qe nul mette soun propre ble, nautre vitail, es mains de Foreyns, ne dautres, pur mesme ceux rechater, - - - - - - - G. 197

Item, qe touz blez qe veignent del Est en bateux, come i bussel, ii, ou iii, soient venduz la, G. 206

Item, qe nul furment soit vendu pur bres dice faire, - - - - - - - - - - E. 62

Item, qe Abrocours et autres qi achatent ble ne delayent les Paysanz de lour paie, - - D. 156

Item, qe Abrocours et autres qi achatent ble, etc., - - - - - - - - - - E. 157

Breve ne blada nimis caristiantur per adventum Regis, et Ordinatio inde, - - - E. 157

Bladarii jurati ad custodienda Mercata secundum Ordinationem Civitatis, - - - - F. 66

Qe bles soient entierment menez en Marche, et illeqes venduz, - - - - - - - l. F. f. 81

Qe Bladers nachatent nul bles deins la Citee mais Upelande, - - - - - - - - F. 81

Ordenaunce qe Mesurers de graunt et menu sel prendront pur mesurer dicel et cariage, - F. 164

Item, qe nul amesne hors de la Citee blee ne bres, sur forfaiture, - - - - - - G. 244

Item, de eodem, Libro H, - - - - H. 15

Breve quod nullus emat vel forstallet aliqua blada in Grangia antequam ad Mercatum venerint, G. 255

Item, qe nul vende ble ne bres, fors en pleyn Marche, - - - - - - - -

Item, qe nul mette ble, nautre vitaille, par ensaumple, en autry mains, pur les rechater,

Item, qe nul vende ble avaunt les seyns sones, pur yce ordeignez, - - - - -

Item, qe nul achate ble, bres, ne sel, nautre vitaille, pur les lesser apres es mayns des Vendours pur revendre, - - - -

Item, qe nul amesne hors de la Cite ble ne brez, - - - - - - - -

} G. 260

Item, qe nul Hostiller face nulle payn en sa maisoun, - - - - - - - - - - G. 265

Item, Portours preignent come ils soloient, et nient pluis, - - - - - - - - F. 181

Item, qe ceux qi amesnent bles ou bres a la Citee lamenent as Marches; cestassavoir, des Countes de Cantebrigge, Huntyngdone, Bedforde, et de Ware, a Graschirche; et ceux qi veignent de Barnet et del West, deinz Newgate, - - - - [1] G. 324

Item, qe nul Deinzein mette soun ble es mayns de Forein a vendre; ne nul qi avera achate ble en Marche, ne les lesse es mayns dautri a vendre, G. 324 F. 320. a.

[1] See also H. f. 114.

Item, qe nul coevere blee de Forein, - -
Item, qe nul Bladour Deinzsein estoise ove Forein, ne nul Prive baille soun ble a Forein,
Item, qe nul lowe sa maisoun a Pestour pur partir du gain, - - - - -
Item, qe nul creaunce ble as Pestours, -
Item, qe nul baille soun argent a Bladour, hauntaunt Marches du pais, pur avoir partie du gayn, - - - - -

} l. Horne f 333, 334

Item, quod capiatur pro mensura, cariagio, et portagio i quarterii bladi de Ripa Reginæ, per omnes Venellas usque Westchepe, et usque Ecclesiam Sancti [1] Antonini, Horsebrigge, et usque Wolsyesyate, nisi obolus quadrans; et a dicta Ripa usque dicta loca,—usque Flete, Newgate, Crepulgate, Cornhulle, Estchepe, Billyngesgate, i denarius; et a dicta Ripa usque Barras Suburbiorum, i denarius quadrans. Et quilibet Magister inveniet quarterium, bussellum, dimidium strikum, et unum equum; et erunt octo Magistri, et quilibet habebit tres Socios, quorum quilibet inveniet unum equum et septem saccos, - - - [2] C. 54

Item, qe Portours ne preignent pur la charge dune chival de farine fors quart, - - - - G. 121 F. 320. b.

Item, qe nul vende ble ne brez fors en plein Marche, et nemy par ensaumple, - -
Item, qe nul ne mette soun propre ble, ne nul autre vitaille, par ensaumple, es mains dautri pur rechater, - - - - - -
Item, qe ble ne bres ne soit vendu avaunt les seines sonez, ne par ensample, fors en pleyn Marche, - - - - - - -
Item, qe nul achate ble, bres, ne sel, ne nul autre vitaille, pur les lesser apres es mayns de mesme le Vendour, pur revendre en gros ne a retaille, ou autre collusioun, - -

} H. 15

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[1] Properly, *Antonii*.

[2] See also pp. 241–244 of this Volume.

Item, qe nul nachate ble, bres, ne sel, qi soient venuz par ewe pur vendre, pur revendre, avaunt qils eyent demurre overtement en pleine Marche par treis jours de Marche, - - - - - - - l. H. f. 15

Item, qe nul namesne hors de la Cite bles ne bres, fors en plein Marche, - - -
Item, qe nulle mette bles, bres, nautre vitaille, par ensaumple en autri mains a vendre, -
Item, qe nul ble soit vendu a Byllyngesgate, Ryve la Royne, ne Grascherche, avaunt qe les seyns pur yee ordeinez soient personez,
Item, qe nul vende ble devaunt la mayn par ensaumple, - - - - - - - } H. 98
Item, qe nul achate ble, nautre vitaille, pur les lesser es mayns de Vendour pur revendre,
Item, qe nul Blader, nautre, achate ble, bres, ne sel, qi veignent par ewe a vendre, pur revendre, tanqes ils eient demurre en pleyn Marche par iii jours de Marche, - -
Item, qe nul namesne hors de la Citee ble, ne bres, ne vin, sanz licence, - - -

Proclamatio quod ipsi venientes cum blado et brasio ad vendendum, ex parte Orientali, per Ware et per illas partes, stent apud Graschirche ; et illi ex parte Occidentali, ut per Barnet, stent ad Fratres Minores, et non alibi, - - - - - - - H. 114

Ordinatio pro blado et brasio, - - H. 121

Provisio facta contra caristiam bladi, - - I. 15

F. 321. b. De Brasiatoribus et Huksters Cervisiam vendentibus ; Mensuris, Barellis, et Venditione, simul cum Gubernatione et Punitione Defectuum eorundem ; ac de Articulis et Ordinationibus Brasiatorum eorundem.

Brewers and Hucksters of beer; Measures, Barrels, and Sale thereof;

Si Brasiator assisam fregerit, et convictus fuerit, solvat primo x solidos, secundo xx solidos, et tertio habeat Judicium inde provisum, in Westechepe, - C. 113

Et si convictus solvere noluerit, vel non poterit, habeat Judicium, ut supra, - - - - 1. C. f. 113

Regulation and Punishment of defaults; and Articles and Ordinances of the Brewers.

Quod lagena cervisiæ vendatur pro obolo quadrante, et nulla cervisia carior, - - - C. 119

Item, quod Braciatores vendant per potellum et quartum, signatum Sigillo Aldermanni, - - C. 119

Et quod tonellus contineat centum quinquaginta lagenas, - - - - - - - - - C. 119

Item, qe nul Braceour teigne soun huis overt apres Curfeu sone, sur peine de dimy marc, - B. 33

Breve pro Braciatoribus Londoniarum, ne Vicecomites eos injuste amercient seu distringent, - C. 4

Item, qe nul Braceour teigne soun huis overt apres Curfeu sone a Seint Martyn, sur peyne de paier, al primer foitz xl deniers, a la second demi marc, a la tierce xx souldz; a le quart, forjure le mistier, - - - - - - - - - - C. 14

Item, quod Braciatores non consumant aquam Conductus, - - - - - - - - D. 110

Item, qe le galon de cervoise soit vendu pur obole quart, et i denier, et nient plus, - - D. 157

Item, qe Braceours vendent par mesure ensealle, - - - - - - - - - - D. 157

Proclamatio quod lagena cervisiæ vendatur pro i denario obolo, et i denario obolo quadrante, et non pluris, - - - - - - - - - E. 57

Prohibitio ne cervisia vendatur super Pontem, E. 108

Qe nul Braceour teigne soun huis overt apres Coverfew sone, - - - - - - - - F. 70

Item, de eodem, Libro E, folio, - - E. 194

Item, quod Braciatores vendant per lagenam, potellum, et quart; lagenam melioris pro i denario obolo: quod si quis infregerit, habeat Imprisonamentum per tres dies, et in exitu suo solvat xl denarios; secunda vice, Imprisonamentum vi dierum, et solvat dimidiam marcam; et quarta vice, abjuret Civitatem, - - - - - - - - - - F. 18

[1] See Liber Custum. f. 65.

F. 331. a. De Pistoribus et eorum Servientibus; Pane albo et turto, Assaia, Assisa, Pondere et Pretio, Gubernatione et Castigatione eorundum.

Bakers and their Servants; white bread and tourte bread; the Assay, Assize, Weight and Price of bread; the Regulation and punishment of Bakers.

F. 332. b. De Vinetariis, et Wynedrawers, et Pretio Vinorum: de Gaugeatione, de Vinis Corruptis, et eorum Scrutinio, et Supervisu, et Forstallagio: de Perticis Tabernariorum, et omnibus ejusdem Artis Circumstantiis.

Vintners and Wine-drawers, and the price of Wine; the Gauging of Wine, the Supervision of bad Wines, and the Forestalling of Wine: the Sign-poles of Taverners, and other matters relating to that craft.

Item, qe Taverners ne teignent huis overt apres Curfeu sone, - - - - - - - - - l. E. f. 1

Item, de eodem, Libro E, - - - - - E. 194

De Venditione vinorum, - - - - - D. 117

Item, qe Taverners vendent par mesure ensele, D. 157

Breve pro Vinetariis et Tabernariis castigandis, F. 13

Breve de visu habendo ubi vina extrahuntur, F. 62

Ordinatio de visu habendo ubi vina extrahuntur, - - - - - - - - - - F. 63

Qe nul Taverner teigne huis overt apres Curfeu sone, - - - - - - - - - - F. 70

Qe nul Taverner medle vin corumpu ove bon vin, - - - - - - - - - - F. 70

Breve quod vina gaugeantur, - - - - F. 78

Quod nulla prisa fiat de vinis Civium, - F. 104

Qe chescun puisse veer ou soun vin serra trete, et de quele vessel, - - - - - - - F. 181

Item, qils vendent par mesure ensele, - F. 181

Item, qe Taverners vendent par mesure ensele, F. 181

Item, qe nul Taverner eyt drap pendaunt devaunt soun huys de soun celer, - - - - F. 214

Item, qe mesures soient esteauntz en Tavernes prestz enselez, - - - - - - - F. 214

Breve ne Vinetarii misceant nova vina cum veteribus, - - - - - - - - - - G. 1

Breve ne vina vendantur antequam gaugeantur, G. 1

Item, qe nul Taverner teigne soun huis overt apres Curfeu sone, - - - -
Item, coment le galon de vin serroit vendu,
Item, qe ceux qi ount vin Douce neyent autre vin en mesme la Taverne, - -
Item, qe nul vende sinoun par mesure ensele,
Item, qe nul Taverner deneye a nully de veer soun vin tret, ne eit draps devaunt soun huis, - - - - - - -
} G. 2

Item, qe nul Taverner teigne huis overt apres Curfeu sone, - - - - - - - G. 10

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[1] The reference is omitted. | [2] This leaf is wanting.

[1] This and the following article are inserted in a somewhat later hand.

F. 334. b. DE CARNIFICIBUS, LOCIS ET STALLIS SUIS; AC DE VENDITIONE CARNIUM SUARUM, ET LOCIS MACTATIONUM ANIMALIUM; DE PELLIBUS EORUNDEM, ET LOCIS SEPELITIONIS INTESTINORUM; ET ALIIS PUNITIONIBUS ET CASTIGATIONIBUS DEFECTUUM EORUNDEM.

Butchers, their places and Stalls; the sale of their Meat, and their Slaughter-houses; of the Skins and the places for burying the Entrails; and of the Punishment, and Correction of their defaults.

F. 335. b. De Barbitonsoribus et eorum Ordinationibus.

Barbers, and their Ordinances.

Ordinatio Scriptorum Litteræ Curialis, et Illuminatorum.

Writers of Court Hand, and Illuminators.

[1] Properly, *qe*.

Judicium Piloriæ pro quadam Littera falsa controfacta, - - - - - - - - - l. H. f. 65
Judicium Pilloriæ pro quadam Obligatione ficta, - - - - - - - - - - H. 54
Item, idem Judicium pro quadam Littera falsa controfacta, - - - - - - - - H. 125, 139
Judicium Collistrigii pro factura et scriptura cujusdam falsæ Chartæ, - - - - H. 259
Item, Judicium pro quadam falsa Obligatione, I. 113
Ordinatio de Tixtwriters et Lymnours, - I. 25

De Pulletariis, et Pretio Pulletriæ; De Cocis, Pastellariis, et Vitellariis.

F. 336. a.

Poulterers and the price of Poultry; Cooks, Pastelers, and Victuallers.

Statutum de pulletria, et pretium de omni pulletria, et pretium cujuslibet piscis, - - - C. 82
Item, pretium pulletriæ, Libro C, - - C. 38
Diversa Brevia per quæ bestiæ et pulletria ponuntur ad certum pretium, - - - - E. 30
Qe Pulters Estraunges vendent a Ledenhalle,
Item, qe nul Pulter deinzein veigne la pur achatre ne vendre, - - - - -
Item, qe nul Kiew, ne Regratour, nachate nul pulletrie devaunt prime sone a Seynt Paul, - - - - - - - - -
Item, quod nullus Pulletarius de Civitate vendat aliquam pulletriam ex parte Orientali Tonelli super Cornhulle, - - - -
Item, quod Poletarius forinsecus vendat a matutino usque primam probis hominibus Villæ, et postea Cocis et Regratariis, - } F. 102
Item, qe nul Pulter ne Regratour forstalle marchaundye venaunt a la Citee, - - - G. 29
Item, qe nul Pulter Deinsein estoise a Ledenhalle entre Pulters Foreins, mais en lour maisons, joust lEsglise de Seint Michel de Cornhulle, - - G. 72

Item, qe nul Pulter Deinsein estoise a Ledenhal, deinz maisoun ne dehors, - - -
Item, qe Pulters Deinseins soient devaunt lEsglise de Seynt Nicholas, - - -
Item, qe nul Pulter Deinzein achate de Pulter Forein devaunt primē, - - - - -
Item, qe nul Pulter Forein herberge sa pulletrie a maisoun de Pulter Deinsein, -
Item, qe nul Pulter vende nul pulletrie outre le pris par le Mair ent ordeigne, - -
} l. G. f. 260. F. 336. b.

Proclamatio pretii pulletriæ, - - - - G. 262
Item, Libro H, - - - - - - H. 16
Qe nul Regratour achate vitaille avaunt heure de prime: et pretium pulletriæ et aliarum rerum, - C. 38
Qe nul Regratour de pessoun nē de pultrie nachate avaunt prime sōne, etc., - - - - D. [1] 154
Breve Regis de Forstallatoribus, - - - F. 171
Pulletarii electi ad supervidendam pulletriam, E. 94
Quidam commissus prisonæ quia forstalliavit pulletriam, - - - - - - - - - - - E. [2] 98
Item, qe nul Pulter Forein ne vende pultrie fors en overt, et en lieux a ce assignez, - - H. 16
Ordinatio de Venditione pulletriæ, et pretium inde, - - - - - - - - [3] H. 99
Ordinatio Abrocariorum [4] pulletriæ, - - G. 164
Item, qe nul Cook preigne plus pur un chapoun pestrer qe i denier, - - - - - - F. 182
Item, qe Kiew ne preigne pur pestre dun chapoun ou conyng plus qe i denier, - - - - G. 108
Ordinatio de Pastelers, - - - - H. 114, 117

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[1] See D. f. 157.
[2] See F. f. 177.
[3] See I. f. 100.
[4] A mistake for *pelletriæ*, "skins."

F. 337. a. De Pheliparis et Mercatis, eorumque Ordinationibus; et de Evechepyngges.

Fripperers and their Markets: their Ordinances and Evechepynges.

[1] See D. f. 155. | [2] See D. f. 157.

Ordinationes Misteræ Pellipariorum; et de Furruris et Coriariis. F. 337. b.

Ordinances of the Skinners; Furriers, and Curriers.

F. 333. a. De Hospitibus hospitandis, Hostillariis; de Fœno, Pane Equino, et de Avenis.

The Entertainment of Guests; Hostelers; Hay, Horse-bread, and Oats.

[1] A mistake for *pelletriæ*. See page 717. | [2] See D. 157.

Item, quod Extranei non hospitent fœnum, nec vendant per botellum, sed per navatas et aliter in grosso, - - - - - - - - l. E. f. 179

Item, qe chescun Hostiller garnisse ses Hostes qils ne portent armes, - - - - - - E. 194

Item, qe nul soit ressette sil ne soit de bone fame, - - - - - - - - - - - E. 194

Item, de eodem, Libro F, - - - - F. 70

Item, qe Hostelers soient bons gens et suffisauntz, - - - - - - - - - - - F. 182

Item, de eodem, Libro G, - - - - G. 107

Item, qe nul voise arme, ne porte armes; et qe Hostillers garnisent lour Hostes de ce, - G. 10, 11

Item, qe chescun Hostiller preigne les armes soun Oost, et les garde, - - - - - G. 10, 11

Item, qe chescun Hostiller et Herbergeour garnisse ses Hostes qils ne voisent wakerantz apres Curfeu sone, ne portent armes, - - - - G. 29

Item, qe nul herberge nully outre un jour et un noet, sil ne voille pur luy respoundre, - - G. 72

Item, qe nul Hostiller face payn, mais lachate de Pestours, - - - - - - - - G. 135

Item, qils vendent aveynes et feyn a resonable pris, - - - - - - - - - - - G. 135

Item, qils ne herbergent nully, sils ne voillent pur luy respoundre, - - - - - - - - G. 135

Item, de eodem, in Libro H, - - - H. 15

Item, qe Conestables et Bedel eyent poair de sercher Herberjours et Hostillers, qils ne vendent nuls vitailes deinz lour hostelx; et qe Braceresses ne vendent countre lassise, - - - - - - G. 165

Item, qe Hostillers garnent lour Hostes qils veignent par temps a lour Hostels, Libro C. 96, et G. 176

Item, de eodem, Libro H, - - - - H. 14

Item, qe nul herberge nully outre un noet, sil ne voile respoundre pur luy, - - - - - G. 196

Item, de eodem, in eodem Libro, - - G. 259

Item, si Hostillers soient atteintz qils soient parjurs,
F. 333. b. ou des faux mesures, eyent la penaunce ent ordeigne, - - - - - - - - - l. G. f. 207
Item, qe nul Hostiller preigne pur feyn dun chival, pur un noet et i jour, outre ii deniers obole; et un busselle daveynes, viii deniers; et qe nul Hostiller vende cervoise fors a ces Hostes, - - G. 265
Item, qe nul herberge nul outre un jour et un noet, sil ne voile respoundre pur luy; et qe nul demoerge en nul Garde outre jour et noet, sil ne soit en franc plegge, - - - - - Custum. 202
Item, qe Estraunges doutre meer ne soient Hostillers ne Abrocours, sil ne soit franc; et donqes demoerge al coer de la Cite, - - - - Custum. 218
Item, qe nul Abrocour soit Hostiller de Marchant qi marchande de le marchandie dount il est Abrocour, - - - - - - - - Custum. 218
Qe gentz doutre meer ne soient resceauntz, Hostiller ne Herberjour deinz la Citee, sil ne soit frank, C. 16
Qe nul Herberjour, Abrocour, ne Hostiller soit, sil ne soit jurre devaunt le Mair; et si nul soit trove apres un moys apres cest Proclamacioun, soit nient resceivable a la franchise pur touz jours, et nient meyns ajugge a prisoun, - - - - - - C. 16
Qe nul Hostiller herberge nully outre un noet et un jour qi soit de male fame, sur peyne de xl souldz, F. 105
Qe nul Alien qest resseu a la fraunchise, ne teigne hostelrye sur lewe, mais en my la Citee, Custum. 203
Item, qe nul Estraunge teigne hostelrie ne gentz a table fors la propre meigne, - - - - G. 298
Item, pretium fœni et avenarum, - - H. 15, 16
Item, de eodem, Libro H, - - - H. 98
Item, qe nul Hostiller peste payn pur chivalx en sa maisoun, - - - - - - - H. 16
Item, Ordinatio Hostillariorum et Hospitum suorum, Libro H, folio 33, 84, et - - - H. 98
Item, pretium fœni et avenarum, - - H. 35

De Pannariis, Textoribus, et Telariis, Anglicis et Extraneis, Fullonibus, Frisers, Toncers, et Tapicers; et de Lyndrapers et Canevas.

F. 345. a,

Drapers; Weavers, and Websters, English and Foreign; Fullers, Frisers, Shearmen, and Tapicers; Linendrapers and Canvas.

Quod nullus faciat textare pannum extra libertatem, ad vendendum, sub forisfactura, - - l. A. f. 130

Item, quod nullus pannus laneus tingatur in nigro, nisi in wysda, sub forisfactura, - - - A. 130

Item, si Wisdarius tradiderit alicui wysdam ad Assaium faciendum, ille qui Assaium fecit, non solvet pro quarterio de quo Assaium factum fuerit quam certum pretium, per Assaiatores ordinandum, A. [1] 138

Item, quod panni qui debent fulliri sub pedibus non fullantur ad molendinum nec alibi extra Civitatem, - - - - - - - - - - C. 37

Breve inde, - - - - - - - C. 37

Item, qe vi bons gentz du dit Mistier soient chargez de surveier le; et si nul face a lencountre, paie primes x souldz, ii foiz xx souldz, tierce foitz xx souldz, et forjure le Mistier, - - - - - - -

Item, qe nul Teyntour qi teigne blu, burnets, ou autres colours, ne teigne blecche ne tane; et qi face, paie demi marc, -

Item, qe nul resceive autri Apprentis ne Servaunt, saunz la volunte soun Mestre, -

Item, si ascun Vallet emprompte argent ou darres de soun Mestre, ou dautre, et eit en covenaunt del servir pur ce, nul autre ne luy resceive tanqes il soit quitz envers luy,

} C. 37

Item, qe nul face tystre draps a vendre, fors en la Citee et Portsokene, ou deinz la fraunchise, et nient en Suthwerk, - - - - D. 158

Item, qe nul [2]draps soit teynt noir fors en wysde, - - - - - - - - - - D. 158

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[1] See A. f. 136. | [2] *drap.*

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[1] See G. f. 93.

[2] Properly, *qi*.

Ordinationes et Articuli Cissorum. F. 346. b.

Ordinances of the Tailors.

Qe Taillours preignent pur un robe, garnisse de soy, xviii deniers; pur une robe, garnisse de fil, xiiii deniers. Item, un cote et chaperoun, x deniers. Item, pur i robe longe pur femme, garnisse de soy et sendal, ii souldz vi deniers. Item, pur un peir maunches, iiii deniers, - - - - - - - l. F. f. 181

Combien un Taillour prendra pur fesure des draps, - - - - - - - - -	G.	107
Breve Regis de Gilda Cissorum, - - -	G.	118
Articuli Cissorum, - - - - - -	G.	266
Confirmatio Chartæ Fraternitatis Cissorum,-	H.	274
Annullatio de libertate Valettorum de Arte Cissorum, - - - - - - - - - -	I.	151
Ordinatio Cissorum, - - - -	Horne,	264

De Capellariis, Hurariis, et Hatters.

Capmakers, Hurers, and Hatters.

Breve Regis ad Proclamationem faciendam contra Capellarios facientes falsos capellos, - - -	E.	74
Ordinatio Capellariorum, Libro F, folio 147, et	D.	139
Articuli Hurariorum, intrati in Hustengo de Placitis Terræ tento die Lunæ proximo post festum Sancti Gregorii Papæ, anno regni Regis, Edwardi Tertii, xxxvi.		
Placita de Capellariis et falsis capellis, -	Custum.	262
Ordinatio de Hurers, - - - -	H.	318
Ordinatio de Cappers, - - - -	I.	29
Ordinatio de Cappers, Hatters, et Hurers, -	I.	192
Ordinatio Capellariorum, - - -	Horne,	319

F. 347. a. ORDINATIONES LATHOMORUM, CARPENTARIORUM, PLASTERS, DAWBERS, TYLERS, PAVEOURS, CHARETTERS, ET LOUR GARCONS. DE CALCE, TEGULIS, CARBONIBUS, CARBONARIIS ET WODEMONGERS.

Ordinances of the Stonemasons, Carpenters, Plasterers, Dawbers, Tilers, Paviours, Carters, and their Servants. Of Lime, Tiles, Coals, Coalmen, and Woodmongers.

Qe Carpenters, Masons, Plastrers, Daubers, et Tylers, preignent, entre les festes Seint Michel et Seynt Martin, iiii deniers le jour pur touz choses, ou i denier obole et lour table, a la volunte le Seignour; et entre les festes Seint Mark et la Purificacioun, iii deniers pur toutz choses, ou i denier et sa table; et entre les festes del Purificacioun et Pasche, iiii deniers pur toutz choses, ou [1] iii deniers obole; et entre Pasche et Seint Michel, v deniers pur tout, ou ii deniers, etc. Et Samady et Vigile preignent pur jour entier, et travaillent tanqes a soir; et Dymange et jour de festes riens ne preignent. Et qe lour Servauntz, et fesurs des mures de terre, preignent parentre Seint Michel et Pasche ii deniers pur touz choses, et entre Pas et Seint Michel, iii deniers pur tous choses, - - - - - - -

Et qe Paveours preignent pur la teyse qe contient vii pies et demi de long—et del pie Seynt Paul—ii deniers. Et qe charettis qe amenent argille, sabulon, et gravelle, preigne i denier; et conteigne la charette i quarter plein counble, - - - - - -

Et si nul doune plus a nul Overour qe dessuis est dit, paie a la Ville xl souldz, saunz nul pardoun; et celuy qi plus prent, avera emprisonement par xl jours, - - - -

} I. A. f. 88

[1] The reading is, properly, '*i denier*.'

iii deniers obole, et le ii dimy an, iii deniers, - - - - - - - -
F. 347. b. Item, Mestre Dawbers, le primer demi an v deniers, et le iide demi an iiii deniers; et lour Garsons come Garsons des Tylers,
Item, qe nul paie plus, sur peyne de xl souldz, et celuy qi prent, avera prisoun de xl jours, - - - - - - - -
Item, qe mille de tyle soit vendu pur v souldz, et nient plus, - - - -
Item, le cent de caux pur v souldz, - -
Item, charette qe meisne sabulon ou autre chose de Algate al Condyt, preigne iii deniers, et outre le Condyt, iii deniers obole: et auxint de Crepulgate a Chepe, iii deniers; et sils passent, iii deniers obole: et soit la charette de la mesure dune quarter coumble, - - - - - -
Item, charette qe meisne ewe de Dowegate a Chepe, preigne i denier obole; de Chastel Baynarde a Chepe, i denier obole; et sils passent Chepe, preignent ii deniers; et sils ne veignent mye a Chepe, i denier quart,
Item, charette qe meisne marchandie de Wolwharf tanqes Chepe, preigne iiii deniers, - - - - - - - -
Item, pur cent talwode, vi deniers, a Crepulgate; et pur cent faget, iiii deniers, - -

(bracketed entries above: l. F. f. 181)

Ordenaunce qe charette, entraunt et issaunt, paie pur Pavage i denier; i chival charge, quart; charette qe meisne sabulon et argil, par la semaigne, iii deniers; et ceux qi mesnent ble et farine de Stratforde, iii deniers. Item, charettes que meynent buche vendable, quart; et carboun vendable, i denier, G. 58

Ordenaunce qe Tylers prendrount, - - G. 100

Ordenaunce qe Masons, Carpenters, Plastrers, Tylers, Daubers, et lour Garsons, prendront, - G. 107

F. 348. b.

ORDINATIONES DE BOWYERS ET FLECCHERS.

Ordinances of the Bowyers and Fletchers.

ORDINATIONES ALUTARIORUM; ET DE COBELERS.

Ordinances of the Tanners; the Cobblers.

De Marescallis, Fabris, et Armurariis.

F. 349. a.

Farriers, Smiths, and Armourers.

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[1] Mayor, A.D. 1398 and 1408. | [2] This article is wanting.

ARTICULI ZONARIORUM.

Articles of the Girdlers.

F. 349. b.

DE ORDINATIONIBUS DIVERSORUM MISTERORUM ET ARTIFICIORUM CIVITATIS LONDONIARUM.[1]

Ordinances of the different Crafts and Mysteries.

[1] The references originally inserted at this place, have been carefully erased ; but they will be found under the respective heads of the different Trades and Mysteries. The erasure was made, most probably, before the date of the Elizabethan copy, as the references are there omitted.

Ordinatio Bursariorum, irrotulata in Hustengo de Communibus Placitis tento die Lunæ proximo post festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, anno regni Regis, Edwardi Tertii, primo, - -	[Rot. Husteng.]	
Item, Articuli [de] Bursariis et Lethersellers, et Tinctoribus eisdem Misteris servientibus, -	l. G.	f. 288
Item, de Tinctoribus eisdem Artibus servientibus, - - - - - - - - -	G.	290
Ordinatio [1] Megucariorum, - - -	D.	124
Item, de eodem, - - - - - -	F.	126
Ordinatio de Tawyers - - - -	G.	163
Ordinatio de Chesemongers, - - -	H.	62 F. 351. a.
Ordinatio de Lethersellers, - - -	H.	313
Ordinatio Botellariorum, - - - -	G.	310
Billa de Coffrers, - - - - - -	G.	307
Ordinatio de Forcermakers, - - -	I.	52
Articuli Calcariorum, - - - -	F.	107
Item, esporons pur vi deniers, viii deniers, et les meillours pur xii deniers, - - - -	F.	181
Ordinatio torcheorum, cereorum, et candelarum ceræ, - - - - - - - - -	G.	92
Ordinatio de Wexchaundelers, - - -	G.	283
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Articuli de Tassemakers, - - - -	F.	167
Articuli Cirotecariorum, - - - -	F.	169
Ordinatio Cirotecariorum, - - - -	H.	28
Ordinatio de Peutrers, - - - -	F.	155
Ordinatio de Coupers, - - - -	H.	302
Item, Ordinatio de Coupers, - - -	I.	82
[2][Item, Ordinatio de Coupers, - - -	I.	245
Item, Ordinatio de Coupers, - - -	K.	185]
Ordinatio ubi Hortulani vendere debent res suas, - - - - - - - - -	F.	111 F. 351. b.
Ordenaunce des Braellers, - - - -	G.	32
Billa de Joynours, - - - - -	I.	8

[1] A note is superadded, in an ancient hand, "White Tawyers."

[2] These two articles are added in a later hand.

DATES of the several COMPILATIONS referred to in Book IV, and preserved among the Records of the City of London.

Liber Horn, compiled A.D. 1311, 5 Edw. II.			
Liber Custumarum, compiled about A.D. 1320, 14 Edw. II.			
Letter-Book	A.	A.D. 1275, 4 Edw. I.,	to A.D. 1296, 26 Edw. I.
„	B.	A.D. 1275, 4 Edw. I.,	to A.D. 1313, 7 Edw. II.
„	C.	A.D. 1291, 19 Edw. I.,	to A.D. 1307, 1 Edw. II.
„	D.	A.D. 1309, 3 Edw. II.,	to A.D. 1316, 9 Edw. II.
„	E.	A.D. 1313, 6 Edw. II.,	to A.D. 1338, 11 Edw. III.
„	F.	A.D. 1338, 11 Edw. III.,	to A.D. 1353, 26 Edw. III.
„	G.	A.D. 1353, 26 Edw. III.,	to A.D. 1375, 48 Edw. III.
„	H.	A.D. 1376, 49 Edw. III.,	to A.D. 1399, 23 Ric. II.
„	I.	A.D. 1399, 1 Hen. IV.,	to A.D. 1422, 1 Hen. VI.
„	K.	A.D. 1422, 1 Hen. VI.,	to A.D. 1459, 38 Hen. VI.*

* The few references to this Book are insertions of a later period.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 62,	line 17,	*for*	implicetur	*read*	implicitetur
„ 75,	„ 15,	„	in Magnam	„	ad Magnam
„ 95,	„ 29,	„	appellaverunt	„	et appellaverunt
„ 112,	„ 4,	„	tete	„	tere
„ 120,	„ 2,	„	substitutionem	„	districtionem
„ 223,	„ 25,	„	poysera	„	poyser
„ 230,	margin,	„	early part	„	latter part
„ 263,	line 8,	„	comt	„	come
„ 305,	„ 4,	„	earundum	„	earundem
„ 329,	„ 13,	„	altidudinis	„	altitudinis
„ 353,	note 2,	„	p. 183	„	p. 385
„ 358,	margin,	„	delivered	„	delivered for inspection
„ 361,	line 1,	„	Alkonneer	„	Alkonnere
„ 429,	margin,	„	empannelled	„	empanelled
„ 435,	„	„	Edward	„	Edward II.
„ 460,	line 8,	„	soint	„	soient
„ 466,	„ 3,	„	pulletrie	„	pulletere
„ 477,	„ 3,	„	uwes	„	ruwes
„ 514,	margin,	„	Escheats	„	Estreats
„ 606,	line 26,	„	cujusdem	„	cujusdam
„ 675,	„ 1,	„	renduz	„	venduz
„ 703,	„ 10,	„	meratorii	„	mercatorii
„ 724,	„ 14,	„	chapetletes	„	chapelettes
„ 725,	„ 19,	„	pur	„	par

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